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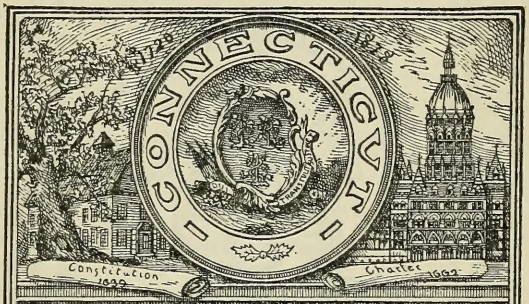

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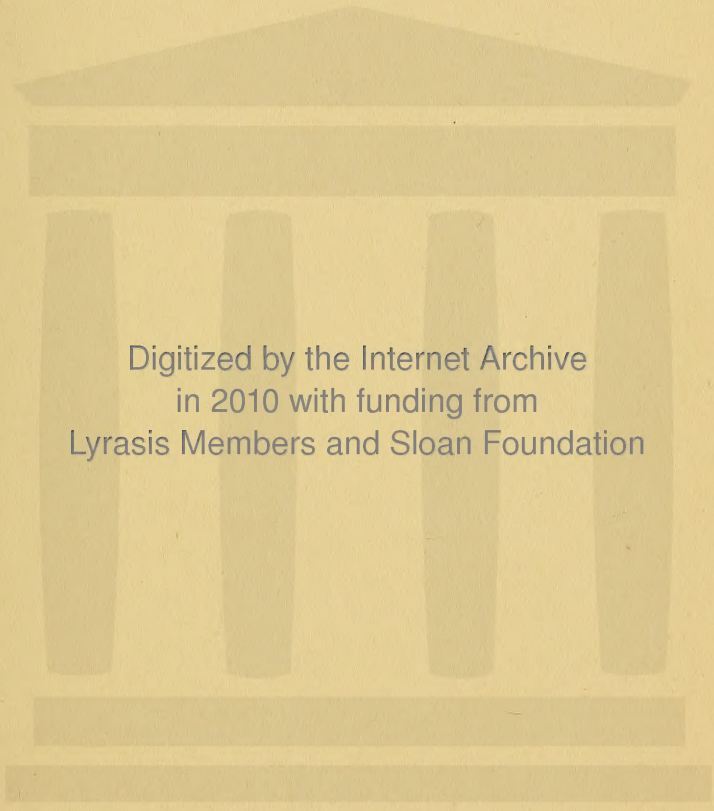

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State of Connecticut Health Bulletin

JANUARY, 1920

V. 34

In this Issue

Public Health and Mental Hygiene

November Statistics

MAR 24 1958

"For a Clean State and a Healthy People"

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CONNECTICUT

HEALTH BULLETIN

Vol. 34 JANUARY, 1920 No. 1

Issued Monthly by the

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

John T. Black, M. D., Commissioner

Editorial

A Birthday

The first HEALTH BULLETIN issued by the State Department of Health made its appearance thirty-four years ago. It was then a single sheet with a circulation of a few hundred; its contents were mostly statistical matter and it was intended primarily for the information of health officers and registrars. THE BULLETIN as issued today consists of twenty-four pages, has a circulation of over five thousand and is so edited as to be of service to all who are interested in public health work.

In the last three years the circulation of the BULLETIN has tripled and, as has been stated, it is now over five thousand, but this is too small a circulation for a state of a million and a half people. At least one out of every hundred persons should receive this publication monthly. If every person who now receives THE BULLETIN would send in the name of *one* friend or acquaintance who is or would be likely to be interested in health matters, the circulation would be ten thousand next month instead of five. Attend to this before it slips your mind; it may help your friend and it will tell us that our efforts are appreciated. A post card will do the trick.

Late Bulletins

During the last two years THE HEALTH BULLETIN has been issued at irregular intervals although no numbers have been omitted. We have regretted this irregularity, but we do not feel that an apology is necessary, for those who are cognizant of the activities of the State Department of Health during this trying period appreciate that more urgent duties demanded its attention. Delay has also been occasioned because of labor conditions and shortage of supplies. Beginning with this issue we have been assured that prompt service can now be rendered and we believe our own organization is in position to give THE BULLETIN proper consideration. Hereafter THE BULLETIN should be mailed between the fifth and the tenth of the month and

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it will contain the statistics of the second preceding month. For example, the November statistics which are received and compiled in this office during the month of December, are ready for publication in the January BULLETIN.

Wood Alcohol

Three times since the first of July this Department has issued warnings through the press as to the dangers of wood alcohol when used as a beverage. This action was taken because it was feared that thirsty individuals in endeavoring to appease the appetite for liquor would imbibe witch hazel, bay rum or other mixture containing wood alcohol. It never occurred to us that there would be men so bereft of reason as to deliberately concoct beverages for sale with wood alcohol as an ingredient. Such, unfortunately, has been the case, and no penalty can be too severe for these offenders; their act was one of foul murder by the foulest of means — poison.

Doctors and Nurses

Doctors of all schools, nurses and midwives who are licensed to practice their profession in attending the sick are required by Chapter 120 of the Public Acts of 1919 to register annually during the month of January with the State Department of Health. This law was made necessary because no provision had been made in the original licensing acts for the location or identification of a licensee at a future time. There is no registration fee, but there is a penalty for failure to register. Blank forms for registration are being sent to all whose addresses are known. If you have not received a blank form, write for one at once.

When Money Comes Easy

New London has a State and Municipal Clinic supported by City, State, Visiting Nurse Association, Tuberculosis Association and volunteer aid. Clinics for Tuberculosis, Venereal Diseases, Mental Diseases, Children and a Milk Station are being operated. Recently funds for the Milk Station ran short. It looked as if the Station would have to be closed, when someone suggested putting a "Want Ad" in the local papers. Within a few days and without any other effort, donations to the amount of $600 were received. It came easy — why? For the same reason that the city has voted $3,500 for a full time health officer — they have learned by experience that public health work pays.

The Relation of Mental Hygiene to Public Health

William B. Terhune, M. D.
Medical Director, Connecticut Society for Mental Hygiene

Introduction

It is a self evident fact that a nation's greatness depends on the efficiency of its citizens, and that personal efficiency depends on a healthy body governed by a normal brain and nervous system. The whole must be adjusted to its environment where sound habits of mind and body may be organized. To bring to pass such a state is the goal of Public Health activities. The prophylaxis of mental disease and defect is only one of the public health problems confronting us today, but it is a subject of major importance.

A splendid nervous system housed in a body crippled by the ravages of disease may be handicapped by the lack of physical means for its expression, and yet such limitations are daily surmounted. But of what value is a good body if it is governed by a defective or disorganized mind? Such an individual is not an asset, but is a liability of great magnitude.

The enlightened civilization of today would justly condemn any community in which diphtheria or typhoid carriers were permitted to circulate at random. Yet in this comparatively small state of Connecticut there are approximately four thousand mental defectives, uncared for and unsegregated, most of whom constitute a menace to the social and economic life of today. And their offspring are so great a potential menace to the future generations that it cannot be calculated.

Most phases of public health activity originate in the medical profession, but some are given a decided impetus by public approval. As examples of the latter, the formation of the Anti-Tuberculosis Leagues and Mental Hygiene Societies could be cited. Society in recent years has manifested a sound and stimulating interest in the progress of psychiatry. The fruits of this attention are seen in the crystallization of some of this interest in legislation — much of it enlightened and beneficial in result.

History

Public and professional interest in insanity have been a matter of evolution. For long insanity was unrecognized as a diseased state, and since it was looked upon as a thing apart from medicine it was a subject for religious and superstitious interpretation. The Ancient peoples — the Egyptians, the Hebrews and the early Greeks, viewed the insane as persons possessed of evil spirits, victims of demoniac possession, or as inspired instruments of the Deity. During the later Greek, Roman and Alexandrian periods superstition gradually disappeared and the condition was looked upon in a more scientific light. The insane were then considered as being ill, and were treated with drugs, exercise and baths.

Unfortunately during the second and third centuries of the Christian era a retrogression took place. The insane were subjected to neglect, cruelty and torture, for again the theories of demoniac possession, witchcraft and sorcery held sway. This attitude continued throughout the Middle Ages, until long after the Renaissance. In the eighteenth century the insane were still badly fed, clothed in rags, confined in dungeons and weighted down with chains. At this time various places for the custody of the insane, and theoretically for their care, were established in Rome, Bethlehem, England, Hotel Dieu, Paris, and in Ghent and Gheel, Belgium.

The first real attempt for humane care was that of Philip Pinel, Physician to the Bicetre, who in 1793, substituted a system of non-restraint and humane treatment for blows and punishment. At the same time William Tuke, a member of the Society of Friends and not even a physician, began similar reforms in England. This was followed by the work of Benjamin Rush in America.

Scientific conception as to the nature of insanity has likewise been slow in developing. Heinroth in the nineteenth century still advocated Stahl's views as to the essentially sinful character of insanity. Gradually, however, the religious theories were definitely abandoned, and psychological together with metaphysical explanations began to take their place.

And so we find that the neglect of mental disease in the past has resulted from superstition, lack of knowledge as to the causes and means of prevention of insanity, and a feeling of hopeless helplessness on the part of physicians and public alike. Fortunately this attitude is a thing of the past and we are beginning, at least, to vigorously attack this important problem.

Prevalence of Mental Disease and Defect

A wise general, before assailing the enemy, estimates the number and disposition of the adversary's forces. We can follow his example to advantage. On January 1, 1918, there were 239,820 insane patients in hospitals, and 15,863 on parole. This represents 229.6 per 100,000 population. This is a gradual but an enormous increase since the year 1880, when 81.6 per 100,000 of general population were in hospitals. There has possibly been an increase in the prevalence of insanity, but the great increase of the institutional population is due primarily to the provision of more adequate facilities for the care of the mentally afflicted.

The percentage of increase of the insane in institutions during the eight years, from 1910 to 1918, was enormous. In Arkansas this increase was 45.4% against a general population increase of 13.0%, in Montana 73.9% against a population increase of 27.5%, in North Dakota 87.1% against a population increase of 34.9% and in Connecticut 21% against a population increase of 14%.

The total admission to hospitals in the United States in 1910 was 45,794, in 1917 it was 62,898.

There is no public provision in the United States for the care of psycho-neurotics. Therefore they are not included in the above figures. Likewise, we cannot be sure as to the number of insane and mental defectives outside of hospitals.

The mobilizing of large numbers of men for war revealed the startling fact that 70,000 men inducted into the United States Army, between the ages of 21 and 31, were unfit for service because of nervous and mental disease. In England alone 30,000 men were discharged as psycho-neurotics, less than ten per cent. of whom are known to have recovered.

Economic Situation

What does this country spend for the care of its institutional cases? In 1917, $43,926,888.88 were spent on maintenance alone.

What does Connecticut spend to care for its 4,300 mentally afflicted, who are in institutions? The last legislature appropriated $3,848,890.92.

There are few states that do not spend one-third of their total income in caring for their mentally incapacitated wards.

It is believed that one-third of insanity and three-fourths of feeble-mindedness can be prevented. Therefore, considering the situation

solely from the narrow economic standpoint, the country cannot afford to continue to neglect the prophylaxis of mental disease and defect.

Social Significance

While the economic situation strikes terror to our pocket books, the social significance of insanity and mental defect is a far more important matter.

We must consider not only the financial burden to the State for maintenance, but also the loss of potential energy to the world and loss of family incomes. Let us see what 1544 insane patients cost New York for one year.

Cost of maintenance in institutions	$471,918.72
Loss of earnings of males	4,652,942.35
Loss of earnings of females	273,783.92
Total loss	$5,398,644.99

When we hear these figures, I think we often feel as we do when reading the cost of the war, — the sums involved are almost too great for us to comprehend their full significance. Fifteen hundred insane patients, all paretics, represent a loss of over five million dollars a year.

What are the causes of insanity that may be prevented? During the years 1910-1917 alcohol was a contributing cause in approximately 8% of the cases admitted to hospitals. Although prohibition has only recently become effective, the result is already being felt. The Inebriate Farm of this State, run in connection with the Norwich State Hospital, is practically empty now.

Approximately fifteen per cent. of insanity is the result of syphilis, and here, when considering the paretics, we have a disease so formidable that the mortality rate practically coincides with the morbidity rate. In New York State alone not fewer than 1000 persons die every year from recognized general paralysis. One out of every nine men who died between the ages of 40 and 60 in New York, died from recognized general paralysis. Pilcz and Mattauschek in 1912 estimated that at least five per cent. of the known syphilitics develop paresis. In New York Wasserman serum tests were made on the members of 463 families, from each of which a paretic had been taken. Twenty-five per cent. of the members of these families had a positive Wasserman.

Insanity, the qualitative disorder of the mind, is at least beginning to receive the attention its importance necessitates. Feebleminded-ness, the quantitative mental disorder is still almost neglected. There are probably 400,000 feebleminded in the United States. Approxi-mately 40,000, only one-tenth of the total number, are cared for in public and private hospitals. In other words there are 360,000 uncared for. No fewer than 22,000 men were excluded from the United States Army because their mentality was less than that of a twelve year old child.

Twenty-two per cent. of the admissions to Sing Sing Prison are feebleminded. Of the inmates of prisons throughout the country, where studies have been made, 27.5% are found to be feebleminded. Goodard states that a large percentage of the prostitutes examined by him were feebleminded. Much juvenile delinquency is the result of mental defect. Considerable chronic poverty and a large proportion of industrial inefficiency is caused directly or indirectly by mental insufficiency.

Control of the Situation

Formerly the problem of mental hygiene was thought to be too large and indefinite a subject to be considered from the public health viewpoint. But if this problem be divided into its constituent parts, most of these parts considered separately are manageable. Modern methods of study have been applied to mental disease within the last twenty years, just as they have been applied in other fields of medicine and the results have been illuminating.

What are the constituent parts of this question which when considered separately are in many instances found manageable? I have mentioned alcohol as a factor in the production of mental disease. Psychoses in which alcohol or any habit forming drugs are either a fundamental or contributing cause will diminish rapidly now that the sale of these substances is limited by Federal control.

Time will not permit a discussion of the prophylaxis of syphilitic mental disease. I would make but two points: It is time that, as students of public health, we ceased to lay the emphasis upon the venereal nature of syphilis, which, after all, is its least important part, and put the emphasis where it belongs, upon the fact that it is a contagious disease. Second, that it is time that we stopped, to use a slang expression "Molly coddling" the disease, and placed it where it belonged, in the category of such disease as small pox, plague and leprosy — and treated it accordingly. To steal an expression from the Marines, "Catch it young and treat it rough."

There are reasons for believing that feeblemindedness is on the increase, that it has leaped its barriers, so to speak as a result of changed conditions of civilization. Davenport says "There must have been at work, even in prehistoric times, a sort of natural control of the elimination of those incapable of meeting the ever-increasing complexities of 'advancing civilization.' As man spread to the north those strains that had not acquired the trait of hoarding for the winter mostly perished of cold and hunger; those strains that had not acquired the sense of property rights and tended to invade the stores of others were always in danger of being cut off. In England, less than a century ago, there were 223 classes of offenses punishable by death. Under such rigid selection 'defective' ancestral strains tended to be eliminated. Today, in our most highly civilized countries, the process of elimination of the unfit animal strains is largely reversed. We protect * * * the members of a weak strain up to the period of reproduction and then let them free upon the community and encourage them to leave a large progeny of 'feebleminded;' which, in turn, protected from infant mortality and carefully nurtured up to the reproductive period, are again set free to reproduce, and so the stupid work goes on of preserving and increasing our socially unfit strains."

Some of our methods of care have so propped-up the defective and relieved him of burdens that he has been enabled the more easily to live and to propogate his kind. In fact with the very highest motives modern philanthropic efforts often tend to foster and increase the growth of defect in the community. In the light of our present knowledge, feeblemindedness is the result of permanent abnormal brain conditions, and is incurable. Once feebleminded, always feebleminded. The one effective way to diminish the number of the feebleminded in future generations is to prevent the birth of those who would transmit feeblemindedness to their descendants.

The problem of feeblemindedness in Connecticut is one requiring immediate attention. The State must furnish institutional facilities to care for a larger number of mental defectives than can now be cared for. Clinical facilities must be established throughout the State for the psychological examination of school children. Permanent clinics should be established in our schools for the mentally defective children who either cannot, or should not, be placed in institutions.

In general, the problem of mental disease and defect must be met by a campaign of education of both the public and physicians as to

the nature and causes of mental disease, as well as to the necessity for and most practicable means of, prevention.

Research into the problem of mental medicine should be encouraged and medical students must receive a more thorough training in psychiatry.

Mental and nervous hospitals, as well as clinics, must be made easily accessible to the man on the streets. While some legal formalities may be necessary to protect the individual and the public, it should not in any way interfere with the patient receiving prompt and early treatment.

All patients discharged from State mental hospitals should be followed up by a psychiatric social service, assisting these patients during their period of readjustment, and thus often preventing recurrences.

Conclusions

In dealing with such a large subject in a paper of this size, it has been necessary to pass over many important questions, because to have considered them would have meant an enormous addition to this article and would have encumbered it with minute data. And, therefore, in merely giving a general outline of the subject, I have not been able to bestow more than a passing glance on many important and complex questions, but I hope it has been made clear that the study and treatment of mental disease should be looked upon in a scientific manner and that the period of pessimism in regard to mental medicine which has enthralled the scientific world must give way to a feeling of optimism.

There are those who will be content to fold their arms and take refuge in general and excessively simple formulae, by which they will attempt to solve this and every other problem. There are others who become dismayed before the perplexities of the situation and who prefer to abandon it. But those who appreciate the value and aim of science will not be discouraged, knowing that almost every solution of a scientific problem is an asset to civilization. Every advance of knowledge increases the points of contact with the unknown. Astronomical analysis now seeks for that which is beyond the stellar universe. Microscopic analysis looks beyond to the ultramicroscopic; the atomic theory is lost in that of the electrons.

We, as public health officials have in our possession sufficient knowledge of mental disorder to enable us to intelligently attack the problems of mental hygiene, and we can do this feeling sure that our complex of positive ideas will constantly increase.

Pasteurization of Milk

The greatest feature of the process of pasteurization properly performed is that it causes an additional degree of safety in milk even when it has been produced and handled under the most effective system of inspection.

The term "pasteurization" as applied to milk should mean a process of heating to 145° F., and holding at that temperature for 30 minutes. An occasional variation of two degrees above or below this temperature may be allowed under commercial conditions. This process should be followed by cooling the product to 50° F. or below.

Proper pasteurization is of value both from a sanitary and a commercial standpoint. The value of pasteurization is of greatest importance from a sanitary standpoint when market milk is under consideration, because the process when properly performed, affords protection from pathogenic organisms. In recent years there have been instances where proper pasteurization has prevented further spreading of epidemics of septic sore throat. From a commercial standpoint pasteurization is of value in so far as it increases the keeping quality of milk and prevents financial losses by souring. As practiced at present, commercial pasteurization destroys about 99 per cent. of the bacteria in milk, and while it does not prevent souring, it does delay the process.

Pasteurization of milk is looked upon with favor by medical men, sanitarians, dairymen and consumers, but the art has not developed without opposition, most of the objections having been based on theory or on experiments in which milk was pasteurized at high temperatures, but in view of the lower temperatures now in use and of more modern theories, these objections are now of no great importance.

One of the greatest objections has been that pasteurization destroyed the lactic-acid bacteria but left putrefying organisms, which, when relieved from the restraining influence of the acid-forming bacteria, would develop, forming toxins and putrefactive products. Extensive investigations on this subject in the Research Laboratories of this Division have definitely proved that pasteurization at 145° F. for 30 minutes does not destroy all the acid-forming bacteria, and that these organisms cause the souring of pasteurized milk in a manner very similar to raw milk.

Another objection raised is that bacteria grow faster in pasteurized than in raw milk. This is not the case when comparison is made

between milk having about the same bacterial content. From a chemical standpoint, serious objections have been raised against pasteurized milk, on the ground that heating decreased its nutritive power. It has been found, however, that pasteurization at 145° F. for 30 minutes produces no appreciable change in the albumen and soluble phosphate content. Furthermore, feeding experiments on babies have proved that milk pasteurized at the temperature mentioned is as digestible and nutritive as raw milk. Just what relation pasteurized milk bears to scurvy and rickets is not clear, but it is well known that when a tendency toward these diseases develops in infants, the feeding of orange juice is a simple and effective remedy.

There is some basis for the objection that pasteurization causes lax methods of production on the farm, for the reason that producers would know that the milk was to be pasteurized and would be careless in its production. However, in any city where there is an inspection of the raw milk supply the same inspection can and should be continued, even though the milk is to be pasteurized.

High temperature pasteurization of the early days must not be confused with low-temperature pasteurization of the present day. The fallacy of the objections to pasteurization has been shown through scientific research in the past few years, and as a result the value of the process has been firmly established. — *Bureau of Animal Industry.*

Pollution of Ice

The process of ice formation from water is one known as crystallization and in the laboratory the chemist makes use of the crystallization process for the purification of certain liquids, for the reason that during the mechanical process of crystallization, large amounts of impurities are thrown out. In the crystallization or freezing of ice, practically ninety per cent. of the extraneous matter is extruded in this way, making the ice very much safer than the water from which it was formed.

Natural ice is usually stored for weeks or months before its use, during which time most of the remaining bacteria die, so that the danger from ice cut from polluted streams is comparatively slight.

This does not mean, however, that ponds or streams from which ice is cut should not be protected from pollution, for there are always chances for some bacteria escaping the freezing process and resisting the continued cold. There are conditions such as shallow water, grass and sticks which prevent the forcing out of bacteria, and polluted surface waters which flow upon ice already formed retain a larger percentage of impurities.

Child Hygiene

Infants and Pre-school Children

Measures for the protection of the health of children must begin at birth and continue until adult life. Great stress has been placed upon infant welfare work and upon school inspection but no year of a child's life should be neglected. At a recent conference in Washington standards were adopted for this work and the minimum requirements for efficient supervision of the child from birth until it enters school were adopted. We print herewith this report in full but we are satisfied that the reporting of births within three days is not practicable as recommended in Paragraph 1. Births are reportable within 10 days in this state. Every health officer should endeavor to have as much of this program carried out as is possible.

Minimum Standards — Pre-school Children

1. Complete birth registration by adequate legislation requiring reporting within three days after birth.

2. Prevention of infantile blindness by making and enforcing adeqaute laws for treatment of eyes of every infant at birth and supervision of all positive cases.

3. Sufficient number of children's health centers to give health instruction under medical supervision for all infants and children not under care of private physician, and to give instruction in breast feeding and in care and feeding of children to mothers, at least once a month throughout first year, and at regular intervals throughout pre-school age. This center to include a nutrition and dental clinic.

4. Children's health center to provide or to co-operate with sufficient number of public-health nurses to make home visits to all infants and children of pre-school age needing care — one public-health nurse for average general population of 2,000. Visits to the home are for the purpose of instructing the mother in:

(a) Value of breast feeding.
(b) Technic of nursing.
(c) Technic of bath, sleep, clothing, ventilation, and general care of the baby, with demonstrations.
(d) Preparation and technic of artificial feeding.
(e) Dietary essentials and selection of food for the infant and for older children.
(f) Prevention of disease in children.

5. Dental clinics; eye, ear, nose, and throat clinics; venereal and other clinics for the treatment of defects and disease.

6. Children's hospitals, or beds in general hospitals, or provision for medical and nursing care at home, sufficient to care for all sick infants and young children.

7. State licensing and supervision of all child-caring institutions or homes in which infants or young children are cared for.

8. General educational work in prevention of communicable disease and in hygiene and feeding of infants and young children.

Public Health Nursing

The Nurse and Protection of Mothers

To illustrate a most useful field for the public health nurse the minimum standard for public protection of the health of mothers as adopted by the Washington Conference in 1919 is here given. Where this work has not been organized much of the program as outlined can be carried on by the public health nurse under the direction of the health officer.

Minimum Standards — Maternity

1. Maternity or prenatal centers, sufficient to provide for all cases not receiving prenatal supervision from private physicians. The work of such a center should include:

(a) Complete physical examination by physician as early in pregnancy as possible, including pelvic measurements, examination of heart, lungs, abdomen, and urine, and the taking of blood pressure; internal examination before seventh month in primipara; examination of urine every four weeks during early months, at least every two weeks after sixth month, and more frequently if indicated; Wassermann test whenever possible, especially when indicated by symptoms.

(b) Instruction in hygiene of maternity and supervision throughout pregnancy, through at least monthly visits to a maternity center until end of sixth month, and every two weeks thereafter. Literature to be given mother to acquaint her with the principles of infant hygiene.

(c) Employment of sufficient number of public-health nurses to do home visiting and to give instructions to expectant mothers in hygiene of pregnancy and early infancy; to make visits and to care for patient in puerperium; and to see that every infant is referred to a children's health center.

(d) Confinement at home by a physician or a properly trained and qualified attendant, or in a hospital.

(e) Nursing service at home at the time of confinement and during the lying-in period, or hospital care.

(f) Daily visits for five days, and at least two other visits during second week by physician or nurse from maternity center.

(g) At least ten days' rest in bed after a normal delivery, with sufficient household service for four to six weeks to allow mother to recuperate.

(h) Examination by physician six weeks after delivery before discharging patient.

2. Clinics, such as dental clinics and venereal clinics, for needed treatment during pregnancy.

3. Maternity hospitals, or maternity wards in general hospitals, sufficient to provide care in all complicated cases and for all women wishing hospital care; free or part-payment obstetrical care to be provided in every necessitous case at home or in a hospital.

4. All midwives to be required by law to show adequate training, and to be licensed and supervised.

5. Adequate income to allow the mother to remain in the home through the nursing period.

6. Education of general public as to problems presented by maternal and infant mortality and their solution.

Sanitary Engineering

Engineering Program

It is general information that with the reorganization of the State Department of Health a Bureau of Sanitary Engineering was established. The duties and activities of this bureau are, however, not so well known.

To recite in detail the many sanitary problems now being considered is not necessary as an enumeration of the larger responsibilities as imposed by statute will suffice.

(a) Advising and assisting any public official in regard to sanitary drainage, ventilation or other sanitary matters. (Sec. 2371.)
(b) Supervision over all matters pertaining to the purity of water and ice supplies. (Sec. 2528.)
(c) Investigation and supervision of existing and proposed sewerage systems and refuse disposal plants. (Sec. 2554.)
(d) General oversight of all inland and tidal waters in relation to pollution. (Sec. 2385.)
(e) Expert examinations and inspections of public institutions, buildings, structures and works.

Definite programs have been drawn for carrying out these various lines of work and considerable progress already made. Ten engineers, chemists and inspectors are now employed in this bureau on a full-time basis.

Previous to the establishment of this bureau all the engineering advice or assistance that could be given was that which the members of the State Board offered by letter or by consultation at their convenience. This was because the board did not employ an engineer and such service as was rendered by the board was gratuitous. Now with a good engineer staff with automobiles at their command no one need hesitate to call for and expect prompt personal service.

While the state department is given general supervision over the matters above mentioned, this does not absolve the local authorities from the responsibility of maintaining a watchfulness for conditions or practices likely to prejudice the health. In warfare there is no post of greater responsibility than that of the picket or out-post, so in the fight for health, the local health officer has the post of greatest responsibility, he must ever be on the alert to observe and report the first signs of the enemy.

Preventable Diseases

Daily and Monthly Reporting

Perhaps the greatest annoyance with which this Bureau has to contend grows out of the neglect of a few of our local health officers who fail to send promptly their daily and monthly reports of communicable diseases. The peculiar thing about it is that several of the worst offenders in this respect are among the best health officers of the state insofar as their local work is concerned.

It has required years of effort to develop the reporting of diseases to a point where the data secured would be of any value for statistical purposes; but that point has now been reached, and the importance of these reports is so universally recognized that the failure of a local health officer in the performance of this duty is an offense which practically overshadows all the good features of his work.

Since the Bureau began to issue its Weekly Morbidity Report about four months ago, many people have wondered why such a report was not inaugurated years ago. The truth is that until within the past two years, the Department itself received only monthly reports from the health officers and it was not until quite recently that this Bureau was able to systematize the daily reporting to the degree necessary to enable it to issue such a report.

During the past two years splendid progress has been made in securing reports. Under the system now in use the chief morbidity clerk files with the Director at 10 a. m. every day a complete statement by county and town of all diseases reported on the daily report cards. The statement is revised each afternoon to show the reports received later in the day, and all the principal diseases reported are noted on spot maps. Each Monday morning two clerks and a stenographer prepare the Weekly Morbidity Report. When the monthly reports of local health officers come in, they are compared with the daily reports, the discrepancies noted and the records and maps corrected. The law specifies the tenth of the month as the date by which the monthly reports must be filed. Monthly reports which arrive after the books for the month have been closed make it necessary to revise the records completely adding greatly to the burdens of the clerks.

Promptness in sending the daily and monthly reports will be of mutual benefit.

November, 1919	Population	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Tuberculosis	Pneumonia Lobar	Other Com. Diseases
State Total	**1,464,360**	**43**	**473**	**358**	***167**	**576**	**5**	**1**	**159**	**28**	**674**
NEW HAVEN CO.		**9**	**309**	**133**	**33**	**210**	**1**	**1**	**57**	**6**	**208**
New Haven	168,132	6	177	35	25	53	....	1	28	....	105
Waterbury	107,151	1	27	38	2	108	1	....	17	1	41
Meriden (city and town)	32,800	....	....	14	....	7	....	....	3	....	8
Ansonia	17,459	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	4	....	5
Orange (inc. West Haven)	17,206	....	12	4	....	3	....	....	1	....	5
Naugatuck	13,714	....	12	6	....	....	....	....	1	....	2
Wallingford (town and boro)	11,916	....	2	16	1	17	....	....	1	1	4
Milford	11,095	....	22	6	....	2	....	....	....	2	1
Derby	10,302	....	....	1	1	10	....	....	....	....	1
Hamden	9,952	....	12	....	3	3	....	....	1	....	23
Branford (town and boro)	7,134	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Seymour	6,853	....	41	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Towns under 5,000	25,077	2	4	12	....	3	....	....	1	2	13
FAIRFIELD CO.		**12**	**122**	**53**	**13**	**136**	....	....	**22**	**5**	**105**
Bridgeport	157,238	2	63	13	....	64	....	....	5	1	43
Stamford (city and town)	43,428	4	42	8	2	15	....	....	3	....	6
Norwalk	29,100	3	....	2	....	2	....	....	5	....	2
Danbury (city and town)	28,154	....	....	9	....	5	....	....	4	....	3
Greenwich (town and boro)	18,779	1	1	12	....	7	....	....	2	1	21
Stratford	14,384	1	11	2	3	24	....	....	1	....	3
Fairfield	12,187	....	3	....	2	5	....	....	....	....	....
Shelton	9,222	....	....	....	6	5	....	....	....	....	5
Darien	8,764	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Westport	5,359	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Towns under 5,000	25,867	1	1	2	....	5	....	....	2	3	18
HARTFORD CO.		**12**	**9**	**107**	**+37**	**143**	**3**	....	**46**	**8**	**192**
Hartford	134,155	4	4	57	19	55	1	....	14	2	115
New Britain	61,051	1	2	19	8	24	....	....	11	3	25
Bristol (city and town)	19,777	....	....	8	....	23	....	....	9	2	3
Manchester	19,590	2	....	6	....	....	1	....	3	....	9
Enfield	12,311	2	....	1	....	4	....	....	3	....	....
East Hartford	11,331	2	....	3	....	6	....	....	1	....	1
Southington (town and boro)	9,867	....	11	....	....	10	....	....	1	....	14
West Hartford	7,685	1	....	1	6	....	....	....	....	....	3
Windsor	6,808	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	4
Glastonbury	6,608	....	1	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	2
Berlin	5,562	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	1	....	3
Towns under 5,000	49,950	....	....	10	+4	13	1	....	3	1	13
NEW LONDON CO.		**4**	**2**	**15**	**24**	**54**	**1**	....	**15**	**1**	**59**
mNorwich (city and town)	30,040	....	2	....	1	4	....	....	5	....	3
New London	27,669	3	....	....	3	7	....	....	3	....	7
Stonington (town and boro)	11,006	....	....	....	....	26	....	....	2	....	7
Groton (town and boro)	7,822	....	....	5	15	7	1	....	3	....	32
Towns under 5,000	30,436	1	....	10	5	10	....	....	2	1	10
LITCHFIELD CO.		**2**	**4**	**22**	**53**	**8**	....	....	**5**	**3**	**18**
Torrington (town and boro)	22,693	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
mWinchester (inc. Winsted)	9,789	....	....	2	45	....	....	....	....	....	....
Plymouth	7,234	....	....	14	....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Watertown	6,562	1	1	1	....	6	....	....	....	....	....
New Milford	5,156	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Towns under 5,000	31,555	1	1	5	8	1	....	....	5	2	15
WINDHAM CO.		**2**	**25**	**14**	**+7**	**16**	....	....	**9**	**1**	**+44**
Windham (inc. Willimantic)	14,194	....	....	9	....	10	....	....	2	....	3
Putnam (city and town)	8,870	....	....	4	....	4	....	....	1	....	1
Plainfield	8,344	2	20	....	2	1	....	....	1	....	....
Killingly (inc. Danielson)	7,736	....	4	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	25
Towns under 5,000	15,187	....	1	....	5	....	....	....	5	1	+15
MIDDLESEX CO.		**1**	**2**	**2**	....	**1**	....	....	**3**	**2**	**40**
Middletown (city and town)	27,980	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	24
Towns under 5,000	26,941	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	2	1	16
TOLLAND CO.		**1**	....	**12**	....	**8**	....	....	**2**	**2**	**8**
Vernon (inc. Rockville)	8,889	....	....	11	....	7	....	....	1	....	1
Stafford (town and boro)	6,207	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
Towns under 5,000	14,082	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	7

Vital Statistics

Ill-defined Causes of Death

Attention of physicians and undertakers is called to the change in the law governing the signing of death certificates. The change applies to the Cause of Death and reads as follows:

> "The physician last in attendance upon a person in his last sickness, within twenty-four hours after the death of such person, or a medical examiner, in cases of which he has cognizance after he has prepared to make his report, shall make out a certificate upon a blank furnished by the state department of health, stating the full name of the deceased, the disease of which he died, or the cause of death, defined so that such death can be classified under the international list of causes of death, and the duration of disease if known; and said physician shall provide that such certificate may be obtained at his office upon application therefor * * * A certificate of death which does not define the disease or other cause of death as herein provided shall not be deemed sufficient upon which to issue a burial or removal permit, and such certificate shall be returned to the physician who made it for the proper correction and definition, unless it is specifically stated therein that the cause of death is not obtainable."

Registrars, physicians and undertakers will be supplied with a booklet showing the undesirable terms, and thereafter, registrars will be instructed not to issue burial or removal permits if the cause of death is obscure or indefinitely stated.

November—For Five Years

CONNECTICUT	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
BIRTHS,	2564	2979	3026	2704	2864	
Birth Rate,	24.7	27.6	26.7	23.0	23.4	
MARRIAGES,	1283	1559	1255	909	1483	
Marriage Rate,	12.4	14.4	11.1	7.7	12.1	
DEATHS,	1327	1534	1456	2566	1304	
Death Rate,	12.8	14.2	12.8	21.8	10.6	
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES* DEATHS,	188	180	216	1203	175	
Per Cent to Total Deaths,	14.1	11.7	14.8	46.8	13.4	
DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR,	219	244	228	291	206	
Rate per 1,000 *Births,*	82.3	89.4	79.3	92.9	66.5	

*Influenza included.

November 1919 Statistics	Population Based on School Census of 1918	TOTALS				DEATH RATES			AGE GROUPS		
		Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	All Causes (per 1,000 population)	Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	Children under 1 year (per 1,000 births)	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	65 years and over
State of Connecticut	**1,464,360**	**2864**	**128**	**1483**	**1304**	**10.6**	**0.78**	**66.5**	**206**	**79**	**424**
Ansonia	17,459	37	1	16	11	7.5	1.37	21.9	1	1	3
Berlin	5,562	11	....	4	3	6.4	2.15	123.7	1	....	....
Branford	7,134	11	....	3	6	10.0	3.36	.....	....	....	1
Bridgeport	157,238	361	18	154	124	9.4	0.61	73.2	30	8	32
Bristol	19,777	55	2	28	8	4.8	1.82	.....	....	2	1
Danbury	28,154	54	....	28	27	11.5	0.42	74.5	3	....	9
Darien	8,764	....	1	1	9	12.3	.....	.....	....	....	6
Derby	10,302	45	2	12	15	17.4	1.16	66.7	3	2	2
East Hartford	11,331	9	....	12	9	9.5	.....	106.6	2	....	4
Enfield	12,311	32	1	19	8	7.7	2.92	31.3	1	....	1
Fairfield	12,187	18	1	5	8	7.8	.....	.....	....	2	1
Glastonbury	6,608	9	....	2	4	7.2	.....	108.1	1	....	3
Greenwich	18,779	45	6	29	22	14.0	.....	47.2	2	....	8
Groton	7,822	19	....	9	9	13.8	.....	65.9	1	....	6
Hamden	9,952	19	....	6	4	4.8	1.20	.....	....	1	1
Hartford	134,155	327	12	194	142	12.7	0.71	64.0	23	8	43
Killingly	7,736	14	1	15	7	10.8	.....	59.4	1	....	4
Manchester	19,590	31	....	17	11	6.7	.....	89.1	3	....	4
Meriden	32,800	49	2	48	33	12.0	0.73	13.6	1	1	18
Middletown	27,980	41	2	24	37	15.8	.....	57.6	3	....	13
Milford	11,095	22	2	10	11	11.8	1.08	60.6	1	3	3
Naugatuck	13,714	28	....	14	9	7.8	0.87	73.3	2	1	5
New Britain	61,051	167	3	72	55	10.8	1.96	80.3	14	5	9
New Haven	168,132	388	24	178	151	10.7	0.71	59.2	24	8	49
New London	27,669	56	4	34	17	7.3	.....	64.2	4	....	4
New Milford	5,156	5	....	1	1	2.3	.....	.....	....	....	1
Norwalk	29,100	57	6	31	29	11.9	0.41	43.3	2	2	14
Norwich	30,040	60	1	33	34	13.5	1.59	30.7	2	1	9
Orange	17,206	38	1	15	22	15.3	0.69	74.3	2	2	9
Plainfield	8,344	5	....	6	4	5.7	2.87	.....	....	....	1
Plymouth	7,234	24	1	4	4	6.6	.....	176.4	2	1	1
Putnam	8,870	32	1	15	11	14.8	1.35	109.5	2	....	4
Seymour	6,853	14	....	3	7	12.2	.....	111.6	2	1	3
Shelton	9,222	19	2	7	10	13.0	1.30	47.0	1	....	2
Southington	9,867	18	2	4	4	4.8	.....	111.1	2	1	....
Stafford	6,207	11	....	13	6	11.5	1.93	173.9	2	1	1
Stamford	43,428	61	5	59	52	14.3	0.55	71.3	7	5	17
Stonington	11,006	21	1	5	11	11.9	2.18	157.8	3	....	4
Stratford	14,384	22	....	7	12	10.0	0.83	86.0	2	2	5
Torrington	22,693	47	1	20	18	9.5	2.11	114.8	6	....	3
Vernon	8,889	8	1	8	5	6.7	.....	.....	....	....	2
Wallingford	11,916	27	1	8	12	12.0	1.00	92.3	2	1	5
Waterbury	107,151	211	7	111	88	9.8	0.44	59.8	15	12	14
Watertown	6,562	9	1	9	3	5.4	.....	120.0	1	....	1
West Hartford	7,685	9	1	4	7	10.9	1.56	292.6	4	1	....
Westport	5,359	5	....	7	4	8.9	.....	.....	....	....	1
Winchester	9,789	19	1	10	10	12.2	.....	.....	....	....	3
Windham	14,194	31	1	12	27	22.8	0.84	143.8	5	....	10
Windsor	6,808	7	....	4	4	7.0	.....	133.3	1	....	2
Towns under 5,000	219,095	256	12	153	179	9.8	0.60	77.2	22	7	82

DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES																			
Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis — Pulmonary	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Cancer	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia — All Forms	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2	Puerperal Diseases	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Institutional Deaths	Non-resident Deaths
7	8	7	12	33	12	96	14	113	....	....	105	33	19	74	19	1	385	197
....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	2	....	....	6	....	7	1	5	....	....	13	5	1	5	1	....	43	14
....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	3	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	....	10	3
....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	6	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	2	2	1	1	....	....	5	3
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
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1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	....	....	2	....	1	1	1	....	7	4
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....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	1	1	....	2	2	9	3	14	....	....	12	7	6	15	2	1	76	37
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	....	2	....	....	5	....	....	13	6
....	....	....	....	....	1	6	....	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	29	25
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	1	1	....	9	1	4	....	....	4	3	....	3	2	....	14	3
1	1	2	2	2	....	7	....	21	....	....	10	2	1	9	3	....	59	15
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	6	3
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	2	....	1	....	1	2	....	....	2	....	2	3	....	....	9	1
....	....	....	....	1	1	8	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	3	....	....	11	6
....	....	1	....	....	....	5	1	4	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	4	1
1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	4	5
....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	4	3
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....	2	....	....	1	....	1	1	2	....	....	2	....	1	5	1	....	20	9
....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1
....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
1	....	....	2	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	3	....	....	4	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	....	1	....	7	3	3	1	4	....	....	11	3	2	4	2	....	20	6
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....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	7	1
....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	5
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	....	1	....	1	1	14	2	16	....	....	14	2	....	5	4	....	18	30

Laboratory

A New Laboratory

The last Legislature provided $100,000 for a laboratory building to be used jointly by the State Department of Health and Agricultural Experiment Station. Plans for this Laboratory are about completed and construction will begin in the early spring.

The quarters at present occupied by the State Department of Health are entirely inadequate, particularly so as the demands upon this department have been increasing rapidly. A glance at the report below showing approximately 3,000 operations during the month of November sustains this statement.

The most detailed record is made of every specimen received from the hour and minute it reaches the laboratory until the final report is sent to the physician or health officer. So carefully is each specimen followed on its journey through the Laboratory that it is practically impossible for errors to occur. Twelve persons are now employed in doing this work.

Laboratory Report November, 1919

Diagnostic Division

	Pos.	*Neg.*	*Doubt.*	*Total*
Typhoid	3	32	2	37
Paratyphoid A	0	37	0	37
Paratyphoid B	0	37	0	37
Diphtheria:				1501
Diagnosis	140	565	0	
Release	276	520	0	
Diphtheria Carriers:				223
Diagnosis	4	157	0	
Release	0	62	0	
Diphtheria virulence	2	10	0	12
Tuberculosis	43	138	0	181
Syphilis	185	591	47	823
Gonorrhœa	14	47	0	61
Glanders	1	0	0	1
Pneumonia		2		4
Type 1	0	0	0	
Type 2	0	0	0	
Type 3	0	0	0	
Type 4	2	0	0	
Malaria	0	4	0	4
Rabies	2	3	0	5
Feces for typhoid	0	3	0	3
Special	0	3	0	3
	672	2211	49	2932

Chemical Division

Water	65
Sewage	2
Milk	130
Total	197

Special Division

Bacterial and Biochemical	69
Sewage and Trade Wastes	121
Sludge	4
	194
Total of all Laboratories	3126

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FEBRUARY, 1920

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"For a Clean State and a Healthy People"

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CONNECTICUT

HEALTH BULLETIN

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STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

John T. Black, M. D., Commissioner

Editorial

Dr. Hugh S. Cummings, Surgeon General

It has been announced that President Wilson has nominated Dr. Hugh S. Cummings for Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service to succeed Dr. Rupert Blue whose term of office expires this year. Dr. Cummings spent several months before the War conducting a survey of the costal waters of the state. He was recognized by the health officials, manufacturers and oystermen as a man of unusual scientific attainment, a good executive and a respecter of state rights and policies. Dr. Cummings can be assured of hearty co-operation and support from Connecticut.

Resignation of Dr. Reeks

The retirement of Dr. T. E. Reeks, Deputy Commissioner of Health, to enter the field of private health work is a distinct loss to the department and to the State. Through the trying days of reorganization, war and influenza epidemic his assistance was invaluable. We regret his retirement from public service although we are glad that his worth has been recognized. We wish him success in his new field of endeavor.

Milk Control

Occasional inquiry comes from health officers as to their position in regard to the control of milk within their jurisdictions. It seems that the law creating a Milk Board and charging the Dairy and Food Commissioner with definite duties along these lines has led many to believe that they are thereby relieved of this responsibility, or, to feel that action on their part might be considered as interference. Regardless of the fact that State agencies are oftentimes charged with general supervision over local conditions, this does not excuse or

relieve a local health officer from exercising his general powers which by statute are defined as "all powers necessary and proper for the protection and preservation of public health."

The Commissioner of Health, the Dairy and Food Commissioner and the Commissioner of Domestic Animals are all charged with specific duties relating to milk control which are likely to result in duplication of effort and confusion. At the suggestion of the Commissioner of Health, the heads of these departments met and drew up a program co-ordinating their activities. It has been agreed that local health officers shall be responsible for the sampling of milk and for the sanitary condition of milk depots within their jurisdictions. The representatives of the Dairy and Food Department will inspect the farms on which milk is produced and the representatives of the Department of Domestic Animals will look after the health of the animals supplying the milk. Health officers may call upon the Dairy and Food Commissioner for assistance or advice in the sampling of milk or in the prosecution of offenders, or to make such special examination of dairy farms as may be desired.

Protection

Would a man be considered prudent if he built a substantial garage, placed therein a valuable car and then secured the door with a five cent hasp and a wooden peg? Is it prudent for men to build beautiful cities, place therein valuable human lives and then secure the door of health protection with a five cent appropriation? Many towns and small cities in Connecticut expend but five cents per capita per annum for health protective measures. It has been demonstrated that an appropriation equivalent to fifty-five cents per capita will give the average community excellent health protection. A glance at the financial statement of your town will show whether you are protected by a wooden peg or by a good iron lock. On the back cover page this thought has been illustrated.

Influenza

For the last ten days, influenza has shown such a marked increase as to cause concern. Every preparation has been made to meet epidemic conditions, although it is believed that the epidemic will not develop into proportions comparable with that of 1918. From reports obtainable to date, it appears that the type of the disease is comparatively mild and it is estimated that the deaths will not exceed five per cent. of the deaths occasioned by the epidemic of 1918.

Aspects of the Carrier Problem

Simon Flexner, M. D.

The World War, among the almost innumerable experiences which it provided, accelerated the growth of knowledge regarding the carrier problem in pathology. As is well known, the part played in public health by carriers of pathogenic microbes has been receiving more and more emphasis in the past few years.

The conditions of the World War were such as to concentrate the study of the microbe carrier under conditions perhaps not wholly like those existing in ordinary community life, but nevertheless not so entirely different as to render the facts acquired in the former non-applicable to the latter state.

In the first instance the armies, including our own, passed through a number of severe outbreaks of communicable disease. The conditions existed, therefore, to study the carrier problem in certain military units. While it is true not all such opportunities were or could be properly utilized, yet some of them were used to advantage.

In the next instance we have recently passed through a process of demobilization in the course of which an indefinite, in some instances probably considerable, number of carriers of various kinds of pathogenic microbes — bacterial and protozoal — have been widely distributed among the civil population. A part of the problem of carriers will be eliminated or left wholly unaffected, according to the use we make of opportunities thus afforded to note their effect on the incidence of the infectious diseases. The question, therefore, which arises is what effect this sudden release of carriers will have on the civil communities and whether the introduction of new kinds of disease germs which in some instances have not been present there before will be shown by occurrences of exotic diseases as they may be called.

It is important that the health officer especially should be aware of precisely what is happening in this regard so that the consequences which may follow from this unusual state of affairs may be duly understood and recorded. There is one other point to be considered: Microbe carriers are credited at times with initiating outbreaks or epidemics of disease and they have even been regarded as more menacing than active cases of communicable diseases themselves. This point of view may now readily come under strict review and possible revision.

I shall confine my specific remarks to two sets of diseases, namely epidemic meningitis and dysentery. It is obvious that still other carrier infections might be discussed in a similar manner, but it happens that my personal experience has had to do particularly with the diseases specified. I am leaving out of account the severest and most destructive epidemic disease of all, namely influenza; and I do this because of our lack of real knowledge as to whether the "carrier" plays any part in interepidemic periods in respect to that infection, so simple in itself and so serious because of the complications which attend it.

Let me sketch the recent history of epidemic meningitis in this country from which our war troubles with that disease sprang. Until about 1904 outbreaks of epidemic meningitis on a large scale were quite unknown in this country. Since then several epidemics, some severe, have passed over the United States. But prior to 1904 sporadic cases of the disease arose here and there; however, since the great epidemic wave which I place at about 1905 and the subsequent lesser waves, the sporadic disease has continued and is of far more common or frequent occurrence.

It is quite evident that this greater prevalence or endemicity of meningitis is referable to the epidemic waves mentioned, and it appears that the immediate source of the sporadic cases lies not in other cases of the meningitis but in carriers of meningococci. The epidemics, it is supposed, left behind a large number of carriers who in turn yielded a larger number of sporadic cases. It is important to note that even with more numerous carriers and more frequent sporadic cases of meningitis, epidemics often do not arise. The obvious deduction from this is that other conditions or factors are necessary to convert such sporadic occurrences into an epidemic outbreak.

A similar line of reasoning may be applied to poliomyelitis which became epidemic in the United States in 1907, probably having been introduced from Norway and Sweden, and has persisted in this country in the form now of greater sporadicity and now of localized and even great epidemics such as that in New York State and adjoining states in 1916.

The dysenteric diseases also are of microbic origin. They are divisible into two classes according as they arise from bacterial or protozoal (amebic) infections. The former class is more complex since several related bacilli may induce it; the latter is incited by a particular pathogenic ameba, formerly called *A. dysenteriae* and now called *Entameba histolytica*.

Bacillary dysentery is a disease without predilection for location or climatic condition, while amebic dysentery haunts the warmer regions and is most common in the tropics. Hence our Southern states alone have up to now been regarded as harboring the disease.

The dysenteries, bacillary and amebic, became intensified in France and even among our troops. Studies of sample units of our home-coming troops showed that carriers of the microorganisms capable of provoking dysentery were numerous. This is especially true of the entameba which has been searched for more assiduously than have the bacilli. Probably, therefore, carriers of the dysentery provoking microorganisms will be distributed far and wide in the United States.

In a similar manner, epidemic meningitis prevailed severely among some of our military units. The presumption is that the returning troops contained a higher relative percentage of meningococcus carriers than the civil communities. As a result of demobilization, these carriers are now widely distributed throughout the country.

We are now confronted, therefore, with conditions of potential danger to the civil communities. Will those dangers be realized? There is no prophetic answer to be given to that question in my opinion. The factors involved in converting potentially dangerous microbe carriers into centres of infectious disease are many. The military experience showed conclusively for meningitis that the presence of carriers of the meningococcus in crowded barracks and billets, under conditions of bad or severe weather when ventilation was insufficient, and especially when colds and coughing prevailed, tended to a high meningitis incidence. But with the better spacing of the men and with good weather conditions the incidence would fall off.

Experience has shown that meningococcus carriers are not permanently a menace. The greater number clear up spontaneously in a few weeks, and it is exceptional for long or persistent or chronic carriage to occur. And yet such instances do arise I have in mind a young officer who returned from France soon after the armistice. Within two weeks of his return his young wife came down with a severe attack of epidemic meningitis from which she fortunately recovered under vigorous serum treatment. The young man presented himself for a bacteriological examination saying that he felt certain that he had infected his wife.

As a matter of fact this young officer was found to be a four plus carrier of the meningococcus which proved, indeed, to be of the same

type as that which infected his wife. The connection was therefore evident. But the circumstance which leads me to relate this story is that he remained a carrier of practically a pure culture of the meningococcus for months in spite of local treatment with antiseptics by vapor inhalation, spray, etc. The youn man was then sent south where he cruised about in almost perpetual sunshine for several weeks. He returned only to find that no change had taken place in the meningococcal flora of his nasopharynx. Finally and fortunately, the removal of tonsils and adenoids was followed promptly by the disappearance of the meningococcus. This is by no means an invariable result of the operation; and yet our experience with a large number of persistent carriers of meningococci among our soldiers and sailors has convinced us that the correction, by surgery or otherwise, of pathological conditions of the nasopharynx and accessory sinuses does influence favorably the natural tendencies of those parts to rid themselves of meningococci.

We will have to wait now to find out what the effect of this infusion, as it were, of an unusual number of microbe carriers in our midst will be. It is because of these new, perhaps unprecedented, circumstances that I have ventured to speak on the subject. On the other hand, there is no need to be over apprehensive because it by no means follows that because of this rise in carrier rate a greatly increased number of cases of disease will develop. As has already been said, there are conditions surrounding the relation of carriers to cases of disease not yet wholly clear to us. Perhaps by alertness in detecting and recording any cases arising from this source we may obtain light to illuminate the dark places in our knowledge.

— *Health News, New York.*

Dying "Young"

When one stops to think about it, it seems as if in recent years, the number of deaths of persons comparatively young — in the late forties and the early fifties — had been mounting. There is hardly any reader of this who cannot think back and readily recall the death of some friends or acquaintances whose ages did not seem to warrant their going; whose life seemed far from the rounding-out of age or usefulness.

And this matter of what is called — without disrespect to any greater plan than we mortals wot of — "premature death" is now

brought up in a speech made by Dr. Chapin, chairman of the New York state reconstruction commission's committee on public health. Dr. Chapin calls attention to the fact that the span of human life seems to be lessening; that deaths are more frequent now between the ages of 49 and 55 than formerly; and, strangely enough, the mortality among people of those ages has proved greater in the rural districts than in the cities. We assume, of course, that Dr. Chapin speaks only from mortality records in New York state; but observations there would probably be fairly closely approximated in other states with climate not greatly differing from that of New York.

The old, fatalistic idea, that man's days were exactly numbered from the time of his birth and that nothing he could do might change his life's span, has gone, with many another, into the discard. It is undoubtedly true that many men hasten their own deaths by their manner of living. It is idle to suppose that a man may not conserve health and strength to some extent, as other men may make and save money. Of course no one may heap up almost unnumbered days of life, as men heap their millions of dollars; but careful living is practically sure to add years — barring accidents of violence or contagious disease — just as saving money in banks will bring in returns of interest — barring very infrequent losses by dishonesty.

Men at 50 or thereabouts are usually spoken of, if reasonably healthy, as in the prime of life. They are; and there is no reason why they should not so remain for several years, anyway. But most men of that age are sensible enough to conserve a little in the matter of energy and strength. They do not go into physical activities with quite the strenuousness of their earlier life; they give themselves a bit more of ease and sleep, if such things are possible in their position as to work and income. Sometimes their friends tell men of this age that they are growing lazy; but the truth of the matter is they are merely storing up their strength and adding to the years that may be theirs by sensible living. These are the men of affairs; men of responsibility: men with families who desire long enough life to see their children start well in life. And they should be encouraged in every way to lengthen their lives of usefulness as much as possible.

Dr. Chapin says that the statistics at his disposal show that the period from 49 to 55 has developed into the "dangerous age" with men and women of our time in that in those years of life it seems that ailments develop and most quickly reach their crisis. Most people will agree with this and will argue that the complexities of life have so

increased that there is more wear and tear on body and mind than there used to be and so disease finds a more ready field than in the past. And this, of course, is true in the great cities; but why should the rural districts show the greater number of deaths per thousand at these "dangerous ages," when it is understood that the complexities of life have increased so much more in the cities? Dr. Chapin claims that these early deaths are not natural, and, such being the case, the conditions causing them, must be remediable.

And he makes a plea for universal care of people, care that shall be as effective in sparsely settled districts as in cities. He believes that regular, thorough physical examinations are necessary if people are to be kept in good health and given the chance to live out their natural expectation of life. The state reconstruction commission of New York is put on record as favoring health centers, with state appropriations, to help people towards longer life; thus the state, which has its life only in its people, is to work for itself through its people. The principle of prevention rather than cure is thus being brought out in a new form. Death may not be cured, nor prevented, of course, but by systematic effort its coming may be appreciably delayed. — *Hartford Courant.*

Little Mothers Leagues

Margaret J. Barrett
Supervisor of Nurses, New Haven Health Dept.

Upon many little girls falls the responsibility of regularly or occasionally assuming the charge of their baby brothers and sisters. It is a common sight to see a little girl nine or ten years old in charge of a baby in arms or a little one, two or three years old. Too frequently these babies are dirty, have colds, discharging noses, sores on their hands, faces, and bodies. Their clothes also are dirty and torn, fastened together with pins or strings, and to complete the picture, the baby is many times seen eating cake, bananas, or occasionally even cucumbers or pickles.

Improper feeding during the summer is one of the greatest causes of disease among children and if these little girls, who are naturally very fond of their baby brothers and sisters, could be taught the simple rules of hygiene and health, care, and feeding of the baby, they could become one of the greatest factors in the reduction of infant death rate. The most effective way of keeping babies well is to teach

their mothers how to care for them intelligently. This is not an easy task because many of the mothers among the poor are working during the day, or do not speak English, and caring for the baby of the family falls to the school girls twelve to fourteen years of age. If properly instructed, these girls become allies of great value in the conservation of baby life.

Experience has shown that this teaching has not only enabled the "Little Mother" to do her work more intelligently, and therefore with more interest, but she has become a most effective instructor of the actual mother. Perhaps the most important effect of the "Little Mothers League" is the intelligent preparation it gives the child for the care of her own baby when she becomes a real mother.

For these reasons, the school nurses of the Department of Health of New Haven have organized and conducted eight Little Mothers Leagues. Each League has an average membership of thirty girls. The only requirement for membership is that each girl must be able to bring a baby to the lesson when required. Each League elects its own president, secretary, and treasurer and, as members enroll and attend meetings regularly, buttons of membership are distributed. The school nurse acts as honorary president and holds meetings at the various schools once a week. The secretary calls the roll of membership and keeps a record of what occurs at each meeting. The treasurer takes care of the funds acquired from the dues which are one cent each per week.

It is surprising how many little kind deeds are performed by that one penny a week. A dress was purchased for an infant who came without having an outfit ready. This same League contributed fifty cents to the Fresh Air Fund. Another furnished good milk for a sick baby for a short period. The girls are encouraged to perform some personal service for a baby and report this at their meetings. Such acts of kindness as warning a mother about the dangers of a comfort; taking a child into the park for air and sunshine; making a netting to protect a baby from flies; instructing a mother how to keep the milk clean and cool. They are delighted to report a service of their own initiative. One little girl reported saving a baby from swallowing a thimble. She said, "The mother became so excited that she could not do anything, so I just put my fingers into the baby's mouth and pulled the thimble out of her throat, and the lady gave me five cents for an ice cream cone."

In the first lesson the nurse explains the object of the classes, what she expects the girls to do at each lesson and what the information obtained will mean to the girls, the babies, and the general health and comfort of the community in which they live. She points out to the girls that helping to save the babies who will in a few short years be the men and women of the community is a wonderful opportunity to be of service to their country as well as to their parents and themselves. The nurse prepares a series of lessons covering the essential things on the care and feeding of the baby. These lessons are simple, direct, and short, and include at least such topics as these:

1. Bathing the baby — temperature of bath; kind of soap to use; how to hold the baby when bathing; towels; drying thoroughly; powder.

2. Care of the eyes, ears, nose, and throat.

3. Dressing the baby in winter and in summer — how often; how put on; proper adjustment.

4. Feeding the baby — what is the best food; how often; regularity; nursing bottles; cleaning; care of milk; modification of milk.

5. The bed — how to make; position of baby in bed; size of pillow.

6. Ventilation — fresh air day and night; temperature; moisture movement.

7. Sleep and quiet — play; harm of excitement; regularity and importance.

8. Prevention of disease — flies; mosquitoes; hygiene of the home.

9. Development and growth — average weight; the special senses; protect baby's eyes; when hearing is acute; when baby usually walks, talks, and when the teeth appear.

10. First care of the sick baby — stop all food, except cool boiled water; give him a proper sponge bath; dress him in clean, fresh clothes, and take him to your doctor.

These lessons are repeated until each girl can wash and dress the baby satisfactorily. A life sized waterproof doll is used for practice and when the girls are fairly competent, they bring one of their little charges. This intensifies the interest of the girls, as every girl loves to see a baby getting its bath.

All these things will develop personal and civic pride which will improve the personal and public health and elevate the social standards of life. The training in these little mothers' classes fits the girls for better work in school, better motherhood, and better citizenship.

— *Monthly Bulletin — New Haven.*

Preliminary Mortality Statistics for 1919

This table is issued in advance of the final tabulation of statistics for the year and can be accepted as correct. A few delayed certificates will not materially alter the figures as given.

An examination of the statistics for the year 1919 shows three striking features; one, the sharp decline in the death rate; another, the remarkably low infant mortality rate, and the very low number of typhoid fever deaths. These are the lowest for any year in the history of the State. The average death rate for the five years 1913-1917, inclusive, is 15.1 and the average infant mortality of that same period is 104.6. The year 1918 has not been used in comparison because of the influenza epidemic. Typhoid fever averaged 110 deaths for the five years 1914-1918, inclusive. More will be said about these at a later date.

	1919	*1918*	*1917*	*1916*	*1915*	*1914*	*1913*
Total Deaths	**18236**	27379	20835	20237	18247	18211	17722
Death Rate (per 1000 population)	**12.5**	19.4	15.3	15.6	14.6	15.1	14.9
Deaths under One year	**2929**	3962	3466	3579	3499	3480	3347
Infant Mortality (per 1000 births)	**86.6**	106.6	92.2	103.7	106.9	109.0	111.1

DEATHS	***1919***	*1918*	*1917*	*1916*	*1915*	*1914*	*1913*
Typhoid Fever	**56**	74	119	94	151	109	131
Measles	**99**	87	126	143	54	146	102
Scarlet Fever	**46**	36	21	30	33	81	114
Whooping Cough	**58**	279	113	161	149	146	98
Diphtheria	**253**	201	234	187	195	231	221
Influenza	**1569**	7579	360	526	209	177	213
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	**1484**	1776	1752	1551	1497	1515	1436
Tuberculosis (other forms)	**220**	308	326	244	230	241	223
Pneumonia (all forms)	**1739**	2965	2661	2553	1936	1902	1855
Cancer	**1282**	1249	1213	1152	1124	1023	1000
Poliomyelitis	**10**	16	16	277	10	5	3
Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 yrs.)	**648**	851	940	968	1112	994	936
Puerperal	**193**	176	196	153	155	169	142
Suicide	**198**	196	222	181	224	252	183
Accident	**990**	1230	1401	1192	946	998	1041
Homicide	**50**	54	59	37	46	38	46

Child Hygiene

Protection of School Children

In the January issue was published Minimum Standards for the Care of Children of Pre-school Age. The standards for children of school age are here given and should be compared with the work now carried on in the various communities. A persistent effort should be made to eventually reach these standards.

Minimum Standards — School Children

1. Proper location, construction, hygiene, ventilation, and sanitation of schoolhouse; adequate room space — no overcrowding.

2. Adequate playground and recreational facilities, physical training, and supervised recreation.

3. Adequate space and equipment for school medical work and available laboratory service.

4. Full-time school nurse to give instruction in personal hygiene and diet, to make home visits to advise and instruct mothers in principles of hygiene and nutrition and to take children to clinics with permission of parents.

5. Part-time physician with one full-time nurse for not more than 2,000 children; if physician is not available, one school nurse for every 1,000 children; or full-time physician with two full-time nurses for 4,000 children for:

   (a) Complete standardized basic physical examinations once a year, with determination of weight and height at beginning and end of each school year; monthly weighing wherever possible.

   (b) Continuous health record for each child to be kept on file with other records of the pupil. This should be a continuation of the preschool health record which should accompany the child to school.

   (c) Special examinations to be made of children referred by teacher or nurse.

   (d) Supervision to control communicable disease.

   (e) Recommendation of treatment for all remediable defects, diseases, deformities and cases of malnutrition.

   (f) Follow-up work by nurse to see that physician's recommendations are carried out.

6. Available clinics for dentistry, nose, throat, eye, ear, skin and orthopedic work; and for free vaccination against smallpox.

7. Open-air classes with rest periods and supplementary feedings for pretuberculous and certain tuberculous children, and children with grave malnutrition. Special classes for children needing some form of special instruction due to physical or mental defect.

8. Nutrition classes for physically subnormal children, and the maintenance of midmorning lunch or hot noonday meal when necessary.

9. Examination by specialist of all atypical or retarded children.

10. Education of school child in health habits, including hygiene and care of young children.

11. General educational work in health and hygiene, including education of parent and teacher, to secure full co-operation in health program.

Public Health Nursing

The Tuberculosis Nurse

One of the best possessions a man can have is health, and as the majority of the people must earn a living by daily work, good health is of the greatest importance. It is also necessary for the maintenance of the family, for when the income is lessened or stopped it generally means a decrease in the necessities of life and this in turn brings lowered resistance to disease.

It is each one's duty to join hands with the other to promote health and prevent the spread of disease. No matter how careful one person may be, there is always danger from the carelessness of the other. Particularly is this true of tuberculosis, which steals upon one so gradually and so painlessly that it is often unheeded until it is too late.

The work of the tuberculosis nurse is not spectacular but her instructive and constructive teaching in the home and in the community is of great value to the nation for time to come. She has splendid opportunities to influence the habits of the families with whom she comes in contact, as her period of service with them is generally a long one. It takes tact and experience to give advice when none is asked and to try to change the lifetime habits of people who are not living properly but think they are.

The nurse teaches the causes and symptoms of tuberculosis and the methods of precaution, — that good food, rest, air and sunshine are the medicines for this disease and that most of the treatment depends on one's self, — that the sanatorium, when recommended, is the ideal place to carry out the program for a return to health.

She teaches personal cleanliness, the washing of the hands and the care of the teeth, as most sickness enters through the mouth and the germs lodge about the teeth and are later carried to the throat and the tonsils.

She tries to impress upon the family the necessity of clean, light, well-aired homes. She teaches what foods are nourishing and how the family income may best be spent.

She helps to place the children in the Day Nurseries, Orphan Asylums and County Home when there is no other way of providing for their care, so that the widowed mother or father may go to the sanatorium. She tries to find a housekeeper for the family where the mother is dead or in the sanatorium, so the father may return to work and the children to school.

The nurse does her best to persuade a patient that treatment begun at once means the difference between a long and a short life. With the incipient or early case this is often a hard task because the patient tries to think that a mistake has been made in his case.

These are only some of the many things that the visiting nurses are trying to do, for each family brings its own problem.

Extracts from Report of Mary E. Conlan, Supervisor,
Tuberculosis V. N., New Haven

Sanitary Engineering

Water and Sewer Works

J. Frederick Jackson, Director

Reconstruction in Europe and the United States was a favorite topic for discussion during the war, and since the armistice the press has given considerable space and public speakers have devoted much time to explaining the necessity for and methods employed in carrying out this work. Its meaning in those countries where the different campaigns were staged is obvious. As concerns our own country, it means changing from a war to a peace basis; the gradual absorption of 2,000,000 men into peaceful pursuits; the remaking of armless, legless and sightless soldiers into self respecting and self supporting members of the community, with least possible disturbance of social and business conditions; and turning our attention to ordinary every day matters which, under the stress of supporting our boys at the front, were necessarily neglected.

Among other neglected problems, two very important necessities, water supply and sewerage, never receiving the attention they should, were still further neglected. Plans for extensions to water supplies and for treating them so as to protect the public, designs for new sewerage systems and sewage treatment works were pigeonholed because of difficulties in financing and the scarcity of labor. Now is the time to take them out and get to work. Prices of labor and materials which were expected to drop after the cessation of hostilities have instead advanced and we are advised not to expect any material reduction for several years. To postpone necessary works of this character, will subject many communities to great inconvenience, and expose the people to sickness and possible death.

The average citizen accepts the service furnished by these two necessities as a matter of course, and until something happens to interrupt it, does not realize their importance to the life of his community. Probably not one in five citizens knows from what source the water he drinks comes, what measures are taken to protect it, nor knows or cares where or how the sewage of the town is disposed.

Of the 120 odd surface supplies of the state, 24 are protected by some method of treatment. Any untreated surface supply must be regarded with suspicion because of the possibility of accidental pollution. Only 18 towns in the state make any attempt to treat their sewage, and all except four of them, to a greater or less degree, show signs of neglect.

To those towns which were planning work and deferred it on account of war conditions, we say "Now is the time to get busy." To every citizen we say "Familiarize yourself with the source of your town's water supply, the sewerage system and method of disposal." Pure water and proper sewage disposal are profitable investments at any price.

Preventable Diseases

Venereal Disease Situation in Connecticut

E. K. Devitt, Acting Director

The following table includes all cases of the two major venereal diseases reported to the State Department of Health for 1919:

County	*Population*	*Gonorrhœa*	*Syphilis*	*Total*	*Rate per 1000 Pop.*
New Haven	438,791	614	845	1459	3.33
Hartford	344,695	260	544	804	2.33
Fairfield	352,482	332	441	773	2.19
New London	106,973	61	94	155	1.45
Middlesex	54,921	21	40	61	1.11
Litchfield	82,989	34	23	57	.69
Windham	54,331	20	18	38	.70
Tolland	29,178	3	9	12	.41
State Total	1,464,360	1345	1470	2815	1.92

Although this table is not to be regarded as a reliable index of the actual prevalence of venereal diseases in the state, it is of considerable value in studying the effects of the various measures undertaken to control these diseases.

Public venereal clinics are now in operation in six cities of the state: Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven, New London, Stamford and Waterbury. The New Haven and New London clinics were in operation during the entire year. The Bridgeport clinic, in Fairfield county, opened about March 1, Stamford, July 1, Waterbury, October 15 and Hartford, November 1.

New cases reported during the year by the three oldest clinics were as follows: New Haven, 954; Bridgeport, 332; New London, 122. Of the total number of cases reported from the three counties where these clinics are located, the New London clinic reported 78%, New Haven, 65% and Bridgeport, 43%. These percentages appear to indicate that there is a great laxity on the part of private physicians in reporting venereal diseases. It does not seem reasonable to suppose that such a large proportion of infected persons sought treatment at public clinics. It is more probable that the cases treated at the clinics do not represent more than 10% of the true number of infections in the respective localities.

Another interesting fact is that the counties showing the highest case-rate were the ones in which the greatest amount of educational work has been done. In New Haven county, for example, the motion picture, "Fit to Win," was exhibited to 45,000 men during the year. In Hartford and Fairfield counties there were also numerous exhibitions of the picture. It is believed that every showing resulted in bringing a number of active cases under professional treatment.

For the present year the Commissioner of Health has laid out a broad and comprehensive program which will cover the entire state and include measures for education, law enforcement and medical treatment.

Communicable Diseases

December 1919	Population	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Tuberculosis	Pneumonia Lobar	Other Com. Diseases
State Total	**1,464,360**	**16**	**683**	**493**	**226**	**504**	**3**	**1**	**119**	**46**	**749**
NEW HAVEN CO.		**4**	**389**	**202**	**31**	**219**	**3**	....	**53**	**2**	**276**
New Haven	168,132	1	252	44	13	86	1	....	23	....	151
Waterbury	107,151	....	11	87	6	67	2	....	12	....	57
Meriden (city and town)	32,800	....	....	30	....	8	....	....	3	....	12
Ansonia	17,459	1	5	11	4	2	....	....	1	....	10
Orange (inc. West Haven)	17,206	....	16	3	....	7	....	....	8	....	6
Naugatuck	13,714	....	12	4	....	....	....	....	1	....	9
Wallingford (town and boro)	11,916	....	4	16	1	24	....	....	....	1	2
Milford	11,095	2	35	2	....	4	....	....	1	....	2
Derby	10,302	....	....	....	2	11	....	....	....	....	1
Hamden	9,952	....	34	....	4	4	....	....	....	....	13
Branford (town and boro)	7,134	....	2	....	....	4	....	....	2	....	1
Seymour	6,853	....	6	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2
Towns under 5,000	25,077	....	12	5	....	2	....	....	2	1	10
FAIRFIELD CO.			**195**	**53**	**17**	**89**	....	....	**21**	**15**	**156**
Bridgeport	157,238	....	69	10	....	55	....	....	7	1	37
Stamford (city and town)	43,428	....	66	5	16	5	....	....	4	....	29
Norwalk	29,100	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	2	2	3
Danbury (city and town)	28,154	....	2	2	....	10	....	....	....	....	7
Greenwich (town and boro)	18,779	....	3	25	....	1	....	....	2	9	57
Stratford	14,384	....	25	2	....	11	....	....	1	....	4
Fairfield	12,187	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Shelton	9,222	....	6	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	2
Darien	8,764	....	2	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Westport	5,359	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Towns under 5,000	25,867	....	20	5	1	1	....	....	5	3	9
HARTFORD CO.		**3**	**42**	**168**	**52**	**117**	....	....	**26**	**17**	**173**
Hartford	134,155	1	10	94	26	57	....	....	8	5	120
New Britain	61,051	....	7	30	15	15	....	....	4	4	10
Bristol (city and town)	19,777	....	3	7	7	10	....	....	7	6	4
Manchester	19,590	....	2	4	....	8	....	....	1	....	11
Enfield	12,311	....	1	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	1
East Hartford	11,331	1	11	3	....	1	....	....	2	1	....
Southington (town and boro)	9,867	....	2	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	4
West Hartford	7,685	....	....	4	3	1	....	....	2	....	2
Windsor	6,808	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2
Glastonbury	6,608	....	2	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Berlin	5,562	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Towns under 5,000	49,950	1	4	10	1	11	....	....	2	1	17
NEW LONDON CO.		**3**	**28**	**7**	**41**	**36**	....	....	**8**	**7**	**57**
mNorwich (city and town)	30,040	....	10	1	2	15	....	....	2	....	7
New London	27,669	1	1	....	....	7	....	....	2	4	10
Stonington (town and boro)	11,006	....	....	1	5	7	....	....	....	....	15
Groton (town and boro)	7,822	2	....	....	29	6	....	....	2	....	15
Towns under 5,000	30,436	....	17	5	5	1	....	....	2	3	10
LITCHFIELD CO.		**1**	**2**	**30**	**81**	**14**	....	....	**3**	**4**	**15**
Torrington (town and boro)	22,693	1	....	6	....	8	....	....	....	....	2
Winchester (inc. Winsted)	9,789	....	....	....	33	....	....	....	....	....	2
Plymouth	7,234	....	....	14	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Watertown	6,562	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1
New Milford	5,156	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	3
Towns under 5,000	31,555	....	2	10	48	1	....	....	3	4	7
WINDHAM CO.		**3**	**23**	**14**	....	**16**	....	**1**	**3**	....	**6**
Windham (inc. Willimantic)	14,194	1	....	10	....	12	....	....	....	....	3
Putnam (city and town)	8,870	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Plainfield	8,344	....	+20	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....
Killingly (inc. Danielson)	7,736	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Towns under 5,000	15,187	2	3	2	....	....	....	....	3	....	....
MIDDLESEX CO.		**2**	**4**	**11**	**3**	**5**	....	....	**3**	....	**60**
Middletown (city and town)	27,980	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	35
Towns under 5,000	26,941	1	3	10	3	5	....	....	3	....	25
TOLLAND CO.		....	....	**8**	**1**	**8**	....	....	**2**	**1**	**6**
Vernon (inc. Rockville)	8,889	....	....	8	....	7	....	....	....	....	1
Stafford (town and boro)	6,207	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Towns under 5,000	14,082	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	5

Vital Statistics

Marriages by Clergymen

James P. Balfe, Director

The laws of Connecticut provide that a marriage may be performed only in the town in which the license is issued. Partly through ignorance and partly through carelessness, this law is not infrequently violated. In most cases the chief offender is the officiating clergyman, who is reasonably presumed to be thoroughly familiar with the requirements of the statutes and with the penalty provided for their violation. The marriage laws are altogether too important to permit them to be ignored with impunity. It may be necessary to institute a few prosecutions to remind offenders that these laws were not made to be broken.

Burial Permits

It is not unusual for funeral services to be held in a church located just outside the borders of the town in which death occurred and in which it is desired to make interment. In such cases it is often the custom to issue a removal permit to the town where the services are to be held and then require that a burial permit be issued from that town to the place of burial. This places an unnecessary burden on the undertaker, because he has to see the registrars of both towns. A simpler method to pursue in these cases is for the registrar in the town of death to issue a burial permit and indicate thereon that the body is to be taken to the place of burial via the town in which the funeral services are to be held. This method is perfectly legal and a distinct advantage to the undertaker in charge.

December—For Five Years

CONNECTICUT	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
BIRTHS,	2586	2895	3009	2745	3041	
Birth Rate,	24.9	26.8	26.6	23.3	24.9	
MARRIAGES,	684	752	910	614	822	
Marriage Rate,	6.6	6.9	8.0	5.2	6.7	
DEATHS,	1615	1839	1610	2421	1529	
Death Rate,	15.6	17.0	14.2	20.5	12.5	
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES† DEATHS,	228	233	227	951	187	
Per Cent to Total Deaths,	14.1	12.6	14.0	39.2	12.2	
DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR,	210	276	252	279	225	
Rate per 1,000 *Births,*	78.9	101.2	87.6	89.1	72.6	

†Influenza included.

December 1919	Population Based on School Census of 1918	TOTALS				DEATH RATES			AGE GROUPS		
		Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	All Causes (per 1,000 population)	Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	Children under 1 year (per 1,000 births)	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	65 years and over
State of Connecticut	**1,464,360**	**2991**	**107**	**822**	**1529**	**12.5**	**0.79**	**72.6**	**225**	**97**	**530**
Ansonia	17,459	43	1	8	4	2.7	0.68	43.8	2	....	2
Berlin	5,562	9	....	1	4	8.6	.....	123.7	1	....	1
Branford	7,134	8	1	2	5	8.4	1.68	100.8	1	1	2
Bridgeport	157,238	405	11	118	168	12.8	1.22	68.3	28	18	42
Bristol	19,777	64	1	13	23	13.9	1.82	107.3	5	5	4
Danbury	28,154	52	....	12	34	14.4	0.85	74.3	3	2	17
Darien	8,764	4	....	....	3	4.1	.....	.....	....	1	2
Derby	10,302	41	2	2	18	20.9	1.16	44.5	2	1	7
East Hartford	11,331	19	1	2	10	10.5	.....	53.3	1	....	5
Enfield	12,311	26	1	11	12	11.6	1.94	62.6	2	....	4
Fairfield	12,187	20	1	3	7	6.8	1.96	52.4	1	2	....
Glastonbury	6,608	10	2	2	4	7.2	.....	.....	....	....	3
Greenwich	18,779	34	2	27	27	17.2	.....	94.4	4	2	11
Groton	7,822	23	....	6	5	7.6	.....	.....	....	....	3
Hamden	9,952	16	1	2	6	7.2	.....	55.5	1	....	3
Hartford	134,155	365	12	101	180	16.0	0.62	91.9	33	5	44
Killingly	7,736	13	....	5	12	18.6	1.55	.....	....	....	9
Manchester	19,590	40	....	15	16	9.8	1.22	118.8	4	1	4
Meriden	32,800	69	3	15	36	13.2	.....	13.6	1	3	15
Middletown	27,980	52	3	8	51	21.9	0.42	134.4	7	1	15
Milford	11,095	14	....	3	11	11.9	.....	181.8	3	....	5
Naugatuck	13,714	21	1	5	10	8.7	0.87	36.6	1	1	2
New Britain	61,051	182	6	19	54	10.6	0.78	97.5	17	1	13
New Haven	168,132	352	12	133	181	12.9	0.85	64.1	26	10	56
New London	27,669	63	2	19	32	13.8	0.86	64.2	4	....	11
New Milford	5,156	7	....	3	3	6.9	.....	.....	....	....	....
Norwalk	29,100	37	2	27	27	11.1	1.64	86.6	4	....	13
Norwich	30,040	70	5	16	46	18.3	0.39	92.3	6	4	22
Orange	17,206	30	3	8	16	11.1	0.69	37.1	1	1	5
Plainfield	8,344	10	....	2	9	12.9	1.43	88.2	1	1	2
Plymouth	7,234	13	....	1	5	8.2	.....	176.4	2	1	2
Putnam	8,870	21	....	4	8	10.8	2.70	109.5	2	1	1
Seymour	6,853	18	1	2	5	8.7	.....	.....	....	1	2
Shelton	9,222	26	....	7	18	23.4	2.60	.....	....	1	2
Southington	9,867	13	1	3	8	9.7	.....	.....	....	....	5
Stafford	6,207	12	....	1	8	15.4	.....	173.9	2	....	4
Stamford	43,428	68	2	34	42	11.6	.....	60.4	6	2	14
Stonington	11,006	13	1	9	11	11.9	1.09	52.6	1	1	4
Stratford	14,384	27	1	3	8	6.7	.....	.....	....	4	2
Torrington	22,693	39	2	15	15	7.9	1.05	19.0	1	2	4
Vernon	8,889	10	....	2	9	12.1	.....	.....	....	....	2
Wallingford	11,916	22	2	4	10	10.0	1.00	46.1	1	1	4
Waterbury	107,151	252	9	57	105	11.7	0.78	83.8	21	11	26
Watertown	6,562	15	1	3	4	7.3	.....	120.0	1	....	1
West Hartford	7,685	11	....	5	17	26.5	.....	365.8	5	....	7
Westport	5,359	7	1	4	4	8.9	.....	115.3	1	....	2
Winchester	9,789	19	3	5	12	14.7	.....	146.9	3	2	6
Windham	14,194	27	1	4	19	16.0	.....	57.5	2	2	11
Windsor	6,808	8	....	2	3	5.2	.....	.....	....	....	3
Towns under 5,000	219,095	271	9	69	204	11.2	0.49	63.0	18	8	106

for the Month of December, 1919

DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES																		
Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis — Pulmonary	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Cancer	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia — All Forms	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2	Puerperal Diseases	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Institutional Deaths	Non-resident Deaths
6	9	10	5	36	19	97	13	98	3	2	192	27	16	77	15	7	456	223
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1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	2	....	....	9	5
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Laboratory

Appropriating State Property

The laboratory service of this department is evidently appreciated by the physicians and hospitals of the state if the statistics given below can be taken as an index. This service is costing the state over $20,000 a year but it would not cost as much if doctors and hospitals would return state containers to *our* laboratory. The use of these containers for any purpose other than for which they are intended is not fair to the laboratory or to the citizens of the state One-third of the state's containers are lost or used for private purposes, in plain, state property is appropriated for private use. Have you looked at it this way, Doctor?

Laboratory Report December, 1919

Diagnostic Division

	Pos.	*Neg.*	*Doubt.*	*Total*
Typhoid	8	21	4	33
Paratyphoid A	0	32	1	33
Paratyphoid B	0	32	1	33
Diphtheria:				1143
Diagnosis	128	463	0	
Release	151	401	0	
Diphtheria Carriers:				640
Diagnosis	17	543	0	
Release	7	73	0	
Diphtheria virulence	3	1	0	4
Tuberculosis	28	215	0	243
Syphilis	269	649	68	986
Gonorrhœa	17	49	0	66
Glanders	0	0	2	2
Pneumonia		1		2
Type 1	0	0	0	
Type 2	0	0	0	
Type 3	0	0	0	
Type 4	1	0	0	
Malaria	0	2	0	2
Rabies	0	2	0	2
Feces for typhoid	0	1	0	1
Special	0	1	0	1
	629	2486	76	3191

Chemical Division

Water	67
Sewage	5
Milk	112
Total	184

Special Division

Bacterial and Biochemical	91
Sewage and Trade Wastes	87
Sand	3
	181
Total of all Laboratories	3556

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STATE CAPITOL, HARTFORD

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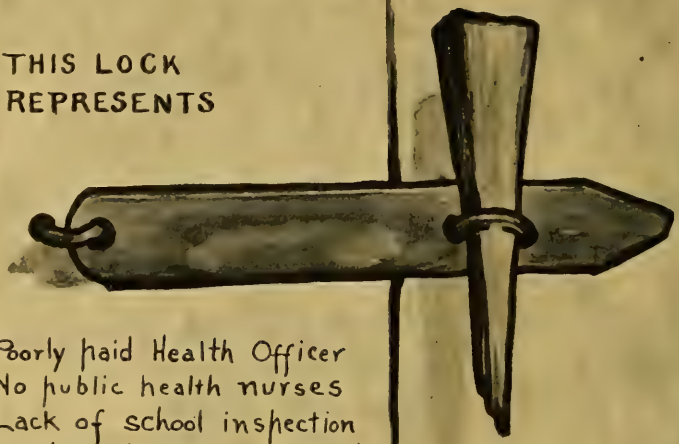
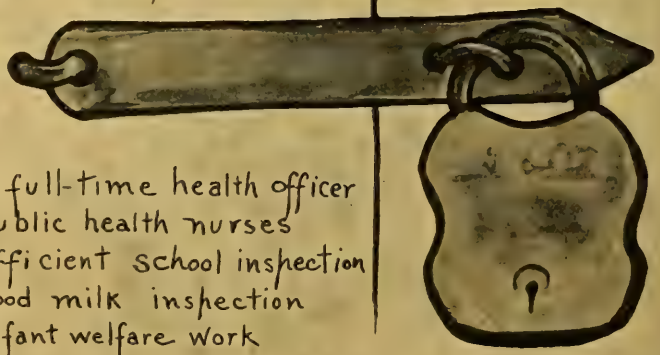
THIS LOCK
REPRESENTS



Poorly paid Health Officer
No public health nurses
Lack of school inspection
Inadequate milk control
Neglect of infant welfare
A "Trust to Luck" attitude

or with a 55 cent lock?

THIS LOCK
REPRESENTS



A full-time health officer
Public health nurses
Efficient school inspection
Good milk inspection
Infant welfare work
A "Safety First" attitude

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State of Connecticut Health Bulletin

MARCH, 1920

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January Statistics

"For a Clean State and a Healthy People"

ISSUED BY
State Department of Health
HARTFORD

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CONNECTICUT

HEALTH BULLETIN

Vol. 34 MARCH, 1920 No. 3

Issued Monthly by the

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

John T. Black, M. D., Commissioner

Editorial

Influenza Situation

February Influenza statistics are not as yet available, consequently it is impossible to express definite conclusions, but we are convinced that the peak has been passed and that the disease is rapidly declining. From general observation, we do not believe that more than ten per cent. of the reported cases were the same type of disease which was prevalent in the Fall of 1918. The other ninety per cent. simulated more closely the old-fashioned Grippe. The deaths as reported during January did not involve the same age groups as did the epidemic of 1918, most of the deaths this year occurring among the very young, or those past middle life. As will be noted in the following table, the deaths in January from Influenza and Pneumonia exceeded the deaths from these two causes in 1918 by only 33 and were 590 less than those occurring in 1919.

	January					
	1920	*1919*	*1918*	*1917*	*1916*	*1915*
Influenza	109	757	33	134	243	14
Pneumonia (all forms)	288	230	331	528	463	211
All causes	1820	2424	1878	2317	2190	1531

The effect of the severe weather of the past month upon the epidemic is hard to determine. It is known that doctors could not reach many sick people and it is also known that the general population was forcibly isolated. The latter advantage, no doubt, far outweighed the former disadvantage. Many localities in this State lacked sufficient nurses, but only one reported the need of doctors. The general hospitals have all been over-taxed, but the few emergency hospitals established were hardly needed. The situation this year can hardly be compared to that of a year-and-a-half ago.

Soft Drinks

Prohibition is in effect, but people must have their beverages. Soda water and bottled soft drinks will be in great demand this summer. The Statutes place the sanitary control of bottling plants with the State Department of Health, but it is limited in a degree to those not

using water secured from public supplies. This means that every health officer should regularly and carefully inspect such bottling establishments as may be located within his jurisdiction. Aside from the sanitary condition of these plants, the greatest danger to the public from soft drinks is the common habit of drinking directly from the bottle. The washing of bottles will undoubtedly be regulated before long, but even with thorough and proper washing, the necks of bottles are usually contaminated by handling. Where glasses or cups are not available, the contents of the bottles should be removed through a straw. We believe that wide publicity should be given to the danger of drinking directly from the bottle and that children in the schools, particularly, should be warned of the danger.

Delinquent Physicians

Two years ago a system requiring health officers to report communicable diseases daily to the State Department of Health was inaugurated. About the same time, Chapter I of the Sanitary Code was adopted. With this system and the explicit instructions to physicians and health officers as found in the Code, the reporting of diseases has been greatly improved and the statistics have become relatively more valuable. With the exception of five health officers, reports have been regular and satisfactory, but we still find many physicians who, because of their carelessness or busy lives, fail to report diseases under their observation. Sufficient time has been granted for all concerned to acquaint themselves with the requirements and a campaign has been inaugurated by this Department to bring to account those who fail. So far, no prosecutions have been instituted, but physicians have been required to appear before the Commissioner at Hartford, to explain their delinquency. It may save even some prominent physicians considerable annoyance and embarrassment to re-read their Sanitary Code.

Division of Mental Hygiene

Impressed with the need for greater activity in the State along the lines of Mental Hygiene, it has been deemed advisable to create a separate division for the study and development of this important subject. Dr. William B. Terhune of New Haven has been selected to direct this work and it is expected that the work of his division will show the necessity for larger consideration of mental defects. When it becomes popular knowledge that most mental defects are preventable or curable, this work will undoubtedly receive the support it deserves.

Health Officer Changes

Mr. J. Frederick Baker, Jr., of New Haven, has been appointed by the Governor as County Health Officer for New Haven County, to fill the unexpired term of Honorable Charles E. Evarts, deceased.

Dr. Walter H. Brown, Health Officer, of Bridgeport, has resigned to take up active work with the American Red Cross.

Dr. William H. Mitchell, formerly Colonel of the Medical Department, A. E. F., has been appointed full-time Health Officer of the City of New London.

The Rights of Motherhood

Herbert Thoms, M. D.

The splendid work of the Women of America during the Great War will ever remain a monument of unselfish devotion and self sacrifice. As a result the political position of Woman has been strengthened as never before and it must be universally acknowledged that as an economic factor in the structure of a Nation her position is of no less import than that claimed by man. In the United States her enfranchisement has become no longer a question for serious discussion.

In the anticipation of the equal share by women of the control of Government we are bound to encounter certain problems because of certain physiological factors that obtain in the life of Woman. Questions that because of the apparent non-recognition of her economic value have hitherto been quite neglected. When Woman assumes an equal share in government, public opinion will be compelled to pay more practical attention to the essentials of good living in the lives of women, especially mothers. It must not be forgotten that the majority of women to be enfranchised are married and are therefore if not actually, potentially mothers. Their Rights are not only theirs as individuals but also the Rights of the Future which they produce.

If the State is to expect efficient service from its men and women, then it must render possible the production and maintenance of healthy and satisfactory men and women. It must realize for all time that the most important service to be rendered by her women is found in Motherhood and that the protection of this service is the protection of the State's greatest asset.

"Regarding Motherhood that is often called a craft" says Eleanor Rathbone, "it must be remembered that in no other craft in the world is there no direct or recognized relation between the quantity and quality of the product which the craftsman is expected to turn out and the quantity and quality of the material and tools supplied him." And a distinguished authority has stated "today, the dregs of the human species — the blind, the deaf mute, the degenerate, the nervous, the vicious, the idiotic, the cretin, the epileptic are better protected than the pregnant woman."

It must be inculcated that the most important event in the life of a woman is pregnancy and childbirth, important because unwarrantable numbers either die in consequence or are ruined for subse-

quent motherhood. And this solely for lack of responsible care. We wonder how long the present (male) electors would tolerate a system or a lack of system that permitted their lives to be unnecessarily jeopardized several times during the ordinary course of their existence.

Within recent years much has been written both in lay and professional journals about prenatal care and indeed much should and must be written. The reliable statistics at hand are so appalling that their repetition becomes at once a matter of duty. Facts are, first, over 15,000 women die annually in the United States from conditions relating to childbirth, mostly from mismanagement by midwives and unfit medical practitioners. Second, in one year alone, childbirth caused more deaths among women from 15 to 44 years of age than any single disease except tuberculosis. Third, statistics from reliable sources show that one in every four pregnancies results in miscarriage.

The proper care of pregnant women begins at the prenatal period. It may be definitely stated that supervision and care during this time greatly lowers the maternal and infant death rate. It also increases the number of normal births, produces healthier babies and aids greatly in overcoming the problem of the midwife and unfit medical practitioner. The importance of the prenatal period is well emphasized by Saleeby in his recent book. He writes, "The change in environment called birth is only the transition from the stage of antenatal nurture to that of postnatal nurture . . . the nurture of that being is through the mother's blood before birth, its mother's milk after birth; but all is equally nurture. The point is vital, for otherwise we shall confound antenatal nurture with heredity; and may blame 'heridity' when we have neglected expectant motherhood."

Our health departments, our health and welfare associations all must go one step further. The baby welfare problems begin with the expectant mother. Antenatal treatment of babies through mothers if you will. A farmer does not plant defective seeds knowingly because they are cheap, intending to correct the plant later on.

The question may well be asked why prenatal care if so important has been so long neglected, and why are not measures for the correction of sins of omission established. Briefly these are, First, apathy on the part of women themselves, not only are they untaught, but tradition has made childbearing always a normal process, one in which nature invariably takes care of herself, and this idea fostered by mothers and instilled in daughters is widespread. Secondly, apathy on the part of physicians. The majority of physicians look upon confinement work as a necessary and very inconvenient evil and much of this attitude is due to the fact that until very recent years the departments of midwifery or obstetrics in our medical schools have been thoroughly inadequate. Thousands of medical practitioners have been sent into practice with hardly any practical experience and with little or no theoretical knowledge of this branch

of medicine. The physician of today has no more right to knowingly deliver a woman in childbirth without adequate prenatal care and advice than has a surgeon to operate upon a patient without first thoroughly examining that patient.

Physicians, Dispensaries, Hospitals, Nurses, Welfare and Social Workers all must realize the social and economic value of this work. Women must be taught that their right in demanding prenatal care is theirs not only because of their own health but because of their baby's, and also their right as citizens and the producers of citizens. No less an authority than Ruskin taught that the principles of life come first and economics must adjust itself to them. The care of infancy is the care of future parents. The mothers of today have the same perogative in demanding an equal amount of medical skill for the production of life that is accorded their sons on the battlefields of death.

The Prevention of Disease

The origin of disease and death has been a source of speculation and investigation from earliest times. In the process, many strange beliefs and superstitions have arisen, one of the most common of which, even among civilized peoples, has been that disease was caused by evil spirits. Among uncivilized nations many extremely curious superstitions as to the cause of disease have existed and are prevalent even at the present time, an example of which is that of the Nootkas of British Columbia, who believe that there is a miniature man in the head, and as long as he remains in an upright position the person keeps well, but when he tips over sickness or death follow. To counteract the effects of evil spirits and prevent disease, many customs arose, among which was the wearing of amulets or charms. These were made of stone, metal or other material, sometimes engraved, and were carried upon the person. This superstitious trust was common among the Greeks, Romans and Egyptians, and there were traces of it in the early Christian church. Even now there are people among us of superstitious tendencies who, in times of unusual prevalence of contagious disease, wear something in the nature of charms to prevent infection or illness, such as camphor bags, horse chestnuts, or horseshoe nails.

In the past forty years great strides have been made in the cure and prevention of disease, although there have been mistaken theories and some misdirected effort. Beliefs in the cause of disease and faith in cures have sometimes been akin to the older superstitions. The character of some of the complaints received at the Board of Health indicate that there are still some who think that dirt or filth is in itself the source of contagious disease. This was a common belief forty years ago, and led at that time to a general cleaning up in an attempt to check epidemics. In this work the engineers and sanitarians played the principle role. During this period, privies were

abolished, sewers constructed, supplies of pure water furnished, and tenement house conditions improved. While this had no bearing upon the spread of diphtheria, scarlet fever or the so-called minor contagious diseases, it did reduce the occurrence of typhoid fever, banished cholera, and had an effect upon tuberculosis by improving the general average of living conditions. The engineers and sanitarians also eliminated yellow fever, and are fast ridding the country of malaria.

Following the engineers and sanitarians came the bacteriologist to play his part in the prevention of disease by the detection of carriers, isolation of infected persons, disinfection of discharges, and treatment by the use of sera and vaccines. To this group we owe particularly the control of smallpox, the development of antitoxin for diphtheria, vaccination for typhoid fever, whooping cough, cholera and bubonic plague. There is still abundant work for the engineer and sanitarian, and there is ground for hope that the bacteriologist will add to his already important discoveries. However, Dr. Winslow, of the Yale School of Medicine, says that "The greatest problems which we face today require for their solution not merely sanitation of the environment, not merely control of infection, but in addition, and in even more important degree, attention to the individual habits of living. In the future the engineer and bacteriologist will, I believe, both yield to the physiologist the premier role in the drama of health protection."— *Hartford Health Bulletin.*

Laboratory Control of Pasteurization

Health officials should have an intimate knowledge of the workings of a milk pasteurizing plant, and should not rest assured of a safe product because of the mere presence of such a plant in the city.

Special attention should be given to the operation of a milk pasteurizing plant because of its being a possible centralized source for the dissemination of a communicable disease.

Bacteriological control of the process of pasteurization and of the condition of the subsequent containers and contact surfaces is essential. This control should be conducted frequently by a trained bacteriologist, and the health officer should keep a constant check upon the work being done.

In considering the efficiency of various pasteurizing processes, it should be understood that the per cent. reduction of bacteria in raw milk by heating, does not form a conclusive measure of safeness in the final product. Any inoculation subsequent to the heating process introduces an uncertain element which may be of serious concern and which may void the reduction in bacteria already secured.

The purpose of bacterial control should be to ascertain the degree of reduction of bacteria due to heating and also the increase in bacteria because of unsterile contact surfaces, carelessness, or delay afterwards.

In the examination of milk to determine the per cent. reduction due to the heating process, a series of at least five samples should be secured aseptically at intervals, at each point representing a definite stage in the pasteurizing process. It is only in this manner that undue changes in the bacterial content can be noted, and corrections made.

It is important that the proper time and temperature of heating be known as results will vary as these factors vary. An accurately tested thermometer should be used and compared with that used by the milk plant. The time of heating and holding should be checked by comparing it with an accurate time piece.

The following series of samples should be taken and examinations made as indicated:

1. Raw milk at entrance to heater, for bacteria and temperature.

2. Heated milk after being held, for bacteria, time of holding, and temperature.

3. Milk as it comes from the cooler, for bacteria and temperature.

4. Milk in bottles or cans, for bacteria, temperature and length of time before placing in cold storage.

5. Milk in bottles or cans after storage, for bacteria, temperature of milk and room and time of storage period.

6. Bottles or other final containers before the addition of milk, for bacteria in order to determine efficiency of washing and sterilization.

All samples should be iced immediately and removed to the laboratory for dilution and plating. When results are known the reduction in bacteria, and the gain in bacteria at the different points can be computed, using the average bacteria count of the raw milk samples as a basis.

NOTE: Regulations are about to be adopted by the Milk Board for the pasteurization of milk and the conduct of pasteurizing plants. A public hearing was held on February twentieth and the regulations will become effective before early summer These regulations, when approved, will be printed in the Bulletin.

Be Fair

A very popular "movie" which tells the story of a waif who is placed in a private asylum, and in which the heroine is played by one of the most popular stars of the day, while very well staged and played, is liable to leave a wrong impression on the public mind.

The film shows a private home for dependent children, built from a trust fund created by a wealthy patron who acquired his fortune through use of convict labor and implied sharp practice. The home, apparently unobjectionable so far as hygiene and sanitation are concerned, is presided over by a matron and supervised by a board of trustees who have had all the milk of human kindness carefully squeezed out of their systems, and who believe in governing by fear and force rather than teaching by kindness, precept and example. Cuffs and kicks are indiscriminately bestowed, and in one instance, the heroine's fingers are placed on a hot stove as a warning to the other children.

Of course, all this is for the purpose of contrasting the transformation of the heroine from an asylum brat to the cultured and refined ward of a not too old, yet comfortably wealthy member of the aristocracy whom she finally marries. In making the contrast sharp and clear, injustice has unintentionally been done to the management of charitable institutions in general, and particularly to many kind motherly women who are giving the greater part of their lives to work of this character.

The life of a dependent child is a grey one under the most favorable conditions, even in the best of institutions, and the number of children being committed is increasing each year. Institutions such as shown, undoubtedly did exist, and possibly some still survive, but the great majority are now conducted to make life for these forsaken ones as happy as possible, and the attendants treat their little charges with great sympathy and consideration. In many instances, their devotion to the work of caring for them spiritually, mentally, and physically, is a revelation, and any showing of overdrawn scenes such as the above, is a slander on their character and likely to hinder them in their charitable ministrations.

The problem of caring for dependent children is a very complex one. The power of the moving picture to educate rightly or wrongly is acknowledged. To take scenes from the administration of charitable institutions to afford an opportunity for popular stars to display their particular abilities will not make this problem any less difficult to handle. The reflection cast on the administration of these institutions by such exhibitions give to the public false impressions which not only handicap the efforts of those who are engaged in the work of providing for these children, but may result in inadequate institutional provision for these unfortunates.

Morbidity Statement 1919

In studying the following table, it should be kept in mind that the new reporting law requiring daily reports did not go into effect until the year 1917; and also that until that time certain of the diseases were not reportable. An interesting feature of this table is the large increase in diphtheria, over a thousand more cases being reported this year than last, although by comparison with the mortality table found in the February BULLETIN, page 11 it will be found that the deaths from diphtheria showed an increase of only 52.

Reported Cases	*1915*	*1916*	*1917*	*1918*	**1919**
Typhoid Fever	981	538	508	443	415
Diphtheria	2161	1870	2367	2348	3388
Scarlet Fever	1641	1181	1528	1550	2663
Measles	3481+	10426+	7462	5450	5884
Whooping Cough	1164+	1886+	1911	2836	904
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	35	73	312	116	44
Poliomyelitis	36	951	29	51	12
Tuberculosis	2015	2016	1795	2151	2060
Pneumonia	——	——	——	2289	545
Smallpox	22	175	423	95	6
Gonorrhoea	26	443	256	834	1351
Syphilis	13	150	103	416	2021
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	13	9	8	5	6
Conjunctivitis Infectious	——	——	——	33	98
Septic Throat	——	48+	11+	122	24
Chickenpox	——	28	156	818	1345
Mumps	——	37	510	1606	325
Erysipelas	——	——	4	21	12
Leprosy	——	1	——	2	1
Pellagra	——	1	7	1	1
Anthrax	——	1	1	——	1
Trachoma	——	——	5	12	5
Dysentery	——	——	——	7	5
Favus	——	——	——	8	11
Malaria	——	——	——	4	8
Paratyphoid	——	——	——	15	19
Impetigo Contagiosa	——	——	——	20	51+
Tetanus	——	——	——	4	4
German Measles	——	——	——	1796	96
Influenza	——	——	1+	103,216	10,664

Public Health Nursing

The Need for Public Health Nurses

Margaret K. Stack, Supervisor

In January, 1918, at the request of the Commissioner of Health, a survey was made of the Public Health Nursing situation in Connecticut. This survey reveals the fact that out of 168 towns only 41 had any kind of Public Health Nursing. Many of these towns provided only bedside nursing, giving no thought to the infant child and tuberculosis problems in their communities. At the time the survey was made there were only 16 nurses devoting special attention to infant hygiene, and only 14 who were doing special tuberculosis nursing.

It is interesting to note that since June, 1918, 16 towns have organized Public Health Nursing Associations and have employed nurses; and 6 additional towns are ready to take up the work as soon as nurses can be secured.

What does a Public Health Nurse do? She would do general visiting nursing, which includes prenatal care and instruction for mothers, maternity and tuberculosis nursing and child hygiene work. The child hygiene work in small communities would include a certain amount of school inspection. Undoubtedly she would at an early date inaugurate a health center at which mothers with babies could receive instruction and advice. The most important part of her work would be the visiting of the home where she can render skilled assistance and at the same time give instruction for the proper protection of the health of the family.

There is no one who can care as well for the baby as the mother, providing the mother is intelligent; and if we are to save babies' lives, these mothers must be taught. The only practical method for teaching them is through the medium of the Public Health Nurse.

In connection with her tuberculosis nursing, the Public Health Nurse would give bedside care to the advanced patient who for various reasons must stay at home; she arranges for sanatorium treatment for the incipient patient; she keeps a watchful eye on the returned sanatorium patient; she is ever on the alert to have the suspicious cases which she meets in her daily rounds in her district, taken to their doctor for examination. All of these are important duties, which the Public Health Nurse does in connection with her tuberculosis work, but most important of all is the care she gives the children who have been in contact with cases of tuberculosis. In tuberculosis as in all forms of public health work, the best results will be achieved by work done with the children. There is no dividing line in public health nursing where one can say that child welfare

begins here and ends there, or that tuberculosis nursing begins here and ends there, for all are equally necessary and no one branch can be done successfully unless the other branches are being done.

Connecticut has today 175 Public Health Nurses who are doing general, tuberculosis and child welfare nursing. It is interesting to know that the infant death rate for 1919 is 5.6 points lower than in 1917, and in bringing about that decrease the Public Health Nurse has been an important factor. A further reduction in the infant death rate will come when every town or group of towns is supplied with a Public Health Nurse and the necessary health protection.

If your town has Public Health Nursing Service, a good Health Officer, School Inspection Service, with good financial and popular support, the returns for the investment and energy required will be better children, better mothers, and a better and happier people. This is not all. There will be less money spent for care of the poor, for medical service, drug bills and funeral expenses.

Notes on Public Health Nursing

Miss Mary E. Conlan, formerly Supervisor of the Tuberculosis Department of the New Haven Visiting Nurse Association, has been appointed Assistant Director of the Bureau of Child Hygiene and Division of Public Health Nursing. That the nurses of the State appreciate the assistance this Bureau is giving is evident from the number of requests that are received from them asking the Director to come to their town and after going over their work, give what suggestions she can for its further improvement. Already several requests have come asking for Miss Conlan's assistance in helping them develop their tuberculosis nursing.

In January the three state nursing organizations, the Graduate Nurses' Association, the League for Nursing Education, and the Organization for Public Health Nursing, held their annual meetings in New Haven.

Within the past year, the Directors of the Visiting Nurse Associations in the State have joined the Connecticut Organization for Public Health Nursing as corporate members. The interest and enthusiasm of these Directors in health matters is surpassed only by the many things which they see to be done for the general betterment of health. Although the weather was bad and the traveling difficult, sixty Directors from various parts of the State attended the meeting.

Child Hygiene

Margaret K. Stack, Director

In the former issues of the BULLETIN, there were published the minimum standards for maternity, infant and preschool children, and school children. We complete the minimum standards for child welfare by printing the standards on adolescent children. While Connecticut has made progress in the care of its children, it has not yet reached the stage where the care given its children is comparable to the standards herein set forth.

Minimum Standards — Adolescent Children

1. Complete standardized basic physical examination by physician, including weight and height, at least once a year, and recommendation for necessary treatment to be given at children's health center, school, or other available agency.
2. Clinics for treatment of defect and disease.
3. Supervision and instruction to insure:
   (a) Ample diet, with special attention to growth-producing foods.
   (b) Sufficient sleep and rest and fresh air.
   (c) Adequate and suitable clothing.
   (d) Proper exercise for physical development.
   (e) Knowledge of sex hygiene and reproduction.
4. Full-time education compulsory to at least 16 years of age, adapted to meet the needs and interests of the adolescent mind, with vocational guidance and training.
5. Clean, ample recreational opportunities to meet social needs, with supervision of commercial amusements.
6. Legal protection from exploitation, vice, drug habits, etc.

Manchester Health League

In the January issue of this BULLETIN there appeared an interesting article on the "Little Mothers' Leagues" conducted by the school nurses in New Haven.

An interesting account of the same kind of work being done in Manchester, has reached this office. The report states that "the Superintendents of the eighth and ninth districts cheerfully consented to arrange time for the course during the school year. The seventh grade in the eighth district was chosen as it is an enthusiastic and inquiring age and also because some of the pupils are obliged to go to work before completing the grammar school course."

The development of health leagues is a piece of constructive child welfare work and we hope they will be developed in every school of the State. As far as we know, Manchester is the first town that has made the teaching of the "Little Mothers' Leagues" a part of the school curriculum.

Mental Hygiene

The Meaning of Mental Hygiene

Wm. B. Terhune, M. D., Director

Mental Hygiene has for its purpose the conservation of mental health, the prevention of nervous and mental disease, and improvement in the care and treatment of those suffering from mental disorders and mental deficiency. These aims are being accomplished by the practical application of the principles of mental hygiene, which principles are based on the scientific facts of mental medicine.

The conservation of mental health is largely dependent on environmental factors, for mental disorders tend to thrive on the soil of faulty habits and unsatisfactory environment. The dissemination of information as to the nature and cause of the different varieties of mental disorders will often tend to correct faulty habits and improve environmental conditions.

The prevention of nervous and mental disease must be accomplished by the control of hereditary as well as environmental factors. Available evidence indicates that a large percentage of mental disease and mental deficiency might be prevented. This is of importance from an economic as well as sociologic standpoint. Many forms of infectious disease which occurred in great epidemics in the past are practically unknown now, or at most occur sporadically. This is the result of the observance of known facts relative to public health. Certain forms of mental disease might also become rare if the known facts relative to mental health were carefully observed.

The provision of adequate facilities for the care and treatment of the mentally afflicted is imperative. Patients in our State Hospitals are humanely and scientifically treated, but rarely do patients reach these hospitals in the incipiency of their mental disorder, and it is at this stage that the condition may be most satisfactorily treated. Patients must be encouraged to seek treatment early in their disease, and clinics as well as hospital facilities must be provided in every community for the examination and care of early cases of mental disease.

These, briefly stated, are the purposes of mental hygiene. It is of vital importance to all that the means be provided to adequately deal with mental disorders. No one is immune from these diseases and when they occur the situation demands special knowledge, skill and facilities. For further information and pamphlets, address Director, Division of Mental Hygiene, State Department of Health, 39 Church Street, New Haven, Conn.

Preventable Diseases

A Smallpox Lesson

E. K. Devitt, M. D., Director

In the latter part of December an Italian, seeking refuge at the police station in Waterbury, was found to be afflicted with smallpox. He was removed to the Isolation Hospital and an investigation was immediately instituted by the local health authorities to discover the source of the infection. The patient had been living with a family of his own nationality, but had been requested to leave the house because of the eruption which appeared on his body. An examination of the members of the family, which consisted of husband, wife and three children, revealed the fact that all of them excepting the wife were suffering from the disease. The entire family was taken to the Isolation Hospital. The source of their infection appeared to be a young child who resided in a neighboring house. Three tenements were affected by the contagion and all of them were placed under quarantine and a cordon of police thrown around the buildings. All the residents of these buildings, about a hundred in number, were vaccinated and a restaurant and a grocery in one of the tenements were closed. These measures proved adequate and no further cases developed.

Probably no other city in the State is quite so well protected against an epidemic of smallpox as is Waterbury. The outbreak of the disease which occurred several years ago led to general vaccination of the inhabitants and this resulted in a very high percentage of immunity.

Venereal Disease Educational Campaign

The Department's campaign to enlighten the public regarding the dangers of venereal disease is now in full swing. The showing of the motion pictures "Fit to Win" and "The End of the Road" was resumed the first of the year, and it is planned to give these exhibitions in every large community in the State before summer. Six Sunday showings at Hartford resulted in a large increase in the attendance at the local clinic. At New Haven more thad 10,000 women attended four showings of "The End of the Road."

There is no doubt but that the use of motion pictures does more to stimulate interest in the campaign than any other methods yet devised.

Prof. Charles E. Barr, late of the A. E. F., and now associated with the American Red Cross, is giving six weeks to social hygiene work in this state under the direction of the State Department of health. His lectures on the subject have paved the way for the intensive program planned by the Department for each of the larger communities.

Communicable Diseases

January 1920	Population	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Tuberculosis	Pneumonia Lobar	Other Com. Diseases
State Total	**1,490,814**	**11**	**1425**	**438**	**309†**	**429**	**8**	**2**	**136**	**259**	**957†**
NEW HAVEN CO.	**447,668**	**5**	**564**	**182**	**69**	**164**	**5**	**2**	**57**	**141**	**240**
New Haven	168,444	....	326	45	30	66	1	....	29	....	115
Waterbury	109,229	2	22	76	4	38	3	....	11	121	50
Meriden (city and town)	33,829	....	7	23	....	11	....	....	5	3	17
Ansonia	18,195	....	29	6	4	1	....	1	5	1	24
Orange (inc. West Haven)	17,519	2	11	7	....	2	....	....	....	5	2
Naugatuck	13,998	1	....	2	....	2	1	....	....	....	4
Wallingford (town and boro)	11,719	....	2	6	....	20	....	....	1	....	1
Milford	11,734	....	25	10	....	2	....	1	....	....	2
Derby	11,741	....	1	1	3	9	....	....	2	1	9
Hamden	10,483	....	47	1	4	....	....	....	....	1	4
Branford (town and boro)	7,332	....	7	....	....	5	....	....	1	4	2
Seymour	7,211	....	....	....	5	1	....	....	1	....	....
Towns under 5,000	26,234	....	87	5	19	7	....	....	2	5	10
FAIRFIELD CO.	**352,420**	**3**	**462**	**51**	**58+**	**116**	**2**	....	**24**	**42**	**275**
Bridgeport	152,094	1	187	19	4	88	1	....	9	8	76
Stamford (city and town)	45,947	....	94	7	19	9	....	....	3	9	19
Norwalk	29,503	1	29	3	....	3	....	....	2	1	4
Danbury (city and town)	24,561	1	28	2	....	2	....	....	....	1	11
Greenwich (town and boro)	19,612	....	16	11	....	1	1	....	4	10	116
Stratford	14,938	....	17	4	....	11	....	....	3	1	5
Fairfield	15,087	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Shelton	9,650	....	7	....	11+	1	....	....	1	4	11+
Darien	9,023	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Westport	5,393	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	14
New Canaan	5,027	....	44	....	23	....	....	....	....	1	2
Towns under 5,000	21,585	....	38	5	1	1	....	....	1	3	26
HARTFORD CO.	**354,271**	**1**	**116**	**126**	**81**	**73**	....	....	**38**	**37**	**185**
Hartford	137,124	....	7	65	25	35	....	....	13	7	121
New Britain	62,428	....	10	20	44	16	....	....	12	3	6
Bristol (city and town)	21,440	....	1	6	4	11	....	....	5	5	6
Manchester	18,559	....	2	6	....	4	....	....	2	3	11
Enfield	12,863	....	54	....	....	3	....	....	....	12	9
East Hartford	11,498	1	3	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Southington (town and boro)	9,845	....	2	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	....
West Hartford	8,806	....	9	1	6	....	....	....	1	....	9
Windsor	7,220	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Glastonbury	6,943	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	2
Berlin	6,354	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	3	1
Towns under 5,000	51,191	....	28	13	1	2	....	....	....	4	19
NEW LONDON CO.	**108,762**	**1**	**83**	**11**	**48**	**47**	**1**	....	**9**	**17**	**74**
Norwich (city and town)	30,135	....	23	....	8	12	....	....	1	2	8
New London	27,673	1	18	3	5	19	1	....	4	8	36
Stonington (town and boro)	11,016	....	1	1	8	9	....	....	....	1	11
Groton (town and boro)	8,803	....	2	....	11	5	....	....	....	5	5
Towns under 5,000	31,135	....	39	7	16	2	....	....	4	1	14
LITCHFIELD CO.	**85,421**	**1**	**119†**	**26**	**40+**	**13**	....	....	....	**8**	**13**
Torrington (town and boro)	23,171	....	++	7	....	5	....	....	....	6	1
Winchester (inc. Winsted)	9,962	....	35	1	27	....	....	....	....	....	1
Plymouth	7,436	1	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Watertown	6,482	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....
New Milford	5,221	....	11	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Towns under 5,000	33,149	....	73	6	13+	3	....	....	....	1	10
WINDHAM CO.	**55,677**	....	**74**	**15**	**12**	**8**	....	....	**2**	**6**	**8**
Windham (inc. Willimantic)	14,669	....	5	13	....	8	....	....	1	....	1
Putnam (city and town)	9,055	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	3
Plainfield	8,479	....	15	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....
Killingly (inc. Danielson)	8,166	....	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	2
Towns under 5,000	15,308	....	50	1	4	....	....	....	1	3	2
MIDDLESEX CO.	**56,066**	....	**3**	**9**	....	**6**	....	....	**3**	**6**	**160**
Middletown (city and town)	29,101	....	....	3	....	3	....	....	1	2	130
Towns under 5,000	26,965	....	3	6	....	3	....	....	2	4	30
TOLLAND CO.	**30,529**	....	**4+**	**18**	**1**	**2**	....	....	**3**	**2**	**2+**
Vernon (inc. Rockville)	9,396	....	....	5	....	2	....	....	1	1	1
Stafford (town and boro)	6,691	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Towns under 5,000	14,442	....	4+	12	1	....	....	....	2	1	1+

* Excluding Influenza

Sanitary Engineering

Industrial Sanitation

J. Frederick Jackson, Director

Sanitation has been the watchword, rural, urban, personal, yes, spiritual, for clean habits beget good morals. *Industrial Sanitation* should be the next goal. No more dark, poorly illuminated factories, no more dust-laden work rooms. Rest rooms, modern sanitary plumbing, individual lockers, sanitary lunch rooms, with wholesome, well cooked foods, mean a contented working force and increased production. Wise corporations maintain their welfare departments directed by high salaried specialists with well paid assistants who devote their whole time to keeping the employees fit. Fit physically and mentally. Why? Because they have found that it pays.

Some, not all by any means, keep their factory grounds in excellent order. Grass plots, shrubbery, concrete curbs and paved drives attract the eye, improve the corp de esprit, and make association with the company desirable, but it should not stop here. One feature is still lacking.

We very often see towns with well kept front lawns, streets curbed, shade trees bordering, pavements clean, which, by their attractiveness, invite residents; but a closer inspection discloses insanitary, rubbish laden back yards. So do we also find the interior of some factory premises far from inviting. This is particularly so when the factory happens to border on a river. Unsightly dumps, discolored, stagnant waters, ill kept privies overhanging the river, and all because of a mossgrown idea that a river is the natural dumping ground for all refuse and offal a community produces.

What a flagrant abuse of nature's bounty. What better or quicker means to restore the tired eyes and quiet the jumpy nerves than a half hour at noon strolling or reclining on the shady banks of a reasonably clean stream, and at what comparatively little cost it could be had. But the possibilities of using and improving nature's aids in keeping fit, seldom, if ever, occur to welfare workers.

Vital Statistics

Lectures for Undertakers

James P. Balfe, Director

The State Department of Health, in co-operation with the State Board of Embalmers, recently conducted a series of lectures for undertakers in eight of the larger cities of the State. The purpose of the meetings was to discuss the laws governing the profession of undertaking and embalming. All the lectures were well attended and the interest manifested was such as to suggest that similar meetings be held annually.

A common complaint of the undertakers was the manner in which some physicians delay the signing of death certificates. Aside from the fact that the law directs the physician to fill out the certificate within twenty-four hours after death has occurred, it would seem that ordinary business courtesy would be sufficient to impel him to expedite the signing and transmission of this important document. The first duty of the undertaker is to secure the proper certification of the cause of death in order that he may care for the body in the manner prescribed by law.

Physicians are urged to consider the needs of the undertaker in this matter and to perform their last duty to the deceased as soon after death as possible.

January—For Six Years

CONNECTICUT	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
BIRTHS,	2657	2751	3066	3132	2793	2748
Birth Rate,	25.6	25.5	27.1	26.6	22.8	22.1
MARRIAGES,	888	996	1112	902	808	963
Marriage Rate,	8.5	9.2	9.8	7.6	6.6	7.7
DEATHS,	1502	2170	2305	1865	2424	1820
Death Rate,	14.5	20.1	20.4	15.8	19.8	14.6
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES† DEATHS,	188	382	339	267	987	328
Per Cent to Total Deaths,	12.5	17.6	14.7	14.3	40.7	18.0
DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR,	252	272	300	318	315	253
Rate per 1,000 *Births,*	94.7	99.7	101.5	101.6	101.7	89.5

†Influenza included.

January 1920	Population Based on School Census of 1918	TOTALS				DEATH RATES			AGE GROUPS		
		Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	All Causes (per 1,000 population)	Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	Children under 1 year (per 1,000 births)	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	65 years and over
State of Connecticut	**1.490.814**	**2748**	**100**	**963**	**1820**	**14.6**	**1.1**	**89.5**	**253**	**107**	**582**
Ansonia	18,195	34	1	8	15	9.8	.....	159.6	7	2	2
Berlin	6,354	12	....	1	6	11.3	3.7	148.1	1	1	1
Branford	7,332	7	....	6	3	4.9	.....	.....	....	....	3
Bridgeport	152,094	364	11	105	180	14.2	1.1	85.3	32	12	45
Bristol	21,440	54	4	15	24	13.4	.....	210.8	10	2	7
Danbury	24,561	43	1	10	32	15.6	.9	24.6	1	3	11
Darien	9,023	1	....	2	5	6.6	.....	279.1	1	....	4
Derby	11,741	49	2	10	15	15.3	2.0	93.0	4	....	2
East Hartford	11,498	13	....	1	10	10.4	1.0	69.3	1	1	3
Enfield	12,863	35	2	10	7	6.5	1.8	.....	....	....	4
Fairfield	15,087	28	....	3	9	7.1	.....	93.0	2	....	1
Glastonbury	6,943	9	1	3	1	1.7	1.7	.....	....	....	....
Greenwich	19,612	33	1	17	26	15.9	.....	75.9	3	1	12
Groton	8,803	9	....	4	6	8.1	4.0	55.8	1	....	3
Hamden	10,483	17	....	4	18	20.6	1.1	.....	....	3	7
Hartford	137,124	347	13	157	174	15.2	1.4	78.9	26	10	35
Killingly	8,166	5	1	8	6	8.8	.....	152.8	2	....	3
Manchester	18,559	24	1	12	13	8.4	1.9	.....	....	1	6
Meriden	33,829	74	4	25	54	19.1	.7	73.4	5	2	25
Middletown	29,101	40	1	10	57	23.5	.....	59.4	3	1	25
Milford	11,734	11	2	4	12	12.2	.....	59.7	1	2	5
Naugatuck	13,998	19	....	18	14	12.0	.....	122.4	3	2	....
New Britain	62,428	147	3	36	49	9.4	.9	85.1	13	5	7
New Canaan	5,027	5	1	3	4	9.5	.....	.....	....	....	2
New Haven	168,444	325	11	134	216	15.3	1.1	54.7	20	17	80
New London	27,673	56	3	31	30	13.0	1.3	48.1	3	2	6
New Milford	5,221	9	....	2	6	13.7	.....	.....	....	....	3
Norwalk	29,503	53	1	20	39	15.8	1.2	73.6	3	1	17
Norwich	30,135	67	....	28	63	25.1	3.5	113.5	7	....	23
Orange	17,519	20	....	8	25	17.1	2.0	37.2	1	....	7
Plainfield	8,479	6	1	6	12	16.9	1.4	176.4	2	1	4
Plymouth	7,436	15	1	5	5	8.1	1.6	241.6	3	1	....
Putnam	9,055	16	....	12	14	18.5	2.6	110.5	2	....	6
Seymour	7,211	6	2	1	8	13.3	.....	190.4	3	1	2
Shelton	9,650	15	....	3	17	21.1	3.7	109.5	2	....	2
Southington	9,845	18	1	7	8	9.7	1.2	60.9	1	1	5
Stafford	6,691	10	....	7	6	10.7	.....	100.8	1	....	4
Stamford	45,947	62	2	29	65	16.9	.5	108.7	8	5	24
Stonington	11,016	20	....	6	11	11.9	.....	123.7	2	....	7
Stratford	14,938	30	1	5	22	17.6	.8	120.4	3	4	4
Torrington	23,171	45	1	13	19	9.8	.5	69.4	3	1	4
Vernon	9,396	8	1	5	12	15.3	.....	99.1	1	....	3
Wallingford	11,719	16	1	5	14	14.3	2.0	.....	....	....	5
Waterbury	109,229	223	14	57	170	18.6	1.0	110.8	24	18	21
Watertown	6,482	12	1	6	4	7.4	1.8	206.8	2	....	1
West Hartford	8,806	15	....	6	21	28.6	.....	658.5	9	1	8
Westport	5,393	7	....	3	7	15.5	2.2	.....	....	....	2
Winchester	9,962	21	2	3	8	9.6	1.2	.....	....	....	3
Windham	14,669	41	2	9	20	16.3	.....	164.3	5	....	10
Windsor	7,220	9	1	4	3	4.9	.....	155.8	1	....	2
Towns under 5,000	220,009	243	5	76	255	13.9	.8	112.8	31	6	116

DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES																			
Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis — Pulmonary	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Cancer	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia — All Forms	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2	Puerperal Diseases	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Institutional Deaths	Non-resident Deaths
2	17	7	15	37	109	136	14	133	4	1	288	26	19	66	9	8	462	205
....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....
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....	3	....	....	3	9	13	2	16	....	....	30	3	6	4	3	1	59	14
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....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	4	....	....	5	1	1	3	....	....	8	3
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1	....	....	....	....	2	10	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	11	10
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....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	2
....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	8	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	2	3	3	8	20	2	22	....	....	33	4	2	6	2	5	23	33

Laboratory

Laboratories Must Register

C. J. Bartlett, M. D., Director

Every person, firm or corporation operating or maintaining a laboratory in which body fluids, secretions or excretions are examined for the determination of the presence or absence of an infectious agent in the material examined or in the person or animal from which it was secured, shall register annually with the State Department of Health giving the name of such laboratory, its location and the name of the person or persons owning or operating the same. Laboratories operated by physicians for their personal convenience need not register.

Laboratories which, after inspection, are found to conform to the standards required by the State Department of Health will be given a certificate of approval, and such laboratories will thereafter be designated as approved laboratories. (Sanitary Code, Regulation 40.)

Laboratory Report January, 1920

Diagnostic Division

	Pos.	*Neg.*	*Doubt.*	*Total*
Typhoid	4	22	4	30
Paratyphoid A	0	29	1	30
Paratyphoid B	0	29	1	30
Diphtheria:				1180
Diagnosis	102	497	0	
Release	200	381	0	
Diphtheria Carriers:				797
Diagnosis	22	747	0	
Release	2	26	0	
Diphtheria virulence	1	9	0	10
Tuberculosis	32	173	0	205
Syphilis	192	636	66	894
Gonorrhœa	20	43	0	63
Glanders	2	61	4	67
Pneumonia		2		17
Type 1	0	0	0	
Type 2	0	0	0	
Type 3	3	0	0	
Type 4	12	0	0	
Malaria	0	4	0	4
Rabies	0	1	0	1
Feces for typhoid	0	3	0	3
Special	0	2	0	2
	592	2665	76	3333

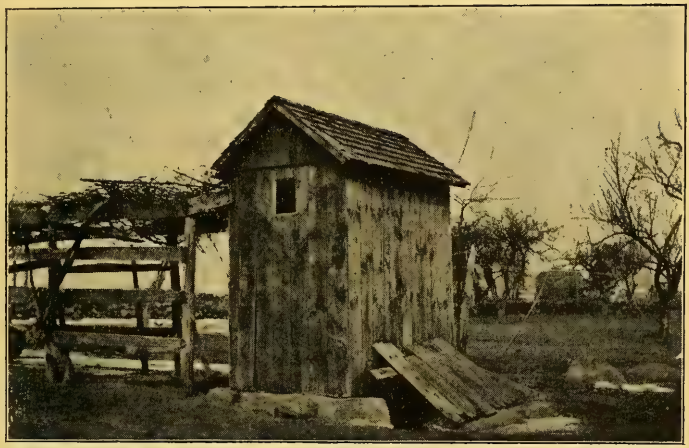
Chemical Division

Water	51
Sewage	2
Milk	221
Total	274

Special Division

Bacterial and Biochemical	106
Sewage and Trade Wastes	93
Sand	0
	199
Total of all Laboratories	3806

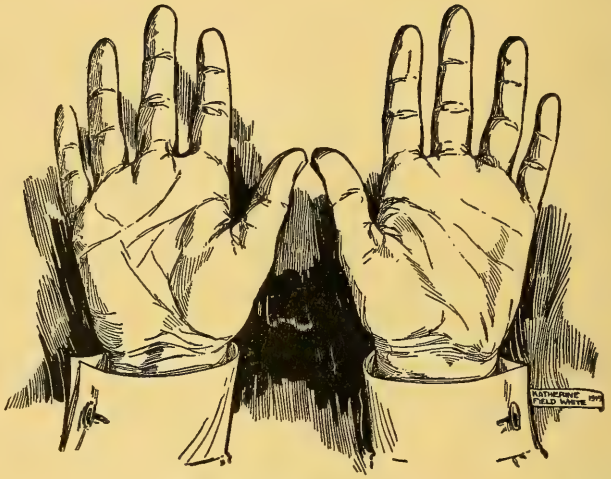
Are you maintaining a Health Menace?



If so, you cannot afford to do so longer!

Repair and screen the outside toilet ***now.*** Confine dangerous material and exclude flies, rats and chickens

HANDS:



TWO PERFECTLY GOOD CAUSES OF
MANY HUMAN ILLS !!

UNCLEAN HANDS

carry germs of infection —

TYPHOID FEVER
TUBERCULOSIS — COLDS — INFLUENZA
INFECTIOUS ECZEMA–VENEREAL DISEASES

Keep hands away from mouth, eyes and nose —
Wash hands frequently —
Always wash hands before eating or preparing food —
Use only **clean** water, your **own** soap, your **own** towel.

Illinois Health Bulletin

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State of Connecticut Health Bulletin

APRIL, 1920

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"For a Clean State and a Healthy People"

ISSUED BY
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HARTFORD

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CONNECTICUT

HEALTH BULLETIN

Vol. 34 APRIL, 1920 No. 4

Issued Monthly by the

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

John T. Black, M. D., Commissioner

Editorial

Standard Time

Advancing the clock during the summer months, while disconcerting to some, is of great benefit to the majority. This is true when the time is regulated by national legislation, but regulation by local option is most unsatisfactory. The problem has arisen as to the execution of certain legal documents such as birth and death certificates where the birth or death occurs around the hour of midnight. Many cities in Connecticut have adopted summer time and as many more abide by standard time. The result is that the State Department of Health finds it necessary to require all births and deaths to be recorded on the basis of standard time. In localities which have adopted the summer schedule, physicians, midwives and undertakers will be required to file certificates for events occurring between the hours of twelve and one under the date of the day previous.

That Extra Hour

That extra hour of daylight gained by advancing the clock should be utilized, and no better use could be made of this hour than to apply it to health promoting activities, the best of which is outdoor exercise. At least one day of the week, double advantage can be secured by making this hour of exercise a clean-up hour. One hour a week devoted to the cleaning up and re-arrangement of the home surroundings will accomplish much more than the spasmodic effort of a clean-up week.

More Nurses

So rapidly have the communities of Connecticut come to the appreciation of the value of the public health nurse, that the demand exceeds the supply. The State Department of Health could at the present time place sixteen trained public health nurses if they were available. The situation is so serious that it has been necessary for us to discontinue active propaganda for public health nursing. There are many girls to whom bedside nursing does not appeal, but to whom we believe public health nursing would be acceptable. This work is fascinating and is to a great extent outdoor work. Nursing courses are far more attractive today than they have been in the past.

Health Certificates

Among the regulations found in later pages will be one requiring workers in and about pasteurizing plants to hold health certificates. This is just a beginning. The time has come when public sentiment demands perfect food protection. Regulations will shortly be issued requiring all food handlers who handle foods which are to be consumed in a raw or uncooked state to obtain certificates showing that they are free from any disease liable to contaminate such foods.

Free Birth Certificates

On the cover page will be found a reproduction of a birth certificate which is now being sent to the mother of every newborn child. With this certificate is sent a booklet on the care of the baby. In doing this, the Department incurs considerable expense, but it is believed that the encouragement of birth registration and the information as to the proper care of infants will be of sufficient benefit to repay the State many times over.

Recontamination after Pasteurization

The great advantage of pasteurization properly performed lies in the fact that it gives additional safety to the milk. If this advantage is to be retained, the milk should reach the consumer in the same condition as when it leaves the pasteurizer, or as nearly so as possible. Due to the cooling and bottling processes necessary after pasteurization this advantage is often lost. It is as much the duty of the inspector to see that the processes after pasteurization are carried out satisfactorily as it is for him to supervise the time and temperature elements of pasteurization.

The surfaces of the cooler, the bottling machinery and the final container may add more bacteria to the product than an efficient pasteurizer has destroyed. The cooler and the bottler are the common sources of recontamination. The cooler with its extensive surfaces and the bottling machinery with its numerous valves are difficult to clean in a satisfactory manner. But they must be as near sterile as it is possible to get them; for any contamination, whether pathogenic or non-pathogenic, will be carried directly to the consumer. The advantages gained by pasteurization can be nullified by faulty processes of cooling and bottling. Effort should be made to keep the milk from undue exposure to the air after pasteurization. Open surface coolers should be covered. Precautions should be taken to keep the air clean.

To place milk of low bacteria count in an insanitary final container is to make futile all previous efforts for bacterial control. It is possible to sterilize milk bottles, and this should be made compulsory. In a number of cities it is illegal for the consumer to use milk bottles for any other purpose than for holding milk. However this regulation is often unenforced and milk bottles are put to countless uses, some of

which are far from desirable from a sanitary standpoint. The bottles as returned to the milk plants are in some cases in an extremely insanitary condition. Inspectors should be sure that all bottles are sterilized before milk is again placed in them. Too much emphasis can not be placed upon this phase of the sanitary control of the milk supply.

Laboratory control of all processes after pasteurization is most important and should be effectively carried out. This feature is mentioned in Health Officer Letter No. 33.

Control and supervision of the milk supply does not end until the milk has reached the consumer. Pasteurization, cooling, bottling, the final container, and delivery are all essential factors in the control of the supply. Inefficiency in any one process may result in milk of a high bacteria count and possible danger to the consumer.

Regulations for Pasteurization of Milk

Section 1. No person, firm, or corporation shall engage in the process known as "Pasteurization of Milk" for public sales until a permit has been issued by the Dairy and Food Commissioner. Such permits shall be issued for a period of one year, and may be revoked at any time for cause by the Dairy and Food Commissioner. No milk shall be sold in this State as "Pasteurized Milk" unless produced according to the following specifications.

Section 2. Pasteurization is hereby defined as a process by which milk is rapidly heated to a temperature of not less than 142 degrees Fahrenheit and not more than 145 degrees Fahrenheit, then maintained between the temperature of 142 degrees Fahrenheit and 145 degrees Fahrenheit for not less than thirty minutes, and then cooled immediately to a temperature of not more than 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

Section 3. No permit to operate a pasteurization plant shall be granted by the Dairy and Food Commissioner unless the Applicant's pasteurizing apparatus is such that it will properly perform the pasteurizing process prescribed in Section 2, and unless the plant conforms to the regulations set forth in the following sections.

Section 4. Each pasteurization plant shall be equipped with an automatic recording thermometer and controller which shall regulate and register on a chart the temperature of the milk as it is pasteurized. A duplicate automatic recording thermometer and controller shall be kept in reserve in good repair at all times. Each chart for recording shall be certified to by the Dairy and Food Commissioner before being used, and while in use shall be kept in a locked chamber, and after use shall be preserved for at least six months subject to inspection by the Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Section 5. All pasteurization plants shall be so constructed that all rooms in which milk is handled, or in which milk apparatus and milk

utensil are washed, shall have dustproof walls and ceilings. Unless constructed of concrete, smooth brick or tile, walls and ceilings shall be kept sufficiently painted a light color. The floors shall be watertight and so graded that all drainage will flow to one or more points of drainage.

SECTION 6. All drains in the pasteurization plant shall be trapped and drained to the satisfaction of the Dairy and Food Commissioner. When not discharged into city sewers drainage must be drained into cesspools or septic tanks at least fifty feet from the building.

SECTION 7. All rooms in which milk is handled and in which milk apparatus and utensils are washed shall be lighted and ventilated to the satisfaction of the Dairy and Food Commissioner.

SECTION 8. Doors, windows, and ventilators must be screened from May 1st to November 1st. Screen doors shall be provided with self-closing devices, and all screens must be maintained in good working condition.

SECTION 9. Toilet and washing facilities, to the satisfaction of the Dairy and Food Commissioner, must be provided for the use of employees. Locker rooms or toilets shall not open directly into any room in which milk or milk utensils are handled.

SECTION 10. No cats, dogs or other animals shall be permitted in rooms where milk is handled or stored.

SECTION 11. Rooms for pasteurization, cooling, bottling and storing milk shall not be used for other than dairy purposes.

SECTION 12. An adequate supply of pure water shall be provided.

SECTION 13. All weigh cans, storage vats, mixing vats and other apparatus shall be constructed of tinned copper, or other material approved by the Dairy and Food Commissioner, and all angle joints shall be smoothly soldered. They shall be provided with smooth-fitting metal covers.

SECTION 14. All milk pipes and pumps shall be of sanitary construction and so arranged that they may be easily opened or taken apart for cleaning. The use of tightly closed elbow joints is prohibited. Water and steam pipes shall be kept clean and free from dirt and rust.

SECTION 15. Surface coolers unless located in a room used only for cooling milk shall be protected by suitable metal or glass covers.

SECTION 16. Caps for bottles shall be secured in sterilized containers, and be protected from contamination until used, unless milk is pasteurized in bottles.

SECTION 17. The apparatus or device used in bottling milk or capping milk bottles must be so constructed that the milk and caps used in the process will not come in contact with human hands. The apparatus or device shall be subject to the approval of the Diary and Food Commissioner.

SECTION 18. The building in which milk is handled and the surrounding premises shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition.

SECTION 19. Suitable facilities shall be provided for washing, sterilizing and the storage of all apparatus, bottles, cans and utensils, and they shall be cleaned and sterilized immediately after use. All pasteurizing apparatus shall be resterilized immediately before the pasteurizing process is begun.

SECTION 20. All persons while handling milk shall wear clean washable outer garments. The use of tobacco and spitting are prohibited in any part of the pasteurizing plant.

SECTION 21. Before employment, and at least once a year thereafter, the proprietor or manager of a pasteurization plant shall require every person employed in the plant who handles milk or milk utensils to secure from a physician approved by the State Commissioner of Health a certificate stating that he is not afflicted with nor suffering from any communicable disease, and a copy of such certificate shall be forwarded to the Dairy and Food Commissioner on blanks provided for the purpose by the Dairy and Food Commissioner. In case of an outbreak of any communicable disease among employees of any pasteurization plant the person in charge shall immediately notify the local health officer.

SECTION 22. Wherever there is an organized health department with a competent milk inspector the duty and power of enforcing these regulations may be concurrent with the Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Health vs. Education

It is a well-known fact that each individual is inclined to consider his particular work the most important and most necessary.

The teacher of Greek cannot understand how any student can make a success of life without a fair knowledge of Greek. The teachers of mathematics, physics, philosophy, astronomy and languages are of the same opinion with regard to their specialty.

The surgeon sees nothing but surgery, the Christian Scientist considers his treatment a panacea for all disease, the vegetarian is certain that he has the only right idea of living, and so we could go on indefinitely to show how every one is so absorbed in his particular work that he can see nothing else.

The writer hopes that he will not be accused of such partiality by the readers of this article, for his intention is to remain neutral.

Although a public health officer, yet he has been through enough schools, both as a student and a teacher, to realize the value of education.

We will agree that education is something very much desired and almost necessary for the enjoyment of life, but we will not admit that it is the most desired or the most necessary.

No normal individual would prefer education to health.

We will all agree that there is nothing worse in this life than ill-health while uneducated people may be very happy and successful in life.

When there can be no question as to which is the most desirable in life, health or education, we have wondered many times why it is that millions are spent by cities and states for education and only hundreds or at the most thousands are spent for health.

Education work is carried on in beautiful, spacious buildings; health work is crowded into basements and other undesirable quarters.

A request for a million dollars for a new school is granted with a smile; a request for a few thousand to properly house a health department would be frowned upon.

Public sentiment has so been shaped by educators that any public official opposing appropriations for educational purposes is considered inimical to the very principles for which our ancestors fought, while one who votes money for health work is apt to be accused of extravagance.

When the Health Department excludes a child from school for a week or two because it is a menace to the health of other children, we are often criticized because someone considers a few days' loss from school more of a calamity than if several other children contracted what might be a fatal disease.

A few years from now it will make very little difference whether a child was absent from school for a week or a month, but it will make a big difference if in order to keep one child in school the life of another was sacrificed. Many teachers cannot understand why a child should be excused from school for a few hours to go to the school dentist. They seem to feel that the future of the child is more dependent upon about two hours of school work than on well-preserved teeth.

A few years from now when the grown-up child consults the physician for rheumatism or stomach trouble, the question will not be, "How many special merit marks did you receive or how many years did you attend school without being absent or tardy?" but about the first question will be, "Have you bad teeth?" Then woe unto you teachers and parents who sacrificed the child's teeth for a perfect school attendance record.

When the Health Department physician or nurse calls at the school to examine individual pupils or entire class rooms, they are many times made to feel that they are disturbing the most important work in the world, by such an unimportant thing as looking after the health of the children.

Loss of time? Why, every school in the country could devote one entire day each week to health work and not lose time but gain time. You may gain a few minutes in school work on a certain day by refusing to send a pupil to the doctor or nurse, but those few minutes saved on that day will probably be a year lost in after life. There is only one way to save time, and that is to take time for health work.

"A stitch in time saves nine" is as true as it is old, when it comes to the question of health. Education? We most assuredly believe

in it; but we don't believe in making a "golden calf" out of it and worshipping it. We are willing to have education be the older brother and entitled to the birthright, but we don't want health treated like a step-child.

It was significant that although each organization prepared its own program and round table topics, the discussion always led to that most pressing need of today, namely the recruiting of more students to train for nurses. This is a problem that can be solved not by the nursing profession alone, but by the combined efforts of the nursing profession, the hospital directors and the public at large. We cannot hope to fill the demands for public health nurses, institutional nurses, in fact any of the positions that demand graduate nurses, until we first have graduates, and we cannot hope to have graduates until we have suitable training for student nurses. Nursing education must be adjusted to met the needs of today.

One interesting feature of the meetings was the fact that they were attended by a large number of lay people.

Health Notes

Keeping physically fit is the first rule to be observed in keeping well. Exercise is necessary to health.

Too much sleep is almost as injurious as not getting quite enough. The average adult should sleep eight hours in every twenty-four.

One man in every three was rejected by draft boards for physical disability. A great many of these defects might have been eliminated and probably will be in the next generation.

Give your physician a chance to keep you well before you call him in to cure you. An occasional thorough examination by a competent physician will save you money and prolong your life.

Don't always call the aching joint "rheumatism." Bad teeth are sometimes the real cause and it is always wise to consult both the doctor and the dentist. Have an X-ray made of the teeth.

Beware the much advertised "sure cure" for disease. While experimenting, the disease often gets beyond the point where it can be cured by a competent physician.

"Watch your Step" is a fine slogan to be observed in buying shoes. Get them large enough, built on sensible lines and most of your corns and bunions will disappear.

Walking "Indian Fashion," that is, with the feet pointed straight to the front, instead of at the customary angle, has been found to be good for weak arches.

Clean Bottling Plants

The following circular letter issued by the Connecticut Manufacturers of Carbonated Beverages shows a spirit of co-operation and an eye to business which are commendable. The day has come when pure food handled and kept in a sanitary manner is demanded and the good business man will meet this demand:

To the Bottlers of Connecticut:

After a most strenuous winter, spring has made its appearance at last and we all hope, that it has come to stay.

Our brave housewife is making plans already for the annual spring house cleaning, the thought of which makes most of us men shudder, and visions of oceans of water, soapsuds, brooms, mops and brushes appear before us. All our remonstrances are of no avail. Friend wife insists that the dust and dirt, invisible to our masculine eye, but which has gathered during the long winter months, is simply no longer to be tolerated and must be removed. And after all, she is quite right. After the work is done we notice with great pleasure and comfort the freshness and cleanliness of everything around the house.

Let us follow friend wife's example and take a look around our plants. Let us scrutinize every corner of it, to see how much dust and dirt has accumulated there during the long winter months, when doors and windows had to be kept shut tight and no ray of sunlight was allowed to enter the corners and dark places. A casual glance may not observe the accumulation of dust and dirt, because the place has been cleaned superficiously once a week or even oftener, but it is there nevertheless and will breed insects and vermin if allowed to remain undisturbed.

Our busy season is near, but we have still time to put our plant in proper condition. Before we get our new stock of bottles, boxes and other supplies for the rush season, let us clean house from top to bottom. Let brooms, brushes, soap and water, and plenty of it, be boss for a week or so, until every part of the plant, every nook and corner, especially the dark ones are immaculately clean. Then and only then can we look forward to our summer business with a clean conscience.

We are food producers and should never forget that our beverages are consumed by human beings and enter their stomach. Therefore our products must in the first place come from a clean place. The State Department of Health is conducting a rigorous campaign for cleanliness and sanitation all over the State and all places where food stuffs are manufactured or sold will receive its special attention. We have this assurance from our State Commissioner of Health and he ought to know what is going on.

Let it be said of every Bottler in this State, that his plant is absolutely clean and spotless. We can not all have model plants, but we can have clean plants. Your reputation of having a clean plant will increase your sales not only this summer, but all year around.

Yours for a thorough housecleaning,
(Signed) L. A. SCHIRMER, *Secretary*.

State of Connecticut No._____

Health Certificate

I hereby certify that I have examined

_____
Name

_____
Address

in accordance with the instructions of the State Department of Health for the examination of

FOOD HANDLERS

and find said person free from infectious disease.

Date_____ _____M. D.

(Over)

State of Connecticut No._____

Physician's Report

I hereby certify that I have examined

Name_____

Address _____

Sex_____ Age_____ Nationality_____

who has signed the application on the opposite side of this sheet and I do not find evidence of any infectious disease. The above named has not had typhoid fever since_____ has never been treated for tuberculosis except_____ was vaccinated against smallpox_____and against typhoid fever_____. *Said person has_____been Shick tested, has_____been Wasserman tested, and has _____had sputum examined.

*These tests are not required unless physician deems it necessary but all questions should be answered.

Date_____ _____M. D.

Form of Health Certificate adopted for Food Handlers

Form D 93

Public Health Nursing

The Public Health Nurse and Cancer

Margaret K. Stack, Supervisor

In looking over the deaths from important causes as published in the March BULLETIN, we learn that the total number of deaths from cancer in this state is 133. This number was exceeded only by tuberculosis with 136 deaths and pneumonia with 288. Such a statement of facts cannot fail to impress us that the public health nurses must be on the alert to acquaint themselves with the very few facts which they need to know well in order to effectively discharge their peculiar obligations to aid in the earlier diagnosis and even prevention of cancer.

"Nurses and social service workers occupy a position of high strategic importance in the warfare against this, as against so many other diseases. Their daily concern is with matters of health, and many people especially women, naturally seek their sympathy and advice about suspicious conditions even before they are willing to go to a doctor. Nowhere has the power of the nurse in this respect been more clearly stated than by the English surgeon, Dr. Charles P. Childe whose book for laymen entitled 'The Control of a Scourge,' is one of the most forceful arguments for the education of the public regarding cancer that has ever been published. It would be well if every nurse could read this inspiring book which is published in the United States by E. P. Dutton and Company, New York."

Positions for Public Health Nurses

As this BULLETIN goes to press there are sixteen appeals for help in securing public health nurses. We are therefore, taking this opportunity of asking public health nurses who are contemplating a change in position to get in touch with this Department. Day after day we are receiving these calls that we are unable to fill. Connecticut is developing public health nursing rapidly. The opportunities to do big things in the public health nursing field is right here in Connecticut. Salaries paid here are equal to those paid elsewhere. We hope you will not change your positions but if you do, let us have a chance to talk with you. It is only by getting a sufficient number of public health nurses that we are going to put Connecticut on the map as being first in the care of its citizens.

Miss Sara Carroll who was in charge of tuberculosis nursing with the New Britain Board of Health, has resigned her position and accepted one with the New Haven Visiting Nurse Association as Supervisor of the Tuberculosis Department.

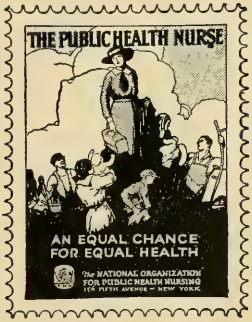
State Committee on Public Health Nursing

That Connecticut is first in many projects is again indicated by the fact that Connecticut has formed a State Committee on Public Health Nursing, the first state to form such a committee. The nucleus of the personnel of this committee includes representatives from the State Department of Health, State Tuberculosis Commission, State Public Health Nursing Association, State Board of Education and the Red Cross. Other agencies will be represented as the personnel of the committee is not yet complete. The functions of the State Committee are briefly, as follows:

1. Encouragement of the extension of public health nursing throughout the state and of the co-ordination of forces, and of more even distribution of nurses.
2. Encouragement of improved and increased facilities for the education of public health nurses.
3. Promotion of the use among public health nurses of all available resources of help.
4. Information to the public as to character, scope and standards of public health nursing.
5. The initiation and support of state legislation for promotion of public health nursing where feasible.

An Equal Chance

The Health Department has recently secured the film, "An Equal Chance," which will be available for demonstrating the need and work of public health nurses. The Department also possesses a moving



picture machine, so that in planning for meetings in the future, do not forget this service. A number of lantern slides and posters are also available for lecture purposes or exhibits. In requesting the use of these publicity agencies, early notice should be given so as to avoid conflicting dates.

Child Hygiene

An Advance Notice

Margaret K. Stack, Director

The State Department of Health will on June 3 and 4 conduct an institute on child hygiene to which health officers, public health nurses and all persons interested in child welfare are invited. The program will cover all phases of child hygiene work. Speakers of prominence will be present and opportunity will be given for roundtable discussions. Arrangements have been made for visiting clinics, hospitals and child welfare institutions in the vicinity. The principal meetings will be held in the Hall of the House, State Capitol. It is expected that this will be the best child welfare conference ever held in this state. Reserve these dates now!

Maternity Aid

That both England and France, as well as the United States, have learned through war experiences the value of motherhood can be seen in recent measures for the protection of maternity and infancy, according to the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. In addition to maternity benefits which have been in use in England for some years that country passed in 1918 a maternity and child welfare act with provisions somewhat similar to those of the Sheppard-Towner bill now in Congress.

France, according to recent information, now has a bill in parliament which provides assistance to expectant mothers, married or unmarried, during the whole period of pregnancy. The bill also provides for free shelter if necessary, for at least thirty days. Pregnancy and nursing benefits are to be paid, one-half the cost of these coming from the national treasury. Consultation centers and milk stations are to be established by local authorities.

Certain American cities have made a good beginning by appointing visiting nurses, establishing prenatal clinics, child health centers, and increased hospital facilities for maternity cases. In one large city a two-year experiment in prenatal work among 1,375 women brought highly satisfactory results. Of the babies born to these women the proportion dying before the end of the first month was nearly one-third less than in the city as a whole, and the number of stillbirths was greatly reduced. At the end of the first month 92% of the babies were breast fed, a result of the utmost importance. Only two of the 1,375 women died.

Studies of maternal and infant mortality in city and country have indicated clearly the need for the public protection of motherhood and babyhood on a basis which would make proper care available to every mother throughout the entire United States.

Do Movies Hurt The Eyes?

The fact that millions of people go to motion picture shows throughout the United States daily without experiencing any discomfort to their eyes, or that such eye trouble that is found is not traceable to "over indulgence" in the movies, would seem to indicate that motion pictures are not injurious to the vision.

It is true, of course, that some people do experience a certain amount of eye strain at a motion picture, but in these cases the trouble appears to be due to an ocular defect rather than to the motion picture. Such persons should therefore have the eyes examined by a competent eye specialist, for it is quite certain that the same person would find even more discomfort in the same period of concentrated reading.

In this connection it may be pointed out that employes of motion picture playhouses, who spend a large part of the day looking at the pictures, do not seem to be troubled with their eyes any more than the average individual. This is largely a personal observation since no extensive investigations have been made of the eyes of motion picture theatre employes.

It is safe to say a person may witness a picture play lasting about an hour and a half each day without straining the eyes or experiencing any discomfort, provided the eyes are good and there are no hidden defects to the vision. Indeed it is not unlikely that a motion picture show might be the means of advising one of a faulty vision.

In case of eye trouble coming on after concentrating the eyes on the printed pages of a book for a long period one does not blame the book, but thinks at once of the eyes and the probable need of glasses.

Eye discomfort in the movies should therefore be regarded as a danger signal and should lead the sufferer to the doctor's office for an examination.

Other Communicable Diseases

State Totals

Chicken Pox	182
German Measles	7
Mumps	147+
Conjunctivitis Inf.	2
Septic Throat	1
Sleeping Sickness	4
Erysipelas	4
Influenza	15,055
Gonorrhoea	79
Syphilis	132

Preventable Diseases

Typhoid Fever

E. K. Devitt, M. D., Director

In 1919 Connecticut had 415 reported cases of typhoid fever and 56 deaths from the disease. This was relatively a good record, but it is the hope of the Department that the present year may show even better results in the campaign to completely eliminate this preventable form of contagion. With this end in view an effort will be made to have every reported case investigated immediately by an official of the State Department of Health.

The long, hard winter just past, and the huge accumulations of ice and snow, are likely to result in local flood conditions in many towns of the state and a consequent spread of infection from contaminated privies and wells. The wise local health officer will make a special effort this year to secure the early disinfection of all privies in his community. Where wells are the source of home water supplies, extraordinary precautions should be observed through the Spring months.

Typhoid fever is a filth disease. Attacking chiefly persons in early adult life, it is fatal to one out of every twelve or fifteen persons having the disease. You cannot contract typhoid fever unless typhoid-infected excreta from a typhoid fever patient gets into the intestines by way of the mouth. This happens through the water, the milk, or the food which you drink or eat, and which has become contaminated with typhoid fever germs from the urine or feces of a person who has the disease. The agencies most commonly carrying typhoid pollution are water, milk, foods, eating and drinking utensils, the hands of a person in contact with a typhoid fever case, typhoid carriers and flies. "Typhoid carriers" are persons who have recovered from typhoid fever, but who continue to shed typhoid bacilli in the urine and feces after recovery.

It is of vital importance, therefore, in the prevention of typhoid fever, to make an immediate and thorough disinfection of all urine and feces passed by a typhoid fever patient and of all articles, bedding, clothing, utensils, hands, etc., that may have become typhoid-soiled through contact with the patient. Great care needs to be taken in this same way to prevent the patient from "re-infection" and the continuance of the case twice or thrice longer than need be.

When a case of typhoid fever occurs, it must be immediately reported to the health officer, that he may take steps to trace the source of infection and prevent further cases from the same source.

If water pollution is the cause, the health officer should at once publicly warn the people not to use the water without boiling it. He should also immediately investigate the milk supply to see that the milk has suffered no pollution.

For the assistance of physicians, health officers and local boards of health, the State Department of Health, at its laboratory in New Haven, makes free bacteriological examinations or analyses of blood, sputum, stools, urine, water, milk. Localities should freely call upon state facilities to aid in the control of typhoid fever.

Communicable Diseases

February 1920	Population	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Tuberculosis	Pneumonia Lobar	Other Com.* Diseases
State Total	**1,490,814**	**6**	**1165**	**365**	**255**	**281**	**9**	**1**	**101**	**743**	**558**
NEW HAVEN CO.	**447,668**	**1**	**404**	**172**	**104**	**99**	**4**	....	**42**	**151**	**143**
New Haven	168,444	....	177	26	35	30	2	....	20	....	58
Waterbury	109,229	1	11	103	6	28	2	....	7	57	14
Meriden (city and town)	33,829	....	20	24	2	10	....	....	4	20	21
Ansonia	18,195	....	82	2	9	3	....	....	1	25	6
Orange (inc. West Haven)	17,519	....	12	1	....	5	....	....	....	2	2
Naugatuck	13,998	....	2	1	....	2	....	....	....	20+	....
Wallingford (town and boro)	11,719	....	18	....	....	4	....	....	2	2	18
Milford	11,734	....	1	10	....	2	....	....	....	1	1
Derby	11,741	....	4	....	3	4	....	....	3	16	2
Hamden	10,483	....	52	1	....	1	....	....	....	5	6
Branford (town and boro)	7,332	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	1	....
Seymour	7,211	....	1	....	3	2	....	....	2	....	....
Towns under 5,000	26,234	....	24	3	46	7	....	....	2	2	15
FAIRFIELD CO.	**352,420**	....	**235**	**46**	**61**	**75**	**2**	....	**13**	**138**	**137**
Bridgeport	152,094	....	53	13	....	47	1	....	5	12	33
Stamford (city and town)	45,947	....	71	8	6	3	....	....	1	12	7
Norwalk	29,503	....	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	4
Danbury (city and town)	24,561	....	40	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Greenwich (town and boro)	19,612	....	3	5	....	15	1	....	2	30	25
Stratford	14,938	....	5	1	....	7	....	....	....	1	6
Fairfield	15,087	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Shelton	9,650	....	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	45	25
Darien	9,023	....	10	1	4	....	....	....	....	5	4
Westport	5,393	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	1	7	4
New Canaan	5,027	....	2	....	17	....	....	....	1	5	....
Towns under 5,000	21,585	....	37	13	....	3	....	....	3	18	28+
HARTFORD CO.	**354,271**	....	**273**	**103**	**48**	**72**	**2**	....	**23**	**238**	**163**
Hartford	137,124	....	37	49	28	47	1	....	12	62	96
New Britain	62,428	....	12	23	6	6	....	....	4	79	9
Bristol (city and town)	21,440	....	....	....	4	4	....	....	2	27	5
Manchester	18,559	....	2	9	1	....	....	....	1	27	6
Enfield	12,863	....	72	....	....	4	....	....	....	13	5
East Hartford	11,498	....	15	1	....	2	....	....	2	6	1
Southington (town and boro)	9,845	....	37	2	....	3	....	....	....	....	1
West Hartford	8,806	....	....	1	7	....	....	....	....	....	27
Windsor	7,220	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Glastonbury	6,943	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Berlin	6,354	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	3	2
Towns under 5,000	51,191	....	98	7	2	5	....	....	1	21	11
NEW LONDON CO.	**108,762**	**3**	**103**	**3**	**16**	**16**	....	....	**13**	**134**	**29**
Norwich (city and town)	30,135	2	29	....	....	3	....	....	....	19	6
New London	27,673	1	56	....	4	5	....	....	4	78	14
Stonington (town and boro)	11,016	....	2	1	....	5	....	....	....	....	1
Groton (town and boro)	8,803	....	1	....	1	2	....	....	1	14	5
Towns under 5,000	31,135	....	15	2	11	1	....	....	8	23	3
LITCHFIELD CO.	**85,421**	**1**	**114**	**17**	**5**	**7**	....	....	**1**	**15**	**7**
Torrington (town and boro)	23,171	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	6	....
Winchester (inc. Winsted)	9,962	....	59	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Plymouth	7,436	....	....	7	....	1	....	....	1	....	1
Watertown	6,482	....	1	8	....	4	....	....	....	7	1
New Milford	5,221	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Towns under 5,000	33,149	1	52	1	5	2	....	....	....	2	5
WINDHAM CO.	**55,677**	....	**35**	**4**	**21**	**7**	**1**	**1**	**5**	**48**	**11**
Windham (inc. Willimantic)	14,669	....	....	2	12	4	....	....	2	1	3
Putnam (city and town)	9,055	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	40	6
Plainfield	8,479	....	10	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Killingly (inc. Danielson)	8,166	....	6	1	....	1	1	....	....	4	....
Towns under 5,000	15,308	....	19	....	9	1	....	1	1	3	2
MIDDLESEX CO.	**56,066**	**1**	**1**	**4**	....	**3**	....	....	**4**	**15**	**67**
Middletown (city and town)	29,101	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	2	5	41
Towns under 5,000	26,965	1	1	3	....	2	....	....	2	10	26
TOLLAND CO.	**30,529**	....	....	**16**	....	**2**	....	....	....	**4**	**1**
Vernon (inc. Rockville)	9,396	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Stafford (town and boro)	6,691	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Towns under 5,000	14,442	....	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	4	1

* Excluding Influenza.

Other diseases Page 13.

Sanitary Engineering

Vigilance and Preparedness

J. Frederick Jackson, Director

A water works superintendent should be just as familiar with the water-shed, reservoir, and distribution system as a doctor with the family history and daily condition of his patients. He should know its weak parts and its tendencies under seasonable variations, and be able to detect unusual conditions, and by a prompt investigation, diagnose the cause and take immediate steps to correct it.

The memory of the oldest inhabitant does not recall a season when the snow cover was as uniform and as constant as it was this year. Travel was discontinued, routes of communication closed, all routine business matters concerned with transportation upset, and business in general, forced to suspend much of its outside activity. Water companies were no exception to this general rule, and methods of patrol and inspection, if not entirely suspended, were seriously interfered with. Cases of sickness in houses cut off from communication were not seen by doctors, consequently, not reported. In brief, conditions were extremely favorable for an epidemic of water-borne diseases. Fortunately, we have had no heavy rainfalls. The snow cover seems to be disappearing by alternate freezing and thawing assisted by light rains, but we are likely to have some very intensive storms that would cause sudden washing of surface burdens into the reservoirs, and we must observe every precaution to guard against the results of such a contingency.

We will mention a few of the things that superintendents should have in mind at this time:

The screens should be taken out, cleaned, and where necessary, repaired. In reservoirs particularly subject to seasonable changes, it is none too early to start preventive measures for the odors and tastes which appear in the early summer and late fall. A light dose of copper sulphate applied at the upper end of the reservoir where the tributaries feeding it enter, may save considerable money and a lot of trouble later on. In anticipation of the usual spring overturn, if the reservoir is fitted with means to take water from different levels, utilize them and save the public trouble and discomfort. The spring rains will carry down large quantities of matter in suspension, and filter plants should receive particular attention to guard against overloading them. A close inspection of the water-shed should be made just as soon as it is possible to travel over it, and all houses should be visited and cases of sickness noted. More frequent samples should be collected and sent to the State Laboratory for analysis. Other safeguards will suggest themselves to the alert superintendent, but remember *vigilance and preparedness are the price of pure water.*

Vital Statistics

Unregistered Births

James P. Balfe, Director

There were 3,000 babies born in Connecticut last year whose births were not recorded. Those who are responsible for the reporting of births should carefully consider the following advantages of birth registration and realize that their neglect deprives these babies of their benefits:

1. To establish identity
2. To prove nationality
3. To prove legitimacy
4. To show when the child has the right to enter school
5. To show when the child has the right to seek employment under the child labor law
6. To establish the right of inheritance to property
7. To establish liability to military duty, as well as exemption therefrom
8. To establish the right to vote
9. To qualify to hold title to, and to buy or sell real estate
10. To establish the right to hold public office
11. To prove the age at which the marriage contract may be entered into
12. To make possible statistical studies of health conditions.

February—For Six Years

CONNECTICUT	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
BIRTHS,	2414	2770	2880	2717	2782	2833
Birth Rate,	23.3	25.7	25.5	23.1	22.7	22.8
MARRIAGES,	733	1083	1071	826	843	903
Marriage Rate,	7.1	10.1	9.4	7.0	6.9	7.2
DEATHS,	1450	1769	1818	1710	1765	2786
Death Rate,	14.0	16.4	16.1	14.5	14.4	22.4
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES† DEATHS,	216	284	266	246	479	1050
Per Cent to Total Deaths,	14.8	16.1	14.6	14.3	27.1	37.6
DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR,	269	257	294	339	286	373
Rate per 1,000 Births,	101.1	94.2	99.5	108.2	92.3	132.0

†Influenza included.

February 1920	Population Based on School Census of 1919	TOTALS				DEATH RATES			AGE GROUPS		
		Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	All Causes (per 1,000 population)	Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	Children under 1 year (per 1,000 births)	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	65 years and over
State of Connecticut	**1.490.814**	**2833**	**123**	**903**	**2786**	**22.4**	**1.1**	**132.0**	**373**	**225**	**666**
Ansonia	18,195	38	2	9	39	25.7	3.9	205.3	9	5	7
Berlin	6,354	5	....	3	7	13.2	3.7	148.1	1	....	1
Branford	7,332	7	....	1	13	21.2	3.2	104.3	1	....	5
Bridgeport	152,094	348	19	115	302	23.8	1.0	122.7	46	31	52
Bristol	21,440	56	2	11	33	18.4	2.2	147.6	7	2	8
Danbury	24,561	61	....	11	48	23.4	1.5	123.2	5	1	16
Darien	9,023	2	....	2	6	7.9	.....	.....	....	....	6
Derby	11,741	43	3	12	48	49.1	1.0	255.8	11	5	4
East Hartford	11,498	12	....	6	25	26.1	1.0	69.3	1	1	4
Enfield	12,863	37	4	9	19	17.7	0.9	188.1	5	1	3
Fairfield	15,087	19	....	3	16	12.7	0.7	139.5	3	2	4
Glastonbury	6,943	12	....	8	6	10.3	.....	122.4	1	....	4
Greenwich	19,612	36	4	27	42	25.6	0.6	101.2	4	3	7
Groton	8,803	13	....	2	17	23.1	.....	111.6	2	1	9
Hamden	10,483	10	....	7	10	11.4	.....	.....	....	....	2
Hartford	137,124	342	16	134	348	30.4	1.3	139.6	46	30	69
Killingly	8,166	14	1	11	6	8.8	.....	76.4	1	....	2
Manchester	18,559	34	....	10	14	9.1	.....	30.6	1	....	6
Meriden	33,829	75	4	21	71	25.1	1.7	73.4	5	8	19
Middletown	29,101	44	3	14	64	26.3	1.2	39.6	2	3	27
Milford	11,734	15	1	1	16	16.3	.....	59.7	1	1	4
Naugatuck	13,998	27	2	11	24	20.5	0.8	163.2	4	4	2
New Britain	62,428	161	8	30	94	18.1	0.4	137.5	21	10	7
New Canaan	5,027	6	....	1	6	14.3	.....	375.0	2	....	2
New Haven	168,444	361	13	129	407	28.9	1.6	136.8	50	35	88
New London	27,673	56	2	22	54	23.4	0.9	176.7	11	2	18
New Milford	5,221	11	....	2	3	6.8	2.2	.....	....	....	1
Norwalk	29,503	53	1	21	61	24.8	0.8	122.6	5	4	19
Norwich	30,135	74	3	21	82	32.6	1.6	194.5	12	5	20
Orange	17,519	27	....	4	34	23.2	0.7	37.2	1	2	6
Plainfield	8,479	10	....	7	25	35.3	7.1	441.1	5	3	4
Plymouth	7,436	16	2	4	13	20.9	1.6	402.6	5	3	1
Putnam	9,055	18	2	10	19	25.1	.....	55.2	1	1	6
Seymour	7,211	15	3	1	7	11.6	1.6	190.4	3	....	1
Shelton	9,650	14	2	7	44	54.7	2.4	.....	....	3	3
Southington	9,845	19	....	1	11	13.4	.....	121.2	2	....	2
Stafford	6,691	6	1	1	7	12.5	.....	.....	....	....	6
Stamford	45,947	64	2	23	75	19.5	1.0	135.9	10	3	17
Stonington	11,016	15	....	10	14	15.2	.....	123.7	2	1	8
Stratford	14,938	21	1	7	21	16.8	2.4	120.4	3	3	4
Torrington	23,171	55	1	13	40	20.7	1.0	208.4	9	5	5
Vernon	9,396	5	2	3	9	11.4	.....	.....	....	....	8
Wallingford	11,719	24	....	7	19	19.4	1.0	206.8	4	1	8
Waterbury	109,229	227	8	58	143	15.7	0.9	124.7	27	23	17
Watertown	6,482	9	2	3	20	37.0	.....	103.4	1	2	7
West Hartford	8,806	12	....	2	14	19.1	1.3	219.5	3	1	6
Westport	5,393	6	....	4	17	37.8	.....	338.0	2	1	7
Winchester	9,962	12	....	3	16	19.2	2.4	252.6	4	1	4
Windham	14,669	30	....	14	29	23.7	1.6	131.5	4	2	13
Windsor	7,220	7	....	1	3	4.9	.....	.....	....	....	....
Towns under 5,000	220,009	249	9	66	325	17.7	0.6	111.3	30	16	117

DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES																			
Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis — Pulmonary	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Cancer	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia — All Forms	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2	Puerperal Diseases	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Institutional Deaths	Non-resident Deaths
....	29	10	25	33	794	149	23	119	9	1	545	24	15	49	8	2	733	294
....	....	....	2	1	15	4	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	1
....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	1	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	1	....	....	10	104	7	3	14	1	....	60	4	2	6	1	....	107	17
....	....	....	1	....	6	4	....	....	....	....	10	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	1	....	....	....	16	2	....	3	....	....	8	1	....	....	....	....	9	5
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	3	2
....	....	....	1	1	21	....	....	1	....	....	4	....	2	1	....	....	8	8
....	....	....	....	1	4	1	....	1	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	3	....	....	....	8	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	12	2	....	3	1	....	7	....	....	1	....	2	21	5
....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	1
....	1	....	....	....	3	....	....	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	1	4	4	92	10	6	10	....	....	84	5	4	8	1	....	164	46
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	1	1	26	9	2	1	....	....	5	....	....	1	....	....	14	6
....	....	....	....	....	7	6	....	5	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	....	26	26
....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	2	....	....	....	1
....	....	....	2	1	43	1	....	4	....	....	12	2	1	2	....	....	16	4
....	....	....	2	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	11	2	3	4	127	13	4	22	3	....	76	....	....	11	1	....	149	36
....	1	....	....	....	11	2	....	5	....	....	12	1	....	2	....	....	18	9
....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	3	....	....	....	19	2	....	1	....	....	14	....	1	....	....	....	11	2
....	2	....	1	....	17	9	1	2	....	....	22	....	2	1	....	....	23	10
....	....	....	....	....	5	9	1	5	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	9	9
....	1	....	1	....	5	6	1	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	1	....	4	1	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	....	....	1	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	5	2
....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	....	....	2	....	17	22	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	22	21
....	....	1	....	....	3	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
....	....	....	1	....	17	2	....	1	....	....	24	....	2	....	....	....	13	8
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....	....	....	....	1	5	3	1	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	2	....	....	....	15	2	1	4	....	....	10	....	....	....	1	....	7	3
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	....	....	1	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	1	6	....	3	41	4	1	7	2	....	31	2	....	4	2	....	47	11
....	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	1	....	....	4	1	....	1	....	....	2	....
....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	1	....	....	8	....
....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	1	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	1	....	....	3	1
....	....	....	....	....	4	1	....	2	....	....	6	1	....	....	....	....	8	3
....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	2	....	1	3	89	18	1	14	1	1	58	2	1	2	2	....	31	47

Laboratory

Shipping Milk Samples

C. J. Bartlett, M. D., Director

By agreement with the Dairy and Food Commissoner, the collection of milk samples in local communities is to be carried on by the local officials unless they desire state assistance.

The milk sold by every distributor should be frequently sampled at irregular intervals. Health officers have the authority to engage a competent person to do this work and every health officer who is not supervising the milk supply should take up this important work. Cases for shipping milk can be secured by application to the State Department of Health Laboratories, 135 Huntington Street, New Haven. To insure prompt delivery it is particularly necessary as the warm weather approaches, that collections be made at a time most convenient for immediate shipment.

Laboratory Report February, 1920

Diagnostic Division

	Pos.	*Neg.*	*Doubt.*	*Total*
Typhoid	3	12	1	16
Paratyphoid A	0	16	0	16
Paratyphoid B	0	16	0	16
Diphtheria:				754
Diagnosis	54	308	0	
Release	122	270	0	
Diphtheria Carriers:				46
Diagnosis	0	46	0	
Release	0	0	0	
Diphtheria virulence	0	11	0	11
Tuberculosis	25	105	0	130
Syphilis	150	447	46	643
Gonorrhœa	7	44	0	51
Glanders	0	0	2	2
Pneumonia		2		4
Type 1	0	0	0	
Type 2	0	0	0	
Type 3	0	0	0	
Type 4	2	0	0	
Malaria	0	0	0	0
Rabies	0	1	0	1
Feces for typhoid	2	7	0	9
Special	0	0	0	0
	365	1285	49	1699

Chemical Division

Water	41
Sewage	0
Milk	125
Total	166

Special Division

Bacterial and Biochemical	10
Sewage and Trade Wastes	74
Sludge	3
	87
Total of all Laboratories	1952

HELP WANTED!

To Make Our Homes Safe and Sanitary.

To Make Our Town Healthy and Prosperous.

Have You

A dirty back yard?
An uncovered garbage pail?
Chicken coops needing care?
Open or broken sink drain?
A neglected privy?
A fly-breeding manure heap?
Or an unprotected well?

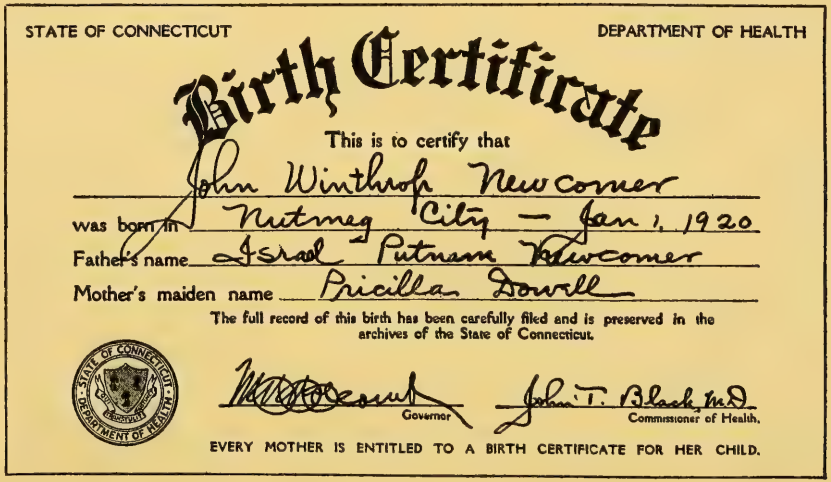
Look around and see if there is not Something for you to do!

Protect your family from Disease and Discomfort.
Make your home more Pleasant and Beautiful.
Be a good Neighbor and a good Citizen.

Health Officer.

Enlarged Copies of this Poster are supplied to Health Officers Free of Charge.

A Complimentary Birth Certificate



STATE OF CONNECTICUT — DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Birth Certificate

This is to certify that

John Winthrop Newcomer

was born in Nutmeg City — Jan 1, 1920

Father's name Israel Putnam Newcomer

Mother's maiden name Pricilla Dowell

The full record of this birth has been carefully filed and is preserved in the archives of the State of Connecticut.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT · DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Governor

John T. Black, M.D.
Commissioner of Health.

EVERY MOTHER IS ENTITLED TO A BIRTH CERTIFICATE FOR HER CHILD.

is now sent to the mother of every new-born child—
if the birth is reported

13 Je '20

State of Connecticut Health Bulletin

MAY, 1920

In this Issue

Health of the School Child

Medical Profession and Health Conservation

Cleaning Milking Machines

March Statistics

"For a Clean State and a Healthy People"

ISSUED BY
State Department of Health
HARTFORD

Entered as second-class matter in the Post Office at Hartford, Conn.

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ALL CORRESPONDENCE, except for laboratory outfits, should be directed to THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, STATE CAPITOL, HARTFORD.

CONNECTICUT
HEALTH BULLETIN

Vol. 34 MAY, 1920 No. 5

Issued Monthly by the
STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
John T. Black, M. D., Commissioner, Editor

Editorials

Progress and Profit

In the year 1915, a study was made by the American Medical Association of the state health departments of the country. Each department was rated as to the scope of its activities and the efficiency displayed. On the basis of 1,000 points, the Connecticut health department received a score of 393. By using the same system of rating, our score is now 797, a gain of 404 points in four years — this is progress. During the past year there were 735 less infant deaths than in the year 1915. There were also 95 less deaths from typhoid fever. These two items alone represent an economic saving of over a million and a quarter dollars annually — this is profit.

Curtailment and Loss

Since the Legislature in 1917 established a State Department of Health, it has grown by leaps and bounds in the effort to meet the rapidly increasing demand for health protection; but now, owing to the rapidly increasing cost, appropriations granted by the last Legislature will not furnish more than seventy per cent. of the service contemplated. The result is curtailment. If progress in health work means the saving of life and the suppression of epidemics, curtailment certainly means loss of life and a liability of outbreaks of disease. Unfortunately, we have no alternative until the Legislature meets again.

Screens

Now is the time of year for health officers to inaugurate campaigns to fight the fly. The dangers of the fly are well known and they never cease. It is impossible to eliminate the fly, but much can be done to prevent it from transmitting filth and disease to the food of human beings. Effective screening of houses, shops and stores will do more to relieve the fly menace than any other one procedure and it is not a difficult task for a health officer to at least require all food stores and eating places within his jurisdiction to be properly screened.

Meeting an Emergency

For some months, water companies in the State have had difficulty in securing shipments of chlorine for the purification of water and last month with the outbreak of the railroad strike, the situation looked critical. Approximately a million people in Connecticut are dependent upon chlorine for safe drinking water and the knowledge that the State would be deprived of its supply at a time of the year when chlorination is most necessary, prompted the Department of Health to take energetic action. A small supply of chlorine was secured by motor truck and after considerable difficulty, a special permit was secured for the shipment of a carload from Niagara Falls to Hartford which is distributed to the water companies of the State.

Connecticut Schoolhouses

During the fall and winter, six hundred schoolhouses were inspected by representatives of the State Department of Health to ascertain the exact conditions surrounding the school children of our State. These schools represent about one-third of the total in the State and the work was discontinued only because of insufficient funds. The reports of these inspections indicate that there are still many schoolhouses in Connecticut unfit for human habitation. They also show that the sanitary conditions do not receive the attention they should. This partial survey has stimulated many school committees to remedial activity, as is indicated by requests for copies of inspection reports. It is greatly regretted that this work which is unquestionably necessary and which has been so much appreciated must be temporarily discontinued.

Child Hygiene Institute

A most interesting program with speakers of national repute has been arranged for the first meeting of the Child Hygiene Institute, to be held in the State Capitol, Hartford, June 3 and 4. This Institute will be conducted by the Child Hygiene Bureau of the State Department of Health and no health officer or social worker interested in child welfare can afford to miss it.

Director, Bureau of Preventable Diseases

The BULLETIN takes pleasure in announcing the appointment of Dr. Stanley H. Osborn as Director, Bureau of Preventable Diseases, which position has been vacant since the resignation of Dr. T. Eben Reeks. Dr. Osborn has been connected with the Massachusetts Department of Health since 1915; was twice overseas in the World War, once with the American Red Cross Sanitary Commission in the Balkans combating typhus fever, cholera and malaria, and later as Divisional Epidemiologist with the A. E. F. in France.

Health of the School Child

The State has decreed compulsory education and by so doing it has assumed the obligation of protecting the individual while under its control. This obligation presents the greatest opportunity for the State to carry out its general policy of sustaining an efficient and healthy people.

During the life of the child spent in school it is possible to recognize and correct many physical and mental defects, as well as to insure protection against the common communicable diseases. The Departments of Education and Health are the instituted agents of the State for the prosecution of its policies along these lines. No sharp line of demarkation can be drawn where the responsibility of one begins and the other ends; but by co-ordinating the activities of these two Departments, the desired results can be secured. This is true whether the problem be that of selecting a site for a school building, the handling of a feverish child in the school room, or the adopting of standards for teaching hygiene.

The health and prosperity of the State in the future will be determined to a great extent by the attention the 300,000 school children of today receive.

No class of individuals has a larger opportunity for influencing the future manhood and womanhood of the community than the teacher. Association with a large number of children for many months of the year, with intimate knowledge of their habits and tendencies, places the teacher in an enviable position. The esteem in which she is usually held by pupil and parent assures the acceptance of her teaching and advice. So situated, and as a representative of the State, the teacher can best promulgate and promote many of the adopted policies of the State for the protection of life and health.

To have their children go out into the world well educated and with strong minds and bodies is the ambition of all parents. This ambition is often not realized for the reason that both in the home and in the school incipient troubles have failed to be recognized, or, if recognized, have failed to be corrected. The experience of the recent draft should convince every parent of the necessity for early treatment of remedial defects. Thousands of young men were rejected for service in the army simply because they had not received proper attention during childhood. While rejection for army service does not mean total incapacity, it does show that a large percentage of our young men and women today do not have the physical perfection necessary to enable them, even in civil life, to do justice to themselves or to their community.

Many times children fail to receive treatment for incipient troubles because the parents fail to recognize them and when such troubles are recognized by the trained eye of the school physician or nurse, parents should be grateful and should not delay in having the defects remedied.

Most of the outbreaks of communicable disease in the school are the result of permitting children to attend school suffering with slight colds or sore throat. Unless the exact nature of an illness is known, parents should keep every child home who is not well. By observing this precaution, it is possible to practically eliminate infectious diseases from the school.

Vaccination and quarantine are institutions as necessary for the safety of the nation as are armies and navies. The comparatively slight inconvenience to the individual is repaid many fold by the general benefits derived.

Parents should visit the schools and where a Parent-Teachers' Association exists, they should participate in its activities. By so doing, they can acquaint themselves with the conditions surrounding their children and familiarize themselves with the methods used in school inspection and other measures conducive to the welfare of their children.

Early recognition of the sick child in the school room is of first importance. The teacher should be able to detect an abnormal condition and be prepared to take prompt measures for relief.

It should be the custom of the teacher at the opening of every school session to scan the children in her room and any child who appears feverish, has a running nose, reddened eyes, or who appears unnaturally dull or restless, should be quietly taken aside and queried. Other evidences of possible illness which should excite legitimate curiosity on the part of the teacher are the smell of liniment, a strip of flannel around the neck, and the like. Unless the teacher is satisfied that such a child is not ill, or that it is in no way likely to prejudice the health of other scholars, she should immediately place the child in as remote a position as possible from the other pupils. After the child has been removed from the other pupils or to an ante-room, the school physician or nurse should be notified, if medical school inspection service is available; if not, the child should be sent home as soon as proper arrangements for removal can be made. When a child is sent home, a note should be sent with it explaining the circumstances.

When a teacher is strongly suspicious of such a child being afflicted with or exposed to a communicable disease, and medical service is not available she is required by the Sanitary Code to notify the Health Officer (Reg. No. 9). The teacher should not hesitate to send for the nearest available physician when a child is injured or taken acutely ill.

Conscientious and intelligent teachers can prevent many outbreaks of disease and at the same time insure earlier medical treatment for the afflicted child.

It is common for a teacher to observe one or more pupils who gradually fail in health during the school year. This observation rarely leads to action, for the reason that the teacher feels the parents have probably made the same observation, or that vacation will recuperate the child.

This is a mistake, for in all cases where the teacher recognizes the evidences of undue pallor, apathy, loss of weight, malnutrition, or nervousness, she should promptly call the attention of the medical inspector or the parents to the condition observed. Grave disorders, curable in their earlier stages, may thus be prevented. The fact that the school nurse or school physician makes periodic examination of the children should not deter the teacher from reporting such observations, for her daily contact with the child oftentimes permits recognition of these conditions where a single examination will fail.

Medical inspection of schools provides for regular and systematic examination of children by trained observers. Where a thorough system of medical school inspection is in operation, there is no valid reason for any child graduating from school without being free from curable defects. It is important, therefore, that every school be provided with such service. At the present time the larger cities provide for medical school inspection, but many of the smaller communities have, as yet, failed to do so.

When medical inspection is introduced into any school, there is sometimes objection because of the impression that such inspection requires the exposure of children for examination and because of the fear that treatment will be instituted without the knowledge of the parents. Section 909 of the General Statutes affords ample protection; besides, it is not necessary to remove any clothing to determine the general physical condition of a child. Treatment is rarely instituted in the school and never without the consent of the parents. The object of medical inspection of schools is to ascertain the true physical condition of the child and where remedial defects are found, to urge upon the parents the necessity for treatment.

Teachers have been known to receive the school nurse as an intruder, but the taking of this stand indicates that these teachers are unaware of the valuable assistance the nurse can render. The teacher who is supported by good medical inspection service soon finds that she is relieved of considerable responsibility for the physical welfare of the children under her charge.

Medical school inspection, when first introduced, sometimes results in the exclusion of a large number of children suffering with pediculosis or other minor ailments; but it is soon demonstrated that this service not only increases the average attendance, but will raise the standard of scholarship as well. No community which has undertaken medical school inspection has ever been known to give it up.

Medical Profession and Health Conservation

It is an important truth that nothing stands alone in this world, not even a medical association. We go up or down together. We are here today not solely because we are physicians, but also for the reason that society created us as a profession because it needed us, and we are therefore always serving its purpose. Our most private work is really a social and public work, so that in all we do we are going on the errands of society. Each one of us is an essential part of this moving human order that keeps society together and holds humanity to its sober tasks.

The world is passing into a new era. Though wars cease and the *harsher* strifes of men may disappear, the old struggle will go on under other forms which in the long run will be quite as destructive. Again the final test is the individual test, for in the last analysis the reserve power of a nation rests on the ability of men and women to endure stress.

We cannot say that race decay has not already begun among the people of this country. There is much evidence that it has begun. No race nor nation, not even our own, can ever be free from the conditions that produce degeneracy. These are inherent in every form of human organization. They are all the more dangerous for being subtle and obscure in operation. They may act through generations lowering the resistances of individuals and families, and in widening circles a nation becomes involved.

Every medical association and every society should do systematic educational work with the public in the interest of a human conservation program. Medical men should not be willing to leave to others the credit or the task of leading this movement, which is specifically a social duty of physicians. The profession owes it to society and to its own character as a scientific and progressive body to demand that the health and physical vigor of the men and women of the nation be cared for by the nation, and raised to the highest standard. For this, or any association of specialists, to take official notice of this subject, I realize would be a departure from custom. Departures from custom, new activities, are generally highly beneficial. They furnish stimulating experiences and a new form of spiritual exercise that is needed by the best of men and even by associations. They take the individual into bracing altitudes; they have been tonics to the social body in many an invalid period. All advance has been due to departures, that is, to new views, and new ideals that in all ages have set men's thoughts in higher and better ways. It has been such departures that have roused the inquiring, pioneering spirit that has led to great discoveries and kept men moving toward new horizons.

In this period of industrial and social reconstruction, when all interests are becoming intertwined, when human interspaces grow

smaller, and new relations create problems that change our views of life and society, it is necessary that the medical profession also make certain readjustments and that it annex human interests to its older activities, if its members are to maintain its fine traditions and keep step with social progress.

All professional life is beset by the danger of a certain bias which habits of work in any special line tend to create. We humans are made of malleable material and we are likely to be moulded to a rather definite shape by our occupation all the more likely because the process is unconscious. It is not easy to resist the common tendency to become set in certain habits and ways of thinking, with the result of lessening of general interests, a limiting of intellectual curiosity and growth, which cause many men to atrophy on some of the best sides of character.—*McBride—Michigan Public Health.*

Cleaning Milking Machines

The use of mechanical milkers is becoming more common in the production of market milk. The extension of their use brings a new problem, or rather an elaboration of an old problem, which must receive the attention of health officials. The relation of machine milking to bacteria counts warrants a careful study by dairy inspectors.

The Dairy Division has shown that unsterile dairy utensils are one of the chief causes of high bacteria counts in fresh market milk. For this reason, each additional piece of apparatus with which milk comes in contact is an added opportunity for contamination. If the machines are properly sterilized, well and good; but often they are not properly cared for, and high counts result. Intelligent supervision can improve this condition.

Owing to the construction of milking machines, persistent care must be exercised in cleaning them if milk of high quality is to be produced. Each inspector should become thoroughly acquainted with the construction, operation and care of the various types of mechanical milkers. The following points should be closely watched in cleaning milking machines:

1. Rubber tubing, including glass unions.
2. Moisture traps.
3. Vacuum lines.
4. Teat cups and inflations.
5. Bucket.
6. Head.
7. Valves and pet cocks.
8. Sterilizing, or soak solutions.

Definite cleaning instructions should be followed by each milking machine operator. The method should be proved to be practical and efficient. This may be done by bacterial studies carried on under farm conditions. At first, counts will usually have a considerable variation from day to day; but careful study and intelligent supervision can

result in milk of a consistently low bacterial count. Certified milk is being produced with milking machines, and there is no reason why market milk of a good grade cannot be also produced.

But no matter what may be said, there is no short cut to cleanliness. Neglected machines will not draw clean milk. To attain this objective, machines must be thoroughly washed and sterilized.

This office is conducting investigations in the cleaning of milking machines, and will co-operate with local health officials on this problem.

— *U. S. Dept. Agriculture.*

Mailing Laboratory Specimens

The Bureau of Laboratories has taken up in detail with the U. S. Post Office Department in Washington the matter of the mailing of specimens, by physicians and health officials, to the laboratory for diagnosis. All previous rulings have been to the effect that bacteriological specimens with enclosures required letter postage. It will now be possible to send such specimens by parcel post, securing the advantages of fourth-class rates of postage, and yet have them handled as speedily as when letter postage is attached. Certain precautions must be carefully followed, however, in order to comply with postal regulations.

All material written on the data blank that accompanies the specimen must be for the purpose of description of the specimen. The blanks that will be found in outfits now in the hands of physicians and health officers, when filled out in writing, with one or two exceptions noted below, will constitute permissible enclosures with bacteriological specimens sent as parcel post matter. As new blanks are printed the necessary changes will be made.

Information placed in the space provided for "Remarks" must be descriptive of the specimen.

The name and address of the physician and of the health officer may be inserted.

A telephone number is regarded as a part of the physician's address and is a permissible addition to enclosures with parcel post matter.

Replies to the question, "Is report to be telephoned at your expense?" which is printed on many of the blanks, are not permissible on enclosures with parcel post matter. If this question is answered, the letter postage rate should be prepaid.

Any Laboratory mailing outfit containing a specimen for examition, or any package of such mailing outfits, if sent at parcel post rates of postage, must have the following information on the outside wrapper or on the envelope:

Specimen for Bacteriological Examination
To be pouched with Letter Mail

Special delivery stamps may be placed on parcel post matter.

The rates of postage, when individual specimens are sent by first-class mail matter and by parcel post, are given on page 20.

Mental Hygiene

Free Mental Clinics in Connecticut

Wm. B. Terhune, M. D., Director

Nervous and mental disorders should be treated in their incipiency, at which time the chance of recovery is greatest. The following mental clinics are available in the state. To them anyone may come for examination, treatment and advice concerning mental disease, feeblemindedness and conditions presenting social, industrial, educational and criminal problems. Note that certain clinics are for special forms of examination.

New Haven.	Held in New Haven Dispensary, Corner of Congress Ave., and Cedar Street, every Thursday at 2 p. m. Dr. Wm. B. Terhune. Office of Connecticut Society for Mental Hygiene, 39 Church Street. Examination by appointment any morning in week. Phone Colony 2623. Dr. Wm. B. Terhune. Clinic for examination and treatment of feebleminded and retarded individuals. New Haven Dispensary, corner of Congress Ave. and Cedar Streets, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 2 p. m. Dr. Arnold L. Gesell.
Hartford.	Held Hartford Dispensary, 56 Winthrop Street, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 a. m. Dr. Paul Waterman.
Bridgeport.	Held at Charities Building, Monday and Friday, 9 a. m. to 11 a. m. Dr. John C. Lynch.
Waterbury.	Held in Lincoln House Dispensary, 35 Field Street, every Wednesday at 2 p. m. Dr. Wm. B. Terhune.
New London.	For examination of feebleminded children. Jennings School Building, 41 Coit Street, Wednesday evening. Dr. Frank E. Morris.
Middletown.	Connecticut State Hospital. Take car marked "Connecticut Hospital." Examination by appointment only. Address Dr. C. Floyd Haviland, Superintendent.
Norwich.	Norwich State Hospital. Norwich State Hospital. Examination by appointment only. Address Dr. Franklin S. Wilcox, Superintendent.
Mansfield.	Mansfield State Hospital and Training School. Examination by appointment only. Address Dr. Charles T. LaMoure, Superintendent.

Public Health Nursing

Florence Nightingale Centennial

Margaret K. Stack, Supervisor

" 'Do you think,' asked young Florence Nightingale, in 1844, drawing aside Dr. Richard Howe, the Boston philanthropist, at a stately London dinner-party, 'Do you think it would be a dreadful thing if I should study to be a nurse?' 'Not dreadful at all,' was the hearty reply, 'a very good thing.'

"Large issues may have hung on that brief colloquy for it took place at a time when continued opposition and disapproval from parents, relatives and friends were beginning to dishearten the aspiration of the woman who later became the founder of modern nursing."

The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Florence Nightingale was celebrated the 12th of May. This event was in itself of sufficient public interest to attract a considerable degree of notice in the newspapers and was a most opportune time to bring to the public attention the progress of nursing made since Nightingale times; the remarkable improvements in hospital administration, the advance in education standards of the training schools and the extraordinary development of the public health nursing movement.

Public meetings and exercises were held throughout Connecticut in commemoration of this centennial by nursing associations, training schools and lay people. The splendid co-operation given by the principals and teachers through the State made it possible to get over the message that the nursing profession is calling for women who are high school, normal and college graduates. The present urgent need of recruiting to the nursing profession was emphasized in the country-wide celebration.

There is no field today that offers such advantages as does the nursing profession, for the women of good education and training. In the public health field alone which comprises visiting, industrial, anti-tuberculosis, child hygiene and other specialties, 50,000 nurses are called for by past and pending legislation. Equally urgent is the demand for nurses for executive positions in the hundreds of hospitals throughout the country where trained instructors and highly skilled supervisors are needed to teach the students in training. With all these constantly widening opportunities, women have been slow to take advantage of them and to fit themselves for the field of nursing, the only field in which women do not compete with men and the only field in which their latent talents and characteristics are the admitted superior of men even if such competition were to be established.

The opportunities for the graduate nurse, for the trained public health nurse or the trained hospital executive are as fascinating as they are varied and give a wide scope for development along many different lines. With all these opportunities in the nursing profession we can today repeat the famous call for recruits sent out by Florence Nightingale in 1868. She wrote, "Oh, my fellow countrywomen, why do you hang back? We are beset with offers for trained nurses and trained superintendents and we cannot fill them. I would I could go into the highways and hedges and compel them to come in."

Health Notes

Walk a mile each day to keep the doctor away. Try walking to work every morning and see if it doesn't make you younger and healthier.

Cattle are fattened for slaughter by being overfed and not allowed to exercise. Many men and women prepare themselves for slaughter by voluntarily adopting the "stall fed life." Don't overeat and take plenty of healthful, outdoor exercise.

Hot house people are like hot house plants. They can't stand exposure to severe weather. Sleep with the windows open and keep every room well ventilated.

This is the scarlet fever season. A clean, sanitary mouth will help to prevent it. Compel the children to brush their teeth regularly and keep the mouth clean.

Beware bootleg liquor, for much of it contains wood alcohol and other poisons. An ordinary swallow of wood alcohol may produce death or blindness. *Don't risk it.*

Every sore throat is a danger signal and may indicate some acute, infectious disease, such as diphtheria or scarlet fever. Take no chances. Have a physician make an immediate examination. A few hours delay may cause death.

Rats cost every person in the United States one-half of one cent a day.

Child Hygiene

How the Other Half is Born

Margaret K. Stack, Director

How the other half is born challenges attention. Inaccessibility of medical and nursing aid, according to studies of maternity care in 6 rural areas of 4 States made by the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, is responsible for much suffering and even death.

In a northwestern county and in a southeastern county there were nearly twice as many persons per physician as the average for the United States; in a southern mountain county there were four times as many. A vast area in the far northwest, larger than the State of Connecticut, was served by three registered doctors. Moreover, most of the doctors in every rural county were located at the county seat, while the remoter parts of the county were entirely without medical service.

More than one-third of the families in the far northwestern county studied were 20 miles or more from the nearest doctor, 10 being from 50 to 100 miles away. In a southern county more than one-fourth of the families were 10 miles or more from a doctor, and in another county 25 miles was not an uncommon distance.

Actual miles were not the sole obstacle to obtaining medical help at confinement. Rough roads, crossed by rivers; slippery mountain trails, almost impassible at best, become totally so under bad weather conditions. As a result doctors arrive from several minutes to 24 hours too late to deliver their patients. Many families, discouraged by repeated failures to get a doctor in time, are tempted to do without one altogether; to others the thought of a doctor does not occur unless the patient's condition becomes critical.

In a southern county only 68 out of 160 mothers had a doctor at their last confinement; in only 8 out of 66 confinement cases in a northern county was a physician secured; and in still another more than two-thirds of the women did not have a physician when their babies were born. Three were entirely alone, and 46 had only their husbands in attendance.

Women would in many cases leave home for confinement if hospitals were within reach. But one 5,500 mile area had no hospital; neither had the southern mountain county. Reaching a hospital meant a journey of several days by wagon trail, or one by stage across the roughest of mountain roads.

In a large number of cases the mother has no nursing care except that given by an untrained hired girl, a relative, or a neighbor. Figures gathered from five rural counties are small in number but appalling in significance; 45 out of 89 babies; 22 out of 28; 12 out of 15; 10 out of 16; 10 out of 14 babies died BEFORE THEY WERE A MONTH OLD.

These figures are further corroborated by the Bureau of the Census which gives the increase in infant mortality rates from premature birth and injuries at birth. The first has increased from 17.5 in 1910 to 21.1 in 1917, and the other from 3.2 in 1910 to 4.6 in 1917. These excessive rates are due to the condition of the mother and indicate plainly that motherhood is not receiving the protection it needs. As the Census report itself says: These increases "should serve as food for thought."

Once upon a time there was a city with a street running along a cliff. In dark and stormy weather so many people were injured by falling over the edge that the citizens gathered together to see what they could do about it. They decided to use their resources to build a hospital at the foot of the cliff so that the injured might receive immediate attention.

Now, it chanced that a great physician visited their land, and the inhabitants showed him the hospital with great pride. But he, looking up at the cliff, said: "Wouldn't it have been cheaper in lives and money to build a wall of protection along the cliff?"

Other Communicable Diseases

State Totals

Gonorrhoea	120
Syphilis	309
Chicken Pox	109
German Measles	9
Mumps	197
Conjunctivitis Inf	2
Septic Throat	2
Sleeping Sickness	9
Erysipelas	3
Influenza	880
Total	1640

Preventable Diseases

Some Facts About Cancer

In 1919 cancer killed 1282 people in Connecticut.

The mortality from this disease in this state has increased nearly 30% during the past seven years. According to the U. S. Census Bureau, the national annual increase in the cancer death rate is approximately 2½%.

In 1917, 459 males and 790 females succumbed to the disease in this state; in 1918, 485 males and 728 females. The excessive mortality among women is apparently due to cancer of the breast and the special organs of generation. Excluding these two forms, the relative frequency of all other forms of cancer combined is about the same in both sexes. It should be noted, however, that cancer of the buccal cavity (the mouth and throat) is much more frequent in men than in women. For the two years 1917-1918, the state mortality records show that 96 men and 16 women died of this form of the disease.

Cancer appears in a variety of forms, affecting practically every organ or part of the body. The most important forms for both sexes are cancer of the stomach and liver. Of all deaths over the age of 40, one in thirteen among men is due to cancer, while among women over this age about one in every eight is fatally attacked.

Although scientific knowledge of the origin of cancer is still imperfect, the concensus of opinion among the best authorities is that the disease is neither contagious nor hereditary. No germ which is capable of causing cancer in human beings or in animals has been found. The disease appears to be due to a condition which might be described as "extra-territorial" growth of certain parts of the body tissue; for instance, a few cells in the breast or in the liver grow beyond the natural limit and invade the surrounding tissues, which are composed of cells of an entirely different character. That is the beginning of cancer.

Because of the very nature of the disease, it cannot be handled by such public health measures as have so greatly diminished typhoid fever and tuberculosis. Since physicians cannot by any known means control the incidence of cancer, their efforts are turned to the direct cure of the disease or of any slight trouble or irritation such as may lead to cancer.

At the present time only surgical operations, and in certain cases, the use of radium and X-Rays are recognized as of value in effecting cures.

But hope lies entirely in early recognition of the disease and early treatment. Delay results in death.

Communicable Diseases

March 1920	Population	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Tuberculosis	Pneumonia Lobar	Other Com. Diseases
State Total	**1,490,814**	**6**	**1313**	**442**	**244**	**292**	**11**	**2**	**200**	**119**	**1640**
NEW HAVEN CO.	**447,668**	2	353	214	106	111	5	2	86	11	325
New Haven	168,444	....	178	36	52	47	3	....	40	....	167
Waterbury	109,229	2	35	122	19	22	1	....	22	2	56
Meriden (city and town)	33,829	....	27	16	1	10	....	....	8	1	34
Ansonia	18,195	....	34	5	1	....	....	....	3	....	10
Orange (inc. West Haven)	17,519	....	29	2	....	5	....	1	4	2	11
Naugatuck	13,998	....	....	11	....	....	....	1	1	1	4
Wallingford (town and boro)	11,719	....	12	....	....	15	1	....	3	1	11
Milford	11,734	....	3	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Derby	11,741	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	17
Hamden	10,483	....	7	3	21	....	....	....	....	1	5
Branford (town and boro)	7,332	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	2	....	2
Seymour	7,211	....	1	5	1	3	....	....	....	....	3
Towns under 5,000	26,234	....	27	9	11	2	....	....	3	2	3
FAIRFIELD CO.	**352,420**	2	122	62	28	77	1	....	38	18	225
Bridgeport	152,094	....	14	39	4	35	1	....	20	3	100
Stamford (city and town)	45,947	1	48	2	12	7	....	....	4	3	10
Norwalk	29,503	....	2	2	....	1	....	....	5	....	4
Danbury (city and town)	24,561	....	20	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	20
Greenwich (town and boro)	19,612	....	6	4	....	29	....	....	3	8	26
Stratford	14,938	....	1	8	2	3	....	....	....	....	5
Fairfield	15,087	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Shelton	9,650	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	2	2	2
Darien	9,023	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Westport	5,393	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
New Canaan	5,027	....	1	....	6	2	....	....	1	....	8
Towns under 5,000	21,585	1	26	5	3	....	....	....	2	2	44
HARTFORD CO.	**354,271**	1	271	101	54	73	1	....	34	37	407
Hartford	137,124	1	58	34	23	40	1	....	17	15	200
New Britain	62,428	....	9	36	6	22	....	....	....	6	56
Bristol (city and town)	21,440	....	6	2	8	1	....	....	5	10	41
Manchester	18,559	....	....	1	....	3	....	....	3	1	13
Enfield	12,863	....	26	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	7
East Hartford	11,498	....	10	1	....	....	....	....	4	....	6
Southington (town and boro)	9,845	....	100+	4	....	3	....	....	2	....	....
West Hartford	8,806	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	5
Windsor	7,220	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Glastonbury	6,943	....	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
Berlin	6,354	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	9
Towns under 5,000	51,191	....	57	17	15	2	....	....	3	2	58
NEW LONDON CO.	**108,762**	....	**389**	**7**	**24**	**6**	**3**	....	**23**	**25**	**208**
Norwich (city and town)	30,135	....	2	3	2	2	....	....	3	....	9
New London	27,673	....	318	2	7	3	2	....	5	21	69
Stonington (town and boro)	11,016	....	50	1	3	1	....	....	....	2	33
Groton (town and boro)	8,803	....	7	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	18
Towns under 5,000	31,135	....	12	1	10	....	....	....	15	2	79
LITCHFIELD CO.	**85,421**	....	**123**	**31**	**14**	**11**	....	....	**2**	**10**	**144**
Torrington (town and boro)	23,171	....	....	16	....	2	....	....	....	....	4
Winchester (inc. Winsted)	9,962	....	54	6	....	3	....	....	....	....	1
Plymouth	7,436	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Watertown	6,482	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	9	50
New Milford	5,221	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Towns under 5,000	33,149	....	67	5	14	4	....	....	2	1	88
WINDHAM CO.	**55,677**	1	**43**	**18**	**6**	**8**	1	....	**7**	**11**	**214**
Windham (inc. Willimantic)	14,669	1	1	12	3	4	....	....	1	3	41
Putnam (city and town)	9,055	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	100
Plainfield	8,479	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	2
Killingly (inc. Danielson)	8,166	....	4	2	....	1	1	....	....	2	13
Towns under 5,000	15,308	....	35	2	2	3	....	....	3	6	58
MIDDLESEX CO.	**56,066**	....	**8**	**4**	**12**	**5**	....	....	**7**	**6**	**112**
Middletown (city and town)	29,101	....	4	3	3	....	....	....	1	....	83
Towns under 5,000	26,965	....	4	1	9	5	....	....	6	6	29
TOLLAND CO.	**30,529**	....	**4**	**5**	....	**1**	....	....	**3**	**1**	**5**
Vernon (inc. Rockville)	9,396	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	3	....	....
Stafford (town and boro)	6,691	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Towns under 5,000	14,442	....	3	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	5

* Excluding Influenza.

Other diseases Page 13.

Sanitary Engineering

Protection of Water Supplies

J. Frederick Jackson, Director

The State Department of Health by statute, has supervision over all matters concerning the purity of any source of water or ice supply used by any municipality, public institution or water or ice company in the state. To properly discharge this duty, it is necessary for the Department to make inspections of all the watersheds of the state. This we try to do at least once a year, and more frequently if the character of the shed requires it.

One of the questions frequently asked our inspectors on this annual inspection now in progress is, "Has there been any complaint?" To this question we answer generally, "No." The present inspections are a part of the regular routine of this Department. Inspection of a watershed may be and very often is, the result of complaints received by us. Where this is the case, it is our practice to first take the matter up with the officials of the Company and the Health Officer of the town and to act in cooperation with them. The object of the inspection is to assist companies and municipalities in making their supplies safe, and there is no intention of making arbitrary or unreasonable requirements. On the other hand, the Department does not care to and has not time to engage in useless correspondence or discussion, and there will be no covering up of actual conditions as we find them on the watersheds. Our recommendations, we hope, will not be unreasonable, and we are willing to modify them if we can be shown some better way, but until this is demonstrated to us, we expect prompt compliance with whatever orders it may be necessary to issue.

Most of the officials of water companies realize their responsibility, but some are very far from showing it. Any enthusiasm to assist the water companies in protecting public health by safeguarding their supplies is certainly dampened by lack of interest on the part of those who should feel their responsibilities, but fortunately, such instances are few and most of the officials are very willing to show the representatives of the Department all courtesy and give them all information.

Legibility

Illegible writing on the part of physicians in filling out death certificates is responsible for approximately three hundred errors yearly in the reports of causes of death. Local Registrars are required by law to transcribe all death certificates and forward copies to the State Department of Health, where they are filed as a part of the permanent records of the State. Unable to decipher some of the original handwriting, the Registrars often guess at the reported cause of death. Following are a few examples of guesses that went wrong:

Phlebitis	= Phthisis
Atylectasis	= Atelectasis
Pansius	= Paresis
Oedema of Pherogno	= Oedema of Pharynx
Progressive Peryicious Analmea	= Progressive Pernicious Anaemia

March—For Six Years

CONNECTICUT	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
BIRTHS	2745	3062	3187	3321	2888	3069
Birth Rate	26.5	28.4	28.2	28.2	23.6	24.7
MARRIAGES	348	695	555	548	625	516
Marriage Rate	3.3	6.4	4.9	4.6	5.1	4.1
DEATHS	1783	1773	1994	2003	1953	1785
Death Rate	17.2	16.4	17.6	17.0	16.0	14.3
COMMUNICABLE DIS.† DEATHS	210	269	266	282	477	377
Per Cent to Total Deaths	11.7	15.1	13.3	14.1	24.4	21.1
DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR	311	299	313	321	330	290
Rate per 1,000 Births	116.9	109.6	105.9	102.5	106.5	102.6

†Influenza included

March 1920	Population Based on School Census of 1919	TOTALS				DEATH RATES			AGE GROUPS		
		Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	All Causes (per 1,000 population)	Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	Children under 1 year (per 1,000 births)	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	65 years and over
State of Connecticut	**1.490.814**	**3069**	**105**	**516**	**1785**	**14.3**	**1.2**	**102.6**	**290**	**151**	**562**
Ansonia	18,195	47	....	8	22	14.5	2.6	136.8	6	7	4
Berlin	6,354	4	....	....	3	5.6	.....	296.2	2	....	1
Branford	7,332	15	....	1	2	3.3	.....	.....	.....	....	2
Bridgeport	152,094	369	15	69	165	13.0	1.4	74.6	28	10	31
Bristol	21,440	65	4	4	33	18.4	1.7	253.1	12	6	8
Danbury	24,561	49	4	7	36	17.5	1.4	221.7	9	2	12
Darien	9,023	5	....	1	14	18.6	1.3	279.1	1	....	12
Derby	11,741	57	2	....	11	11.2	.....	69.7	3	1	4
East Hartford	11,498	16	2	1	12	12.5	1.0	.....	.....	1	7
Enfield	12,863	31	1	7	19	17.7	0.9	75.2	2	3	6
Fairfield	15,087	20	....	1	11	8.7	0.8	93.0	2	1	4
Glastonbury	6,943	14	....	1	4	6.9	3.4	.....	.....	....	1
Greenwich	19,612	50	....	24	33	20.1	2.4	126.5	5	3	10
Groton	8,803	15	....	3	5	6.8	1.4	.....	.....	....	3
Hamden	10,483	15	1	2	13	14.8	.....	214.2	3	1	5
Hartford	137,124	366	14	89	178	15.5	0.8	103.2	34	12	45
Killingly	8,166	17	2	2	11	16.1	.....	.....	.....	1	6
Manchester	18,559	39	....	6	12	7.7	1.3	30.6	1	1	3
Meriden	33,829	81	2	7	55	19.5	0.7	132.1	9	3	20
Middletown	29,101	70	1	5	57	23.5	0.8	138.6	7	1	13
Milford	11,734	16	1	3	6	6.1	.....	119.4	2	....	4
Naugatuck	13,998	33	....	1	13	11.1	0.8	81.6	2	....	7
New Britain	62,428	176	2	12	67	12.8	1.1	163.7	25	6	14
New Canaan	5,027	8	....	1	10	23.8	4.7	375.0	2	....	6
New Haven	168,444	389	13	84	237	16.8	0.9	103.9	38	26	58
New London	27,673	71	....	20	32	13.8	2.2	112.4	7	....	7
New Milford	5,221	5	....	3	7	16.1	2.3	153.8	1	....	2
Norwalk	29,503	42	1	12	35	14.2	1.2	196.3	8	1	16
Norwich	30,135	84	6	8	63	25.1	2.4	81.1	5	4	24
Orange	17,519	26	1	3	24	16.4	.....	149.1	4	1	9
Plainfield	8,479	18	1	1	7	9.9	2.8	88.2	1	....	2
Plymouth	7,436	11	....	1	6	9.6	.....	322.1	4	2	....
Putnam	9,055	12	....	5	7	9.2	.....	.....	.....	....	6
Seymour	7,211	20	....	2	6	9.9	1.6	63.5	1	2	2
Shelton	9,650	16	....	4	18	22.3	1.2	109.5	2	1	2
Southington	9,845	20	1	2	11	13.4	2.4	363.6	6	....	1
Stafford	6,691	7	....	....	5	8.9	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Stamford	45,947	95	4	31	51	13.3	1.3	95.1	7	7	19
Stonington	11,016	26	....	4	10	10.8	1.1	61.8	1	1	3
Stratford	14,938	19	2	3	17	13.6	.....	80.2	2	3	6
Torrington	23,171	48	....	2	29	15.0	1.0	162.1	7	4	1
Vernon	9,396	8	1	5	6	7.6	1.2	.....	.....	....	4
Wallingford	11,719	19	....	2	19	19.4	3.1	103.4	2	4	8
Waterbury	109,229	214	10	17	112	12.3	0.9	92.3	20	15	17
Watertown	6,482	8	....	2	6	11.1	1.8	.....	.....	1	3
West Hartford	8,806	17	....	....	7	9.5	.....	219.5	3	2	1
Westport	5,393	3	....	2	8	17.8	2.2	.....	.....	....	4
Winchester	9,962	25	....	3	11	13.2	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Windham	14,669	33	1	6	19	15.5	.....	65.7	2	....	8
Windsor	7,220	4	....	1	9	14.9	1.7	.....	.....	....	5
Towns under 5,000	220,009	251	13	38	231	12.5	0.9	51.9	14	14	122

for the Month of March 1920

DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES																			
Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis — Pulmonary	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Cancer	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia — All Forms	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2	Puerperal Diseases	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Institutional Deaths	Non-resident Deaths
	18	8	21	21	159	145	14	107	4	1	229	31	22	78	9	3	471	207
....	....	1	2	....	3	2	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	1	1	2	14	14	....	13	1	....	21	5	2	5	1	1	65	7
....	....	....	2	....	2	2	1	3	....	....	6	1	....	2	....	....	....	1
....	2	....	....	....	1	3	....	1	....	....	3	....	1	1	....	....	7	5
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	12	8
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	5	4
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
....	1	....	....	1	4	1	....	1	....	....	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	1	2	4	....	2	....	....	7	....	....	1	....	....	6	2
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....	....	1	....	1	9	9	4	11	....	1	17	1	4	10	2	....	90	34
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....	3	....	2	....	18	11	3	14	2	....	46	5	3	17	2	....	80	19
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....	....	....	....	....	7	12	1	1	....	....	3	....	2	1	....	....	12	10
....	1	....	....	2	....	4	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	9	9
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....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
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....	1	3	1	4	14	6	1	8	....	....	12	5	3	5	2	....	27	6
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....	1	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	3	....
....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	....
....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	4	....	2	1	23	23	1	15	1	....	25	3	....	7	1	....	35	39

Laboratory

Mail Rates — Laboratory Specimens

Kind of Specimen	*First-class*	*Parcel post*
*Typhoid	$0.02	..
Diphtheria	.06	.03
Tuberculosis	.12	.05
Syphilis	.06	.03
Gonorrhoea	.04	.02
Glanders	.06	.03
Pneumonia	.12	.05
Malaria	.04	.02
Feces No. 1	.12	.05
Feces No. 2	.06	.03

* The replies to questions asked on the blank accompanying the typhoid mailing container do not permit typhoid specimens to be mailed at parcel post rates. The saving of one penny on each specimen does not offset the value of the information secured from the replies.

Laboratory Report March, 1920

Diagnostic Division

	Pos.	*Neg.*	*Doubt.*	*Total*
Typhoid	5	22	3	30
Paratyphoid A	0	30	0	30
Paratyphoid B	0	30	0	30
Diphtheria:				760
Diagnosis	86	270	0	
Release	176	228	0	
Diphtheria Carriers:				237
Diagnosis	7	174	0	
Release	9	47	0	
Diphtheria virulence	9	10	0	19
Tuberculosis	33	159	0	192
Syphilis	207	764	78	1049
Gonorrhoea	8	57	0	65
Glanders	1	0	2	3
Pneumonia	0	1	0	4
Type 1	0	0	0	0
Type 2	2	0	0	0
Type 3	0	0	0	0
Type 4	1	0	0	0
Malaria	0	5	0	5
Rabies	0	2	0	2
Feces for typhoid	0	1	0	1
Special	0	0	0	0
	541	1800	83	2427

Chemical Division

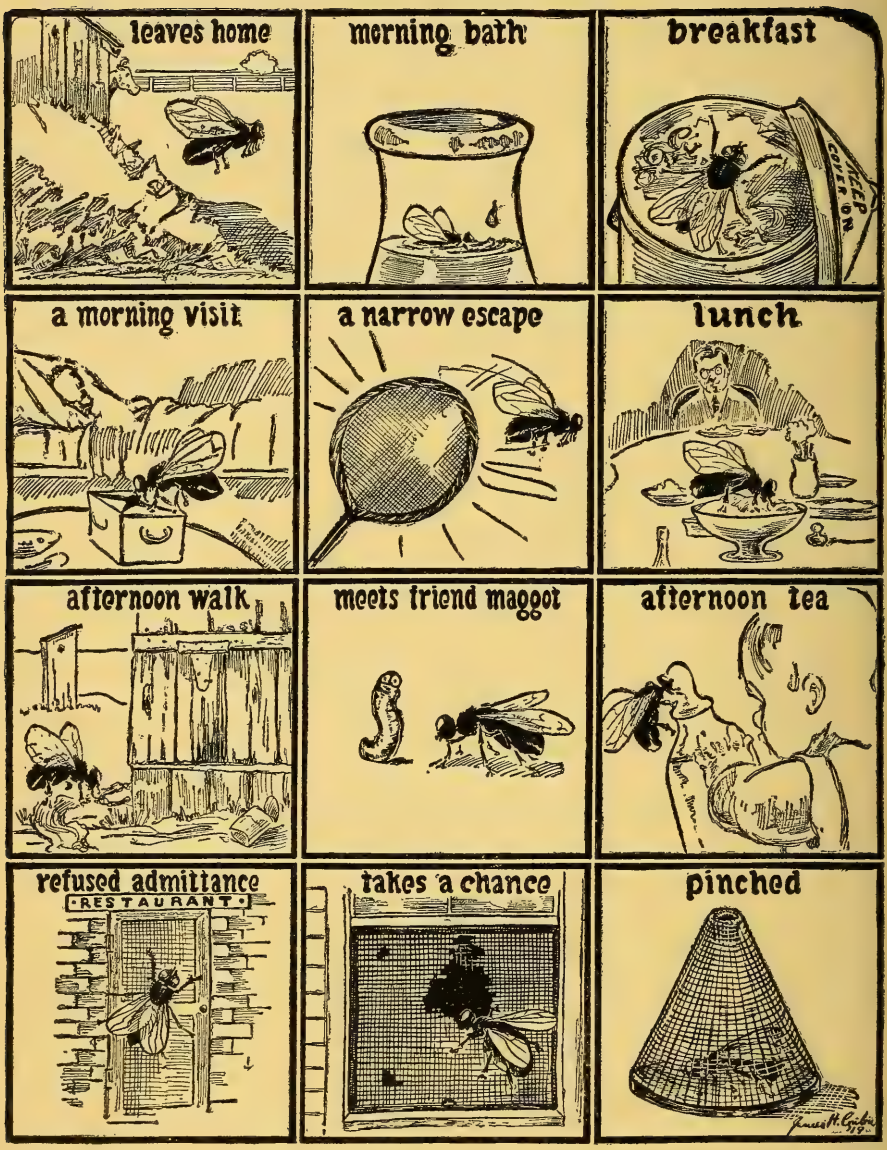
Water	85
Sewage	2
Milk	95
Total	182

Special Division

Bacterial and Biochemical	78
Sewage and Trade Wastes	148
Sludge	2
	228
Total of all Laboratories	5264

HIS DEATH OR YOURS!

A Day with a Fly



State of Connecticut Health Bulletin

JUNE, 1920

In this Issue

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The Duty of Being Right

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April Statistics

"For a Clean State and a Healthy People"

ISSUED BY
State Department of Health
HARTFORD

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ALL CORRESPONDENCE, except for laboratory outfits, should be directed to THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, STATE CAPITOL, HARTFORD.

CONNECTICUT

HEALTH BULLETIN

Vol. 34 JUNE, 1920 No. 6

Issued Monthly by the

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

John T. Black, M. D., Commissioner, Editor

Editorial

The Spirit of Unrest

Every great upheaval in the history of mankind has been invariably followed by a period of unrest. Established relationships and customs are suspended or disrupted; unselfishness, brotherly love, community spirit and patriotism are to a great extent submerged by the greed for gain and the struggle for self-preservation. Man's inhumanity to man becomes the paramount issue and it is not until society finds itself in dire distress that it regains its equipoise. The influenza epidemic, spectacular and destructive as it was, will not be comparable to the sickness, suffering and distress toward which we are rapidly traveling unless a remedy is soon found for the prevailing spirit of unrest. It is to be hoped that such a calamity will be forstalled; nevertheless it behooves those whose duty it is to succor the sick and suffering to be prepared.

Typhoid Vaccine

Typhoid inoculation will protect against typhoid infection in most instances. All persons who go on camping, touring, or picnicking trips should ask their family physician to administer the typhoid prophylactic, to prevent possible sickness.

Individuals pay great heed to the "latest word" in bargains and fashions, and give great care to a fishing pole, a baseball bat, or a golf-stick, but they pay little attention to the new methods for insuring their health, when their family physician attempts to interest them, as for instance, in typhoid inoculation or toxin-antitoxin immunization against diphtheria.

People should get in the habit of asking for preventive treatment when possible rather than curative treatment from their family physician.

Ask your *Family Physician* today.

Malaria

In certain sections of Connecticut, malaria is more or less prevalent, although it is possible to practically eliminate this disease by putting into practice the knowledge which we now have. The anopheles mosquito transmits malaria from a person who is suffering with the disease to a well person. Mosquitoes need water to propogate and live; and by draining, or at least oiling marshes and ponds, mosquitoes can be practically eliminated from any locality. If it is impossible to eliminate the mosquito, the next thing to do is to keep him out by the use of screens. Malaria, while not fatal in this climate, causes considerable disability and economic loss and should be eradicated.

Proposed Laboratory Building

Not only is it a great disappointment, but a loss as well, not to be able to have well under way the new Laboratory building for the State Department of Health. It is only because of the excellent direction of Dr. Bartlett and the loyalty of his staff that the immense amount of work turned out by the Laboratory can be accomplished in the crowded quarters now occupied. Last month over 5,000 tests were accurately and promptly made in quarters which are decidedly crowded. On the cover page will be found a cut of the Laboratory building which the Department expects to have when building costs make it possible. The appropriation of $100,000 would have built the building as planned at the time the money was appropriated, but at the present time more than half as much again would be required.

Population Estimates

It is with difficulty that accurate rates for morbidity and mortality can be secured during the latter years of a dicennial period. The variation in this State because of war activities made it necessary for the last three years to compute population estimates on the basis of the annual school census. Now that the census returns are coming in, it is gratifying to note that the estimates so made have in most instances been sufficiently close to the actual figures to justify our method.

Maternal and Infant Care

By Merrill Champion, M. D., C. P. H. Director, Division of Hygiene
Mass. Department of Health

This subject will be interpreted, for the purposes of this paper, to include the need for maternal and infant care and an outline of what we mean by such care and what we hope to accomplish by it.

Anything which will increase the number of healthy children at a minimum cost to the mothers of these children, should be a matter of the greatest interest and concern. The statement is often made that during the last few years, particularly in certain localities, the increase in population has occurred chiefly among the ranks of the recent immigrant. If this be so, it doubles our anxiety that the children born in the United States be not physically unfit as well as racially unassimilated.

Let us consider for a moment certain interesting facts about the birth rate. One such fact is that the birth rate per 1,000 population for the birth registration area of the United States has been slowly decreasing since 1915. The fluctuations of the death rate, however, have been such that the annual increase in population to be expected has remained about stationary. On the other hand, the total number of children ever born to the mothers of a million and a quarter of the 1918 babies figures out only to 3.3 per family. Unfortunately, the value of our statistics is greatly impaired by the fact that our birth registration area includes only about 53% of the estimated total population.

It is rather strange that so little attention is paid to the hazards incident to repopulating the world. We speak of the profession of being a mother: statistics show that it must be classed as a hazardous occupation. The hazards, moreover, extend over a considerable period of time and the sequel may be lifelong disability. To nine months of greater or less discomfort, with the possibility at any time of acute disease or accident, there are added hours of intense strain followed by several weeks of convalescence. If we remember that this condition is usually considered a physiological one, its pathological possibilities minimized or forgotten; if we remember that any practitioner of medicine or even midwife is considered qualified to handle such a case even with a minimum of actual experience, we can readily understand the definite hazard which statistics show us to exist.

For it is a fact that diseases caused by pregnancy and confinement are responsible for more deaths among women 15 to 49 years of age

than any disease except tuberculosis, cancer and heart diseases. Furthermore, the death rate from diseases caused by pregnancy and childbirth have been increasing as most other death rates have been decreasing. This is true all over the country and represented a total of 16,000 deaths in 1917. The United States, according to the Children's Bureau, has a higher maternal death rate than any other of the principal countries excepting Spain and Switzerland. In Massachusetts the death rate per 100,000 women 15 to 44 years of age from all diseases of pregnancy and confinement was 106.0 in 1917 as compared with 74.8 in 1901; from puerperal septicemia, 38.4 in 1917 as compared with 15.6 in 1901. Or, to put it another way, showing clearly the risks run in pregnancy — for every 155 babies born alive in 1917, one mother lost her life; in 1910 it was 215.

So much for the maternal mortality. Turning next to the infant mortality we find a peculiar situation. The infant mortality for the first year of life is gradually dropping owing to various causes, some of which are better control of our milk supplies, reduction of gastroenteric disorders, and of communicable disease in general. Yet the rate for the first few weeks of life is not coming down. This represents, too, a considerable proportion of the whole — about 40 % or more. In certain Massachusetts towns half the babies who die during the first year, die during the first two weeks. It seems reasonable to suppose that many of these deaths are dependent upon prenatal conditions.

When we try to determine all the causes of the maternal and infant mortality we are faced with a most interesting and baffling problem. Poverty and ignorance are two undoubted causes. In a study made by the Children's Bureau it was found that within certain limits the infant mortality decreased as the father's earnings increased. Yet these factors can be overestimated. The United States is about eighth in the list of countries with respect to infant mortality. Nevertheless, we cannot say that poverty causes this ranking. Ireland in infant mortality is below the United States and also below England and Wales, yet poverty is much more prevalent in Ireland than in either of the other two countries. Again, Switzerland has a much more favorable infant mortality than has the United States but she has a more unfavorable maternal mortality.

The fact of the matter is that there are many factors entering into the infant and maternal mortality, some of which are as yet undetermined or unappraised.

Poverty and ignorance, the latter amongst the well-to-do as well as amongst the poor, are undoubtedly major factors. Insufficient nursing care, poor obstetrics, malnutrition, hereditary disease, failure to breast feed; all these play their part. Our notoriously poor birth registration plays its part too, in giving us a fictitiously high infant mortality. Lastly, the tendency, marked in this country and especially in Massachusetts, to crowd into large cities is a factor greatly to be reckoned with.

A further factor in relationship to the infant mortality is emphasized in the study made in New York City by the Rockefeller Foundation. This is the influence of the racial composition of the population. Guilfoy's study of infant death rates amongst the various groups making up New York's population shows that the highest infant mortality occurs in families where the parents are native born Americans. New York's rate is considerably lowered because of the comparatively low rate amongst the Austro-Hungarian and Russian Jews. In 1915 the total rate for the city was 98.2; that for infants of native born Americans was 106.3; and those for infants of Russia, Poland and Austria-Hungary parents were 77.9 and 79.8 respectively. The racial factor evidently must not be overlooked when we are assigning causes for infant mortality reductions.

With the facts in mind which have already been marshalled, can we hope to do more than we are now doing to reduce the infant and maternal mortality? I think we can, although fully realizing the fallacies into which we occasionally fall in claiming too much for our public health measures. The poor, saith the Scriptures, have ye always with you; and this will probably be true for lo these many years to come. Ignorance, however, can be combatted, and the truth shall make us free. Our chief lines of attack should be (1) more prenatal care, both nursing and medical; (2) better care at confinement; (3) more hospital accommodations; (4) postnatal attention and especially more emphasis on breast feeding. These can be handled by (1) private effort; (2) municipal effort; or (3) state effort.

Private efforts in this direction have been many and important. The prenatal clinics of Mrs. Wm. Lowell Putnam in Boston represent this type of fruitful activity. Visiting nursing associations have been pioneers in prenatal nursing. It is a curious fact, and one showing the general lack of information on the subject, that visiting nursing associations are rarely able to get fees for prenatal nursing, though fees for other types of nursing they furnish come rather easily. Prenatal clinics associated with lying-in hospitals are fairly common. These go hand in hand with better care at the time of confinement, in hospital or at home. Private organizations are coming more and more to see the need of nurses who can be present at confinement as well as to do the postnatal follow-up work.

Municipalities have, as a rule, been slow in taking up this sort of work. The reason has been in part, I suppose, the close relationship which this work has to the work of the practicing physician. This has made any effort along this line seem like encroaching on his field.

State effort in the field of prenatal and postnatal work has been confined, so far as I know, to educational work. The Department of Public Health of Massachusetts, for example, has for some time sent monthly prenatal letters to any mother in the State desiring this service. The names of prospective mothers have reached us through the practicing physician, through municipal or private nurses, through friends of the patient, and so forth. Postnatal letters, one a month for twelve months, are also sent such mothers. Other types of literature are furnished such as booklets on the care of the baby. These measures are all valuable; they lack, however, the personal touch of the nurse or physician. They produce results but not on a sufficiently large scale.

The other alternative is a state-wide or nation-wide system of maternal care. As a nation-wide system presupposes an antecedent state system, I wish to devote a little attention to this phase of infant welfare activity.

A number of foreign nations have recognized maternal care as a community responsibility. In most cases, however, this has been associated with some form of insurance. Italy, France and Australia have schemes separate from insurance. In the first two mentioned

the benefits are restricted to certain groups. In the last mentioned — Australia — the benefits are open to every mother in the State, but these benefits consist entirely of cash. This scheme has not met expectations. A similar cash system, though limited in scope, has been in effect for some time in the Canadian province of Saskatchewan.

In considering such systems in the light of experience we are forced to the conclusion that to initiate any plan for the reduction of maternal and early infant mortality, we must rely upon the measures already outlined, namely, prenatal nursing, nursing at childbirth, hospital care, especially for abnormal cases, and adequate postnatal nursing.

The factor of better medical attention is one which will be of slow growth and will gradually eventuate from the working of the other factors. Better medical education and education of the public to the need of better care will sooner or later have their effect.

I will briefly outline a scheme which has been proposed for Massachusetts. Legislation will be needed to make it effective. It is based on the assumption that the reduction of the maternal and infant mortality being a public health problem, is properly an object for which state money can be spent. Furthermore, being a problem of such magnitude, no agency but the state can handle it adequately. It is proposed that the State, through its Department of Public Health, furnish prenatal nursing, maternity nursing, and where necessary, hospital care to the mothers of the State who need and wish it. This service would be given, as far as possible, through local agencies, being supplemented when necessary, by the services of State employees. The larger cities, for example, could probably, through the visiting nursing associations, furnish the nursing service; the country communities usually could not. The plan would be to have prospective mothers apply as soon as possible for this service. It would be hoped that perhaps ten prenatal calls would be possible. The prenatal nurse could not only carry out the ordinary instructions of the physician, but could as well take blood pressure, make pelvic measurements, and do at least a preliminary urinary examination. There is no reason why a nurse could not be instructed in

these procedures. This work would be all at the expense of the State. The nurse would constantly report to the patient's family physician. When confinement was at hand, if the case were not an abnormal one, it would be handled by the patient's own physician, who, at the beginning at any rate, might not be paid by the State. A maternity nurse, would however, be furnished at state expense, either from the local visiting nursing association or directly from the Department of Public Health.

If the case were to show signs of being difficult or abnormal, the patient would be sent to a hospital for care. Here she might or might not have her own physician, depending upon the rules of the hospital. The State would pay only for hospital care. Postnatal nursing care for two weeks ought to be added to complete the plan for maternal care. Statistics seem to show us, however, that the prenatal care is the major factor in the reduction of the infant and maternal mortality, and in case funds are limited, this fact should be taken into consideration.

Such a scheme as outlined would, at a comparatively low cost, furnish the care for prospective mothers which, experience has shown, offers the greatest likelihood of reducing the maternal and infant mortality. It would offer an opportunity of checking up accurately the efficacy of prenatal and maternal care through a careful comparison of results in groups of cases receiving and not receiving such care. It would also furnish an opportunity of studying the causes of maternal deaths and the relative part played by urbanization in infant mortality. These phases are sadly in need of further study.

Are we likely to produce results by such a plan? New Zealand, through her Plunkett nurses, education of mothers and institutional care, apparently has made a considerable impression on the infant mortality which has been cut nearly in half in ten years. Other results, notably in New York, and in the work of the Instructive District Nursing Association of Boston, seem to point the same way. It seems worth trying for the urgency is great. *Read at the Child Hygiene Institute, Hartford, June 4, 1920.*

The Duty of Being Right

A Newark judge has fined a father the sum of $1,000 for not obtaining medical treatment for his nine-year-old daughter, ill with diphtheria. The child died and a jury had already brought in, first a verdict of criminal negligence, and then, a verdict of manslaughter. The father happened to be a Christian Scientist, but the case has a wider range than the limits of a single type of religious belief. There have been other cases of parents, not Christian Scientists, who through ignorance of the efficacy of the anti-toxin treatment for diphtheria, have been criminally negligent in not having instant recourse to the injections. Doctors have sometimes attacked vaccination as a preventative of smallpox; but no voice has been raised against the anti-toxin; it works miracles; and any one who out of his general scepticism toward materia medica, fails to take advantage of the treatment is criminally negligent.

The decision of the jury states clearly the fact that a man is not exonerated, because he does that which he thinks is right. The responsibility is upon him of being right.

In imposing the sentence the judge said:

"I am satisfied from the evidence in this case that your failure to secure medical aid for your daughter during her illness arose from a conscientious belief on your part of the efficacy of the treatment recognized by the Christian Science Church of which you are a member. However, in the light of present-day science, which is the result of many years of progressive experiment and demonstration, no one is justified in neglecting the use of such agencies as have been shown to be efficient in the treatment of malignant and contagious diseases."

In cases like this the doctrine of the freedom of opinion no longer holds. Public welfare demands that a man shall conform his action to accord with the benefit of the whole. — *New Haven Register.*

Preventable Diseases

Vacation Pleasure or Sickness?

With the approach of warm weather, people are making arrangements for vacations and thinking of its accompanying pleasures. Unfortunately for many, little attention is devoted to the sanitary condition of the place when the selection is made. For many years mild intestinal disorders, typhoid fever, summer diarrhoea of infants, flies, mosquitoes, hay fever, and minor ailments have been looked on as necessary evils by the vacationing family.

Are you spending your hard-earned vacation at a health resort, camp or farm where mosquitoes, flies, filth and insanitary conditions prevail?

Intestinal Diseases

Only recently, and to a minor degree, has pure water, pure milk, sanitary facilities, and the presence or absence of flies played a major part in the place of recreation.

It is not an uncommon event for individuals to have typhoid fever a few days after their return from their "two weeks' annual."

In a similar way paratyphoid fever, dysentery, bowel disturbance, especially summer diarrhoea of infants, follow the visit of the family to new surroundings with poor sanitary facilities, exposure of food and privies to flies, and the presence of myriads of mosquitoes.

PRECAUTIONS:

Inquire and KNOW your vacation is to be spent where pure water is supplied, where milk is handled under sanitary conditions, where there is a sewage system or fly-tight privies, and where attempts are made to control flies and mosquitoes.

Immunize your family against typhoid fever. Your family physician will gladly tell you about it.

In particular, care for the baby. By supplying him with clean milk and food, by keeping flies away from the bottle, nipples and milk, you can help reduce the infant deaths in the state. There were 86 infant deaths of every 1,000 babies born in Connecticut in 1919. Between the ages of one month and twelve months, MORE CHILDREN DIE FROM INTESTINAL DISEASE THAN ANY OTHER CAUSE.

Personal cleanliness is necessary in preventing disease. Hands should be washed ALWAYS before handling milk and food and before eating.

Tetanus

Lockjaw, or tetanus, is caused by the tetanus bacillus or germ. It is most likely to follow gunshot wounds, stab wounds, wounds from rusty nails and fish hooks, and other deep cuts or injuries. It is an exceedingly fatal disease.

This State Department of Health furnishes anti-tetanic serum to prevent tetanus after such injuries.

INQUIRE OF YOUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN WHEN INJURED.

Flies

The presence of what may be termed "the usual number" of flies indicates that there is plenty of food for them to live and that there is enough filth near at hand to furnish a luxurious breeding place. The presence of manure, kitchen waste, poorly constructed privies and like "institutions" is the fly's castle.

ARE YOU OPERATING A FLY HATCHERY?

Mosquitoes and Malaria

In Connecticut, climate and the presence of the anopheles mosquito, which is capable of bearing the organism causing malaria, make the malaria problem in the state a real one.

By eliminating the mosquito, malaria can be eradicated, in a similar way as yellow fever in the Panama Canal Zone.

The elimination of breeding places by ditching swamps, draining wet lands, oiling ponds, screening all water barrels about camps, clearing the eaves along house roofs, and like places, of leaves and debris, excludes the adult mosquito from using them as a breeding ground and prevents a mosquito nuisance.

HAVE YOU A MOSQUITO BREEDING PLACE?

Hay Fever

Hay fever is a protein poisoning, due to pollen from certain plants, when inhaled by individuals susceptible to the particular pollen breathed in.

This affliction, usually caused by the pollen of ragweed and grasses, appears in May or June and continues until cold weather. The pollen of grasses and ragweed is responsible for the majority of cases

of hay fever, but the cockleburr, marsh elder and goldenrod are also capable of causing this annoyance.

PRECAUTIONS:

A careful observation of the plants mentioned in your neighborhood and the direction of the prevailing wind will enable you to definitely determine the incriminating plant causing hay fever. Complete destruction of the weeds or a trip to a locality where the plant causing the "fever" does not exist is the cure.

Poison Ivy

The poison ivy plant claims many victims each summer, particularly children, who are attracted by the pretty leaves or berries. The leaflets of the ivy plant grow in threes and are easily distinguished from non-poisonous vines which have leaflets in fives.

Persons are poisoned by handling the vines, or clothing and articles that have been in contact with the plant. Fortunately the poison is absorbed slowly by the skin and the effect of the poison often prevented by washing.

PRECAUTIONS:

Wash the hands, using plenty of hot water and soap. Wash thoroughly. Lather well. Do not touch the face until the hands have been washed and wiped.

It is far better to practice PREVENTION by urging the destruction of all known poison ivy plants.

Any citizen of Connecticut can obtain information upon these subjects and methods of prevention of disease, mosquito control, and eradication of plants by writing to the State Department of Health, State Capitol, Hartford, Conn.

Other Communicable Diseases

April, 1920

Gonorrhoea	90
Syphilis	216
Chicken Pox	134+
German Measles	17
Mumps	142
Impetigo Contagiosa	1
Septic Sore Throat	4
Trachoma	2
Influenza	62
Lethargic Encephalitis	7
Tetanus	1

Communicable Diseases

April 1920	Population	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Tuberculosis	Pneumonia Lobar	Other Com. *Diseases
State Total	**1,490,814**	**15**	**1110**	**407**	**210†**	**292**	**5**	**1**	**208**	**57**	**676**
NEW HAVEN CO.	**447,668**	**2**	**159**	**190**	**101**	**117**	**2**	..	**107**	**8**	**175**
New Haven	168,444	1	95	46	55	30	..	..	73	..	102
Waterbury	109,229	..	24	97	5	26	2	..	18	5	32
Meriden (city and town)	33,829	1	4	10	4	4	..	..	4	..	....
Ansonia	18,195	....	1	1	5	2	..	..	2	1	11
Orange (inc. West Haven)	17,519	..	5	4	2	3	..	..	2	..	‡2
Naugatuck	13,998	..	3	6	3	1	..	..	1	..	10
Wallingford (town and boro)	11,719	..	5	7	5	21	..	..	1	1	2
Milford	11,734	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	2
Derby	11,741	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Hamden	10,483	..	5	..	17	1	..	..	..	..	5
Branford (town and boro)	7,332	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	2	..	..
Seymour	7,211	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	4	..	1
Towns under 5,000	26,234	..	15	12	4	19	..	..	..	..	4
FAIRFIELD CO.	**352,420**	**9**	**82**	**52**	**23+**	**53**	**2**	..	**28**	**13**	**116**
Bridgeport	152,094	1	17	30	..	30	2	..	12	3	60
Stamford (city and town)	45,947	1	36	2	8	3	..	..	7	1	8
Norwalk	29,503	..	6	1	4	..	..	..	2	..	9
Danbury (city and town)	24,561	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	10
Greenwich (town and boro)	19,612	..	7	14	..	10	..	..	5	6	9
Stratford	14,938	..	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	1
Fairfield	15,087	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shelton	9,650	..	4	..	3+	3	..	..	..	..	11+
Darien	9,023	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Westport	5,393	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
New Canaan	5,027	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1
Towns under 5,000	21,585	1	10	..	..	3	..	..	1	3	5
HARTFORD CO.	**354,271**	**2**	**244**	**65**	**37**	**65**	**1**	**1**	**44**	**23**	**210**
Hartford	137,124	..	181	22	11	32	1	1	17	8	119
New Britain	62,428	..	5	18	5	17	..	..	8	5	13
Bristol (city and town)	21,440	..	7	5	14	3	..	..	3	6	14
Manchester	18,559	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	5	2	27
Enfield	12,863	..	9	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
East Hartford	11,498	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	4
Southington (town and boro)	9,845	..	15+	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..
West Hartford	8,806	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4
Windsor	7,220	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Glastonbury	6,943	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Berlin	6,354	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Towns under 5,000	51,191	1	16	14	5	7	..	..	3	1	16
NEW LONDON CO.	**108,762**	**2**	**485**	**17**	**9**	**35**	..	..	**15**	**5**	**61**
Norwich (city and town)	30,135	..	12	7	..	5	..	..	2	1	9
New London	27,673	1	303	2	2	11	..	..	4	4	19
Stonington (town and boro)	11,016	..	29	..	4	2	..	..	1	..	3
Groton (town and boro)	8,803	..	22	2	3	11	..	..	..	..	9
Towns under 5,000	31,135	1	19	6	..	6	..	..	8	..	21
LITCHFIELD CO.	**85,421**	..	**83**	**56**	**7**	**7**	..	..	**4**	**1**	**12**
Torrington (town and boro)	23,171	..	2	29	..	2	..	..	2	..	1
Winchester (inc. Winsted)	9,962	..	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Plymouth	7,436	..	..	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Watertown	6,482	..	14	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	3
New Milford	5,221	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Towns under 5,000	33,149	..	56	6	7	2	..	..	2	1	5
WINDHAM CO.	**55,677**	..	**41**	**8**	**15**	**5**	..	..	**8**	**3**	**31**
Windham (inc. Willimantic)	14,669	..	1	4	..	1	..	..	4	..	7
Putnam (city and town)	9,055	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	4
Plainfield	8,479	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Killingly (inc. Danielson)	8,166	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Towns under 5,000	15,308	..	24	3	12	4	..	..	1	2	18
MIDDLESEX CO.	**56,066**	..	**12**	**4**	**18**	**5**	..	..	**1**	**3**	**69+**
Middletown (city and town)	29,101	..	..	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	49
Towns under 5,000	26,965	..	12	3	13	4	..	..	1	3	20+
TOLLAND CO.	**30,529**	..	**4**	**15**	..	**5**	..	..	**1**	**1**	**2**
Vernon (inc. Rockville)	9,396	..	1	14	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Stafford (town and boro)	6,691	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Towns under 5,000	14,442	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	2

* Excluding Influenza. Other diseases Page 12.

April 1920	Population Based on School Census of 1919	TOTALS				DEATH RATES			AGE GROUPS		
		Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	All Causes (per 1,000 population)	Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	Children under 1 year (per 1,000 births)	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	65 years and over
State of Connecticut	**1.490.814**	**2600**	**103**	**1283**	**1570**	**12.6**	**1.1**	**85.5**	**243**	**112**	**498**
Ansonia	18,195	45	4	18	12	7.9	..	45.6	2	..	1
Berlin	6,354	7	..	5	2	3.7	1.8	....	....	....	..
Branford	7,332	9	....	1	5	8 1	3 .2	104 3	1	1	2
Bridgeport	152,094	297	19	159	154	12.1	0.9	80.0	30	17	33
Bristol	21,440	40	7	27	16	8.9	0.6	168 .4	8	1	2
Danbury	24,561	45	1	18	26	12.7	2.4	73 .7	3	..	11
Darien	9,023	1	1	2	8	10.6	....	....	....	....	7
Derby	11,741	41	1	12	14	14.3	....	46 .5	2	2	4
East Hartford	11,498	10	1	9	8	8 3	....	138 .7	2	....	4
Enfield	12,863	38	1	16	11	10.2	..	112 .8	3	2	2
Fairfield	15,087	18	1	8	3	2.3	....	....	....	....	3
Glastonbury	6,943	10	....	2	3	5 :1	....	....	....	....	2
Greenwich	19,612	37	....	31	25	15 .2	0.6	50 .6	2	4	6
Groton	8,803	13	1	5	5	6 .8	....	111 6	2	....	2
Hamden	10,483	11	....	5	10	11 .4	....	142 .8	2	1	4
Hartford	137,124	323	8	177	204	17 .8	1 .9	100 .1	33	9	48
Killingly	8,166	10	....	7	11	16 .1	1 .5	229 .2	3	2	4
Manchester	18,559	32	....	14	4	2 .5	....	61 3	2	....	1
Meriden	33,329	69	4	29	43	15 .2	1 1	44 .1	3	1	16
Middletown	29,101	46	....	10	45	18 .5	....	98 .8	5	2	14
Milford	11,734	14	..	7	10	10 .2	1 .0	59 .7	1	....	4
Naugatuck	13,998	22	....	9	7	6 .0	0 .8	40 .8	1	....	2
New Britain	62,428	123	3	62	56	10 .7	1 .3	65 .5	10	8	14
New Canaan	5,027	6	....	2	3	7 .1	....	....	....	....	1
New Haven	168,444	328	17	175	223	15 .8	0 .9	84 .8	31	27	77
New London	27,673	54	....	30	44	19 .1	1 3	64 .2	4	3	16
New Milford	5,221	5	....	5	6	13 .7	2 .2	153 8	1	..	2
Norwalk	29,503	49	....	32	33	13 .4	0 .8	49 .1	2	2	10
Norwich	30,135	59	2	37	44	17 .5	1 .9	97 .2	6	4	13
Orange	17,519	26	1	14	25	17 .1	..	149 .1	4	....	8
Plainfield	8,479	2	....	4	8	11 .3	2 .8	88 .2	1	..	2
Plymouth	7,436	13	1	5	7	11 .2	1 6	80 .5	1	..	1
Putnam	9,055	15	2	14	8	10 .6	1 3	....	....	....	2
Seymour	7,211	12	....	8	4	6 .6	..	63 .4	1	....	1
Shelton	9,650	10	....	7	11	13 .6	..	164 .3	3	....	3
Southington	9,845	14	....	1	5	6 1	1 .2	....	....	....	3
Stafford	6,691	11	1	7	3	5 .3	....	100 .8	1	....	1
Stamford	45,947	81	3	42	52	13 .5	1 .5	176 .6	13	2	11
Stonington	11,016	22	1	10	7	7 .6	....	123 .7	2	1	2
Stratford	14,938	23	....	8	5	4 .0	0 .8	40 .1	1	..	1
Torrington	23,171	42	2	19	22	11 .3	....	162 .1	7	3	7
Vernon	9,396	15	1	8	7	8 .9	1 .2	....	....	....	2
Wallingford	11,719	17	....	7	10	10 .2	2 .0	51 .7	1	....	3
Waterbury	109,229	202	11	92	104	11 .4	0 .5	106 .2	23	13	20
Watertown	6,482	9	....	3	4	7 .4	....	....	....	....	3
West Hartford	8,806	16	3	1	11	14 .9	4 .1	219 .5	3	2	3
Westport	5,393	8	....	6	7	15 .5	....	....	....	1	5
Winchester	9,962	20	2	10	9	10 .8	....	....	....	....	6
Windham	14,669	30	..	17	18	14 .7	2 .4	65 .7	2	....	5
Windsor	7,220	8	..	2	7	11 6	1 .6	....	....	..	4
Towns under 5,000	220,009	242	4	84	201	10 .9	0 .2	77 .9	21	4	100

DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES																		
Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis — Pulmonary	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Cancer	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia — All Forms	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2	Puerperal Diseases	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Institutional Deaths	Non-resident Deaths
4	20	10	18	22	52	133	16	105	6	...	181	24	20	60	11	1	458	193
											1	1	...	1	...			
						1												
						2					1	1						
	1	1	1	7	6	11	4	9	2	...	16	2	3	5	1	1	65	14
			2			1					3	1						2
						5					1			1			2	2
											1			1			3	3
	1										1	1		2	1		5	3
	1										2							
1	2							1			2	1						
					1													
				2	1	3		1			2			1			5	2
					1			1			1	1						
1	2			4	2	14	1	24	2		27	3	5	7	2		108	47
						1		1			1	1					3	
					1						1							
					1	8	2	2			6			2			11	7
				1	3	3	1	2			12	1		1	1		28	22
						1					1							1
						1					1							
		1	1	4	5	6		3			3	2	2	4			11	2
	8	1	2	2	14	11	3	16			31	3		14	1		71	15
	2				2	3		2			4		1	1			8	2
						1											1	
			1		1	2	1	2			3			3			8	2
			1		1	6		4			7			1			14	2
						7		1			5						7	7
						2					1							
		1				1								1	1		3	4
						1		1						1				
						4					1						4	4
						1		1			1							
											1							
			1		2	3	1	4	1		6	1	1	1			14	3
							1				1							
			1											2				
	1	1	2	1							3			2			5	3
														1				
						2		1			4		1				1	1
		4	2	1	4	4	1	7	1		11	2	6	3			33	5
								1										
			1		1	2					1	1		1			5	
								2			2				1			2
								1						1			2	1
		1			2	3		2			1	1					5	1
											1						1	
2	2		3		4	23	1	15			14	1	1	3	3		35	36

April—For Six Years

CONNECTICUT	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
BIRTHS *Birth Rate*	2702 26.1	2867 26.6	2973 26.3	3142 26.7	2884 23.6	2600 20.9
MARRIAGES *Marriage Rate*	894 8 6	739 6.8	1456 12.8	954 8.1	855 7.0	1283 10 3
DEATHS *Death Rate*	1720 16.6	1765 16.3	1822 16.1	1827 15.5	1617 13.2	1570 12.6
COMMUNICABLE DIS.† DEATHS *Per Cent to Total Deaths*	229 13.3	230 13.0	236 12.9	280 15.3	287 17.7	265 16.8
DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR *Rate per 1,000 Births*	251 92.0	295 99.8	288 91.9	311 100.2	254 89.8	243 85.5

†Influenza included.

Laboratory Report April, 1920

Diagnostic Division

	Pos.	*Neg.*	*Doubt.*	*Total*
Typhoid	8	25	4	37
Paratyphoid A	0	37	0	37
Paratyphoid B	0	37	0	37
Diphtheria:				804
Diagnosis	148	322	4	
Release	128	202	0	
Diphtheria Carriers:				738
Diagnosis	83	483	0	
Release	60	112	0	
Diphtheria virulence	4	5	0	9
Tuberculosis	32	130	0	162
Syphilis	188	684	81	953
Gonorrhoea	8	46	0	54
Glanders	1	2	1	4
Pneumonia		1		5
Type 1	0	0	0	
Type 2	1	0	0	
Type 3	1	0	0	
Type 4	2	0	0	
Malaria	0	3	0	3
Rabies	0	2	0	2
Feces for typhoid	0	0	0	0
Special	0	10	0	10
	664	2101	90	2855

Chemical Division

Water	89
Sewage	2
Milk	105
Total	196

Special Divisi n

Bacterial and Biochemical	
Sewage and Trade Wastes	107
Sludge	3
	163
Total of all Laboratories	3214

GOOD NEWS

The compilation of health laws which has been in preparation all winter is now ready for press and its printing has been authorized by the Board of Control. This compilation will be of great value to health officers, registrars and others and is arranged for convenience in chapters under the following heads:

State Department of Health
Health Officers
Communicable Diseases
Sanitation
Sewage and Stream Pollution
Water and Ice
Milk
Food and Drugs
Schools and School Inspection
Children
Delinquency
Registrars and Vital Statistics
Disposition of the Dead
Medical Practice

Proposed Laboratory Building

State Department of Health and Agricultural Experiment Station

LIBRARY
HYGIENIC LABORATORY
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28 AUG '20

State of Connecticut Health Bulletin

JULY, 1920

In this Issue

The Economics of Child Welfare

Automobile Accidents

The Plague Situation

May Statistics

"For a Clean State and a Healthy People"

ISSUED BY
State Department of Health
HARTFORD

Entered as second-class matter in the Post Office at Hartford, Conn.

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ALL CORRESPONDENCE, except for laboratory outfits, should be directed to THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, STATE CAPITOL, HARTFORD.

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CONNECTICUT

HEALTH BULLETIN

Vol. 34 JULY, 1920 No. 7

Issued Monthly by the

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

John T. Black, M. D., Commissioner, Editor

Editorial

Watch Your Drink

The popular admonitions "Watch Your Step" and "Safety First" have unquestionably resulted in the saving of many lives. The admonition "Watch Your Drink" should be as indelibly impressed upon the minds of all as those mentioned, and many a life and sick day can be saved by heeding this warning. This is particularly true in the summer months when people are traveling in quest of recreation and pleasure. The old well and the clear cool brook are most tempting, but water should not be imbibed from any source without boiling, unless its purity is assured. The State Department of Health is endeavoring to guarantee pure water to the camps and summer resorts of Connecticut, and it contemplates testing the water which is likely to be consumed by the traveling public on all the principal highways of the State.

Fatal Accidents

Automobile accidents are responsible for altogether too many deaths in the State of Connecticut. A total of 234 deaths was attributed to the automobile during the year 1919. This includes persons killed by collision and pedestrians who were struck by automobiles. No record is available showing the number of broken limbs and other injuries caused, but we know from the number of fatalities that they must be great. The death rate per 100,000 inhabitants from automobile causes in the United States for the year 1919 was 8.9. Connecticut had the highest rate of any state in the Union — 16 per 100,000 inhabitants and Massachusetts ran a close second, with a rate of 14.5. We are gratified to note that the report of the Automobile Department for the first six months of this year shows a

considerable reduction of automobile accidents; and it is hoped that the strenuous efforts which this and other departments are making to reduce the number of accidents will meet with continued success.

Drownings

While the statistics of drowning accidents for this season are not yet compiled, the almost daily newspaper reports of these catastrophies lead us to believe that a greater effort should be made to prevent loss of life from this cause. The Red Cross Life Saving Corps which are being organized in nearly all shore and lake resorts will doubtless save many lives, but caution on the part of swimmers and the proper use of boats and canoes would save many more. In a State like Connecticut, where bathing is a popular and almost universal diversion, instruction in swimming should be a part of every child's education; and if the State required swimming lessons as it requires vaccination, drowning accidents would soon be as few as smallpox deaths.

The Three "C's"

Cases, carriers, and contacts are responsible for practically all infectious disease and in searching for the source of disease, these three "C's" should be considered. A *case* of infectious disease is the most common source of infection, the disease being transmitted directly by spray or breath from a patient to a well person. A *carrier* is a human being, insect or animal who harbors the germs of a disease in his body, but who is apparently in normal health. Carriers are responsible for many cases. A *contact* may be a person or thing which merely transmits sputum or other discharges from the sick room to the well person. Transmission of disease by this method is much less frequent than by the first two mentioned.

A Health Index

It is gratifying to note that the health of the State is rapidly improving. A health index taken from a recent report of the United States Census Bureau places Connecticut as thirteenth on the list of States, New York ranking as twelfth, Massachusetts as fifteenth, Pennsylvania as nineteenth, and Rhode Island as twenty-third.

This index was computed on the mortality from communicable diseases for the year 1918.

Bubonic Plague

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1920.

THE STATE HEALTH OFFICER,

Sir: — The prevalence of bubonic plague in Vera Cruz, Tampico and New Orleans, and its recent appearance in Pensacola and Galveston, invite attention to the rat menace, and the price which communities must pay because of these useless rodents.

This seems, therefore, an opportune time to stimulate cities to inaugurate rat elimination campaigns, not only on the ground of the menace to health, but because of the enormous economic loss chargeable to the rat. Local officials, Boards of Trade, and similar organizations could doubtless be interested by the State Health authorities in such a campaign.

In seaport cities rat surveys should be made to determine the presence or absence of rodent plague, but general measures of rat destruction shoud be put into effect, if possible, in all cities.

There is attached hereto copy of a letter sent to newspapers asking them to interest the people of their communities in a rat extermination campaign; also a press bulletin giving some pertinent facts regarding plague and rats. Finally, there is inclosed a copy of Public Health Bulletin No. 103, dealing with the rat and arguments for its elimination.

To the limit of its available personnel, the U. S. Public Health Service stands ready to render assistance to States in this work.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,
Acting Surgeon General.

Kill the Rat, the Spreader of Plague

Calling attention to the discovery of bubonic plague in several American and Mexican gulf ports, and renewing his warning regarding the introduction of plague from Mediterranean ports which are known to be infected, Surgeon General Hugh S. Cumming today urged communities throughout the country, and especially along the coast, to inaugurate rat-extermination and rat-proofing campaigns.

"Bubonic plague is primarily a disease of rodents, especially rats," said General Cumming, "and the disease can be controlled effectively by measures directed against the rat. The extermination of rats is all the more to be desired because of the tremendous economic damage they cause."

According to conservative estimates made by the U. S. Public Health Service on the basis of numerous surveys, there is at least one rat for every person in the United States. This estimate coincides with that for Great Britain and Ireland, and with authoritative figures for Denmark, France and Germany. The annual up-keep per rodent was computed by the same authorities as $1.80 in Great Britain, $1.20 in Denmark, and $1.00 in France. The depredations of the rats in the United States will very probably exceed the estimate for Great Britain. One-half a cent a day is considered conservative, but even on this computation, it costs the United States $180,000,000 a year to support its rat population. This does not include mice.

"The U. S. Public Health Service is prepared to detail trained experts to assist communities in organizing the fight against rats," said General Cumming. "Many of our officers have had extensive practical experience in this work, and know how to make it really effective. In the seaport cities the work of extermination should be supplemented by bacteriological laboratory examinations to determine whether or not plague infection is present among the rodents. In the inland cities this is not now necessary."

The U. S. Public Health Service has just published a new bulletin entitled "The Rat: Arguments for its Elimination and Methods for its Destruction." Copies may be obtained by addressing the U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

The Economics of Child Welfare

By Royal Meeker, U. S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics

I suppose, because I am an economist, I am expected to point out the relations between economics, the dismal science, and child welfare, and incidentally to take up the cudgels for the dismal science.

Whether we discuss babies, baseball, bolshevism, or the binomial theorem we eventually come up against the fundamental philosophy of life — the meaning of creation. What is it all about? The discussions that have preceded me have very largely dealt with babies as potential labor power. Now that is rather a shocking idea when first we come up against it treated in that crude, brutal way. Shall we nurture our babies, bring them to maturity, for the purpose of creating the most efficient labor force? Shall we follow the efficiency managers and the scientific experts in laying down the principle that the education of the child must be the education that will make him the most efficient producer, so that we may get more product, so that more babies may be brought into the world, so that more work may be done to produce more goods, so that more babies may be brought into the world and so on ad infinitum?

That is the way the opponents of the economic interpretation of history and the opponents of scientific management generally state the matter, and of course it immediately arouses every ounce of opposition in all our natures, and we say, "Away with such theories, away with such doctrines; we will have none of them. We will have the education that will bring the child to its fullest development."

The Economics of Child Welfare

Now, what is the fullest development of the child? You see we are already right up against the philosophy of the whole thing. What is it all about? What is our fundamental philosophy of life? Without either subscribing to or opposing the economic interpretation of history it is at once apparent that child welfare is largely economic. If we include in the definition of the economic motive every desire that the human heart feels, then there is no escape from the economic interpretation of history. If we want to give a narrow definition of it, however, and confine the economic motive to the chasing of dollars for the purpose of satisfying our more immediate physical needs, if we hold that there are ethical motives and esthetic motives and instructive motives that are more or less antithetical to the economic motive, even so we are bound to acknowledge that child welfare is very largely an economic problem, because ethical teachings, esthetic appeals, do not go very far on an empty stomach; they do not go very far with the children living under conditions of poverty and distress. We must at least have an economic background, even if we admit without further argument that economics do not include everything in the world and everything in the universe.

The science of economics has been called the dismal science by those who do not know anything about it. I will have to say that in defense of economics. I am not defending the early economic theorists, understand, but if economic science is dismal it is because of the exceedingly dismal character of the subject matter with which it deals — the subject matter being the human race.

Some men have been so bold and so foolish as to say that man is the only rational animal. I have never had evidence submitted to me sufficiently to make me subscribe to that theory. For the most part and most of the time his actions are determined by the instincts of love, hate, fear, loyalty, and similar motives, which are the very reverse of rational. If man would only behave in a rational manner, Miss Lathrop and the Children's Bureau would be absolutely supernumeraries. We would not have any use for them, because children would be reared as they should be, so as to give them the fullest opportunity for development. Enlightened self-interest would take care of that. They would be reared in order to make them, if you please, the most efficient producers and attain the fullest possible development. There would not be any conflict between those two statements. It would be simply two different ways of stating the same thing. But man is anything but a rational animal. He is only momentarily and only fractionally rational. It is an axiom that adults are simply children of a larger growth.

Now, Miss Lathrop is engaged in the precarious task of trying to make her Children's Bureau and herself unnecessary. When she accomplishes the task that she is striving to accomplish, a children's bureau will not be necessary any more.

I take it that the Children's Bureau has been established for a purpose quite similar to that which brought about the establishment of the Bureau of Animal Husbandry. For many, many years we have taken a great deal of thought as to the upbringing of hogs, cattle, and horses. It is a very important thing. I am not saying a word against the Bureau of Animal Husbandry. It is a splendid thing. I am glad it was founded when it was, and hope it will keep right on doing the excellent work it has been doing. I think hogs, cows, and horses should be given every encouragement to attain their fullest self-realization.

I do not mean to say that we utterly neglect our human babies, for that is not true, but we have not put enought gray matter into the consideration of what kind of upbringing children should be given in order to enable them to reach the fulfillment of the purposes of creation. Our Children's Bureau then is, in a way, a bureau of child husbandry, and it has for its purpose making itself useless. The Bureau of Labor statistics is altogether different. I do not hold my job by any such uncertain tenure as Miss Lathrop, for we will have statistics with us always, even unto the end. I scarcely expect to continue my statistical efforts in Heaven, however, for statistics is just simply a means of

aiding our vision so that we can see more clearly through the dark glass that surrounds us. You remember that St. Paul says, "Now we see through a glass darkly, but then face to face." When the dark glass is finally smashed, either by the statisticians or by the Almighty, it matters not which, statistics will no longer be necessary, for we will see face to face.

Statistics and Baby Welfare

And while I am on the subject of statistics I wish to say, statistics are vitally important to the welfare of babies. Without the statistical investigations that the Children's Bureau has made under Miss Lathrop's very competent direction, we would not have a fraction of the knowledge that we now have of the needs for the proper upbringing of children. I may say incidentally that the statistical work of my own bureau has contributed somewhat to our knowledge of that subject.

We are here in a big hotel, and I think we consider it a very comfortable and a safe abode, but we do not think, not for a single moment, of engineering formulas, the tests of materials, many of which were worked out hundreds of years ago, that were used in the construction of this building for our comfort and convenience. We just take the building for granted without prying into the mathematical engineering formulas upon which our safety depends. We are now engaged in working out the mathematical engineering formulas which will give us the means of determining the adequacy of incomes. This fundamental work on the cost of living is essential in order to try to get at not what standards should be but what standards of living actually are. I have not yet tackled the job of telling the working people of the United States what they ought to wear, what houses they ought to live in, and what amusements they ought to take, how many moving pictures they should attend per annum, how many dances they should attend per annum, and all that sort of thing. That lies far, far in the future.

However, when you get these fundamental engineering calculations once worked out in acceptable form then we can begin on that job. In fact, I have tried to get the domestic economists interested in trying to formulate standards of what ought to be, but I have not succeeded very well as yet. I do not blame them for being shy of the problem. They are no more shy than I am. I do not like to assume dictatorial powers in the field of standardizing the family purchases. It is the most dangerous and the least inspiring work that lies before me.

The fundamental tables on the cost of living in some twenty cities that we have surveyed among those included in the country-wide survey of the cost of living will appear in the Monthly Labor Review for May. It does not contain any of these formulas, I promise you that. All that it will give you is the classified expenditures by the different groups of items for different income groups, from less than $900 to $2,500 and over. It will enable you to test out the accuracy of the statement made

by Prof. Ogburn that the larger the family the larger the income. Quite obviously the explanation of that is the more children the more workers. The income increases with the number of income earners.

Influence of Babies upon Expenditures

It is extremely interesting to study the changes in the percentage distribution of expenditures with changes in the size of the family. It shows the influence of the babies upon expenditures. A wife, when she first gets married, spends, according to the tabulations worked out, about as much for clothes as the husband in the workingman's family. Some of you may be surprised that a woman spends almost as much as a man. That accepted notion is quite to the contrary. But just as soon as the first baby comes her expenditure for clothes drops. When the next baby comes then it drops again. So evidently the wife has become absolutely — I do not like to say it but I do not know of any other term in which to express it — a domestic slave. She is absolutely tied to the home — to the house I mean, not the home. She has not clothes in which she can attend a meeting like this to be taught about statistics and economics and all the other things connected with child welfare. She can not even go to church unless she is willing to go in an attire that does not lend itself to display.

That is a very interesting thing, and as a matter of fact, in many, many incomes which I have studied I have noted that with the increase of the family every item of expenditure except food declines not merely in percentage but in absolute amounts. This means, of course, that comforts and even necessities must be sacrificed to meet the most pressing need, the need for food. Of course, that is only in the lower income groups, but that certainly indicates that something needs to be done to bridge this gap. It certainly indicates that it is worth while thinking about this thing that is so carelessly and complacently called the American standard of living. I am very curious to find out what under the sun this American standard of life is. I am willing to admit that the American standard of living is higher, is better than it is in other countries. I think we can show it is higher than in any other country of which we have statistics. Is it anything to boast of? I have not the nerve to boast about the American standard of living in the families to which I have referred. In fact, there is no American standard of living. There are as many American standards of living as there are different income groups and different sizes of family. That is, there are different amounts of expenditure varying with income and size of family for good, clothing, house room, house furnishings, health, insurance, and recreation. Recreation is just as much a necessity as is food and clothing. Some economic theorists who do not know anything about economic theory have held that amusement is a luxury, but it as much a necessity as is food. The expenditure for care of health, including insurance of all kinds and amusements, in the family budgets that I have examined is wholly inadequate.

The Housing Problem

According to Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale, there are 3,000,000 persons in the United States at all times suffering from some form of sickness. One million one hundred thousand of these are in the working period of life, three-quarters being actual workers who sustain an average loss of at least $700 per year. Including nothing but wages, illness takes an aggregate toll of $550,000,000. Medicine, medical attendance, extra foods, etc., double this figure, giving the astounding total of $1,100,000,000 contribution the United States pays annually to disease — disease at least a half of which is easily preventable. Although these figures are but estimates, they are very careful estimates, and are issued by Professor Fisher to produce a better realization of the awful cost, even in money, that bad housing produces.

Unfortunately, the thought of benefit to the individual, and therefore benefit to the state, is usually lost sight of entirely. Industrial housing developments are only too often regarded as more or less necessary evils which incline to make men work better, or which have a tendency to diminish labor problems. The elimination of the slums, on the contrary, is one of the greatest blessings that could be conferred on humanity, and one which would result in a tremendous improvement in man's spiritual and physical being. It is a blessing that would be felt by every living person, rich or poor, high or low.

Dark stairways, dirty courts, filthy back yards, crowded unsanitary rooms, grimy halls, polluted streets will never incline men to grow finer, more intelligent, more loyal to principle. Their influence is all degrading, and human nature cannot help but be affected by them in some degree. Human beings with souls can not be packed together like cattle, without a great loss in decent human relations and human health. Our problem, therefore, is to provide houses capable of fostering the opposite virtues of the vices named above — houses that stimulate the proper growth of mind and body and soul, instead of stifling it.

Mr. Charles Harris Whitaker's "Joke About Housing" is painfully funny:

"*The More Houses We Built* in the United States,
the more houses cost to build, so
the poorer grew the quality, so
the smaller grew the size, so
the smaller grew the rooms.
Then Came Flats and Apartments.
The more we built, the poorer they grew,
the fewer grew the rooms,
the smaller grew their size.
And All The Time,
rents grew higher, and higher, and higher.
And the process still goes on as far as rents are concerned, and will still go on, unless —
Is It a Joke?
Or do you still think that we must continue to live in houses?"

A Good Argument

Litchfield, Conn., July 26, 1920.

Dr. John T. Black, Commissioner of Health,
Hartford, Conn.

Dear Sir: — In Dr. Merrill Champion's article in the Connecticut Health Bulletin for June he has failed to touch on the main factor in the increased death rate from diseases caused by pregnancy and childbirth. That factor is the physical deterioration of our women incident to the present day mode of living, giving rise to lowered powers of resistance both mental and physical that make for a period of hazard from the time of conception to convalescence.

While the field for the care of pregnancy as regards the population in general is untouched, yet never were the opportunities for mothers as regards hospitals, clinics,. etc., better, yet the fact remains an increased maternal death rate. This proves the point I have made above.

Prior to the factory era women worked, with their whole bodies, home or in connection with their homes for the most part. Even the daughters of the well-to-do were taught that very beautiful art of knowing how to be mistress of a home. The girls in the factories push a lever with their foot or use but their hands and sit or stand in one place all day. The stenographer cramps over a typewriter, but why go on, just look around at the environment of our women today and of 50 years ago, and is it a wonder that their bodies are not adopted to child-bearing, as the creator planned and their nervous systems not qualified to uphold them through that trying ordeal?

This is not a matter to be pessimistic about, but as Dr. Champion's article so finely brings out to get busy over.

School inspection and maternity work may seem a far cry, but I believe that the work the schools are doing towards making themselves responsible for the bodily development as well as the mental development of children, is going to be a factor second to none of the many that Dr. Champion refers to.

The physical development of school children can never be worked out with any great success until it is handled by law, and I am looking forward to the day when Connecticut gets into line in this very important matter. Then with doctors, physical trainers, and *discipline* we are going to give our girls all the chance possible to get into shape for the event that so many of them will undergo. Those who have observed children and their *parents* closely know that, barring inherited weak bodies and accidental diseases incidental to childhood, that poor bodies are due to the lack of the use of just plain old fashioned horse sense in their rearing. Character is required to put this horse sense across and it has a chore to do such as the mothers of the past never had. To sift the wheat from the chaff from the environment of the children of today is surely a hard one and the majority of mothers as I have observed them seem unequal to the task, and I mean no disrespect to them at that.

The school as foster mother in *time* can do much, by making Pride of Body and Pride of Intellect looked upon as of equal value in the preparation of a child to live its life. Very truly yours,

A. E. Childs,
Medical Inspector Litchfield Schools.

Individual Prevention of Disease

Each individual in Connecticut can greatly influence his future health and physical welfare by a reasonable exercise of the present knowledge of public health methods.

Formerly, "preventable disease" was a term used to designate infectious, contagious or better, communicable diseases. Preventable disease now includes not only communicable diseases but dietary disturbances as beri-beri and pellagra, and the large group of middle age diseases, that it is customary to think of as being a necessary evil of middle age and old age. The middle age diseases wherein the heart, liver, kidneys and other organs are involved are often a result of the past method of living an individual has followed.

Communicable disease is not a pleasure for any family to undergo. Certain communicable diseases can be prevented.

Small-pox vaccine immunizes against small-pox. Typhoid vaccine immunizes against typhoid fever. Diphtheria toxin-antitoxin immunizes against diphtheria.

Yet, there were in Connecticut from January 1 to June 30 this year:

75 cases and 11 deaths from typhoid fever, and
1695 cases and 140 deaths from diphtheria.

The practice of preventive medicine would have prevented some of these cases and deaths. By asking the advice and following the directions of family physicians persons can save weeks of illness, possible death and the weekly wage that is lost by illness. Avoid close association with individuals who are sick. Coughing, sneezing, and a running nose are symptoms of sickness.

Parents, protect your children by practicing a few preventive medicine principles. If you can not carry out all, try some. Give your child an opportunity to avoid the childhood diseases that often are followed by severe complications.

The factor in recent years in the reduction of communicable disease is the great improvement along sanitary lines, whereby individuals are enabled to live a clean life, in a clean home and in a clean town. A further carrying out of this idea by each individual will continue this decrease, as for instance, by washing hands before meals, or handling food, and avoiding coughing and sneezing in the presence of others.

The local and state health authorities can prevent disease by supervision of the water and milk supplies, and caring for the sewerage system, but the individual spread of disease by body discharges are under direct control of each citizen. "Colds are catching," only when sputum from a sick person or carrier is conveyed to another by coughing, and sneezing, or on common materials as handkerchiefs and towels.

Middle Age Diseases

The strenuous activities where a person works beyond his capacity has a lasting effect on the machine make up of the human body. This "strenuous life," may be a result of overwork, overexercise, or overeating. The final end is the collapse of the human machine and the individual seeks a physician.

The practice of preventive medicine has now reached the point where a doctor in private practice in one city is doing nothing but telling people how to keep well and avoid disease. To keep well, one must know his individual defects and to know these requires a medical physical examination by a physician. The time is not long distant when the family will be taken to a physician yearly, as they are to a dentist.

The need of periodic physical examination was demonstrated by the army draft in the war. Defective eyes, defective teeth, foot troubles, back curvatures, and other abnormal conditions were found in the physical examination of the draft. Much of this would have been found and corrected when a child, if the seriousness of the condition had been understood and known before.

A simple medical physical examination often discloses an unsuspected condition that has existed for years.

Your family physician is only too glad to help, assist and give advice. Serious organic disorders can only be found by a trained medical man. The corner store pills are only alleviating the trouble, and are not changing or curing the existing condition, that causes the pain, warning that something is wrong. Heart, lung, liver, bladder, and other organic conditions should be taken care of by a physician.

And last but not least, watch your diet. To diet right does not mean to starve one's self, but to eat enough and not too much. Eating is overdone and overeating not only produces obesity but taxes the strength of the body's machine and destroys the normal balance.

Other Communicable Diseases

May 1920

Chicken Pox	157
German Measles	16
Mumps	174
Trachoma	3
Influenza	6
Lethargic Encephalitis	8
Erysipelas	2
Para-Typhoid	1
Malaria	2
Gonorrhoea	99
Syphilis	172
Total	640

Communicable Diseases

May 1920	Population	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Tuberculosis Pulmonary	Tuberculosis (Other Forms)	Pneumonia Lobar	Other Com. Diseases
State Total	**1,490,814**	**22**	**1207***	**334**	**192***	**245**	**9**	**154**	**14**	**39**	**640**
NEW HAVEN CO.	**447,668**	12	237	139	71	99	3	66	8	8	159
New Haven	168,444	4	91	38	39	30	2	33	4	....	79
Waterbury	109,229	1	24	63	11	20	1	17	4	3	24
Meriden (city and town)	33,829	3	20	6	....	9	....	4	....	4	3
Ansonia	18,195	....	....	1	4	4	....	1	....	....	6
Orange (inc. West Haven)	17,519	....	3	2	1	2	....	1	....	....	4
Naugatuck	13,998	....	3	10	....	4	....	1	....	....	11
Wallingford (town and boro)	11,719	4	4	2	2	10	....	3	....	....	8
Milford	11,734	....	20	2	....	1	....	....	....	1	12
Derby	11,741	....	9	6	....	2	....	....	....	....	2
Hamden	10,483	....	....	....	5	....	....	2	....	....	3
Branford (town and boro)	7,332	....	1	1	1	5	....	1	....	....	2
Seymour	7,211	....	....	3	....	4	....	1	....	....	....
Towns under 5,000	26,234	....	62	5	8	8	....	2	....	....	5
FAIRFIELD CO.	**352,420**	4	94	35	25	29	4	24	1	5	138
Bridgeport	152,094	1	11	18	2	15	4	10	1	1	88
Stamford (city and town)	45,947	....	25	3	6	4	....	3	....	....	4
Norwalk	29,503	....	8	5	6	....	....	5	....	....	11
Danbury (city and town)	24,561	3	13	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	5
Greenwich (town and boro)	19,612	....	17	1	1	....	....	2	....	2	14
Stratford	14,938	....	3	1	....	5	....	2	....	1	2
Fairfield	15,087	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Shelton	9,650	....	4	....	7	....	....	1	....	....	4
Darien	9,023	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Westport	5,393	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Canaan	5,027	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Towns under 5,000	21,585	....	5	4	2	3	....	1	....	1	9*
HARTFORD CO.	**354,271**	....	353*	98	27	66	1	30	1	13	156*
Hartford	137,124	....	183	19	10	33	....	13	1	5	96
New Britain	62,428	....	25	48	6	9	....	12	....	3	15
Bristol (city and town)	21,440	....	13	11	5	3	1	3	....	4	5
Manchester	18,559	....	15	5	....	4	....	1	....	1	9
Enfield	12,863	....	7	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....
East Hartford	11,498	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	1
Southington (town and boro)	9,845	....	16*	....	2	5	....	....	....	....	2
West Hartford	8,806	....	11	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	11
Windsor	7,220	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Glastonbury	6,943	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Berlin	6,354	....	42	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Towns under 5,000	51,191	....	37	11	2	6	....	....	....	....	14*
NEW LONDON CO.	**108,762**	3	323	19	7	11	....	18	3	7	*47
Norwich (city and town)	30,135	1	59	9	2	....	....	3	1	....	19
New London	27,673	....	147	1	1	1	....	5	....	4	17
Stonington (town and boro)	11,016	....	10	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....
Groton (town and boro)	8,803	....	93	....	4	5	....	....	....	1	1
Towns under 5,000	31,135	2	14	8	....	4	....	10	1	2	10
LITCHFIELD CO.	**85,421**	2	35*	22	3	26	....	3	....	....	6
Torrington (town and boro)	23,171	....	**	7	....	2	....	....	....	....	1
Winchester (inc. Winsted)	9,962	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Plymouth	7,436	....	....	5	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Watertown	6,482	....	28	....	1	4	....	....	....	....	2
New Milford	5,221	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Towns under 5,000	33,149	2	7	7	2	20	....	2	....	....	2
WINDHAM CO.	**55,677**	....	93	5	34	6	....	7	1	3	28
Windham (inc. Willimantic)	14,669	....	1	1	....	5	....	1	1	1	6
Putnam (city and town)	9,055	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Plainfield	8,479	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	2
Killingly (inc. Danielson)	8,166	....	56	2	....	....	....	2	....	2	....
Towns under 5,000	15,308	....	36*	1	34	....	....	2	....	....	18
MIDDLESEX CO.	**56,066**	1	29	8	25*	7	....	3	....	3	90
Middletown (city and town)	29,101	....	....	3	12	4	....	....	....	....	69
Towns under 5,000	26,965	1	29	5	13*	3	....	3	....	3	21*
TOLLAND CO.	**30,529**	....	43	8	....	1	1	3	....	....	16
Vernon (inc. Rockville)	9,396	....	5	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Stafford (town and boro)	6,691	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Towns under 5,000	14,442	....	38	4	....	....	....	3	....	....	9

* Excluding Influenza.
** Incomplete reports.

Other diseases Page 12.

May 1920	Population Based on School Census of 1919	TOTALS				DEATH RATES			AGE GROUPS		
		Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	All Causes (per 1,000 population)	Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	Children under 1 year (per 1,000 births)	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	65 years and over
State of Connecticut	**1.490.814**	**2827**	**91**	**1044**	**1517**	**12.2**	**1.1**	**85.3**	**243**	**114**	**483**
Ansonia	18,195	38	1	10	23	15.1	2.6	296.5	13	4	2
Berlin	6,354	9	....	1	1	1.8	1.8	.....	....	....	....
Branford	7,332	5	....	2	5	8.1	1.6	104.3	1	....	2
Bridgeport	152,094	384	13	145	150	11.8	1.2	98.7	37	17	31
Bristol	21,440	53	2	17	23	12.8	3.3	168.1	8	3	5
Danbury	24,561	43	....	7	37	18.1	0.9	98.3	4	....	15
Darien	9,023	6	....	5	5	6.6	.....	.....	....	....	4
Derby	11,741	39	5	9	21	21.4	.....	69.7	3	1	8
East Hartford	11,498	27	1	6	6	6.3	.....	.....	....	....	1
Enfield	12,863	33	....	9	16	14.9	0.9	112.8	3	2	4
Fairfield	15,087	14	2	4	11	8.7	2.3	93.0	2	1	3
Glastonbury	6,943	12	1	4	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
Greenwich	19,612	40	1	32	21	12.8	0.6	50.6	2	....	9
Groton	8,803	11	....	3	4	5.4	.....	.....	....	....	2
Hamden	10,483	16	1	4	9	10.3	1.1	71.4	1	1	3
Hartford	137,124	363	10	146	181	15.8	1.2	100.1	33	12	50
Killingly	8,166	15	1	6	12	17.6	2.9	152.8	2	3	4
Manchester	18,559	37	2	9	11	7.1	0.6	.....	....	....	7
Meriden	33,829	74	2	24	35	12.4	0.7	29.3	2	2	11
Middletown	29,101	60	2	12	45	18.5	0.7	39.5	2	....	17
Milford	11,734	19	2	2	8	8.2	1.0	.....	....	....	5
Naugatuck	13,998	17	....	11	5	4.2	1.7	.....	....	....	3
New Britain	62,428	131	1	45	49	9.4	1.1	39.3	6	11	9
New Canaan	5,027	7	....	....	2	4.7	.....	.....	....	....	1
New Haven	168,444	344	7	134	192	13.6	0.9	95.7	35	15	54
New London	27,673	46	3	24	37	16.0	0.8	96.3	6	5	14
New Milford	5,221	7	....	2	2	4.5	2.2	.....	....	....	1
Norwalk	29,503	56	....	21	34	13.8	0.8	122.6	5	2	14
Norwich	30,135	58	3	23	42	16.7	0.7	48.6	3	2	10
Orange	17,519	25	2	5	27	18.4	0.7	149.1	4	....	11
Plainfield	8,479	7	....	9	6	8.4	2.8	176.4	2	....	....
Plymouth	7,436	10	1	6	3	4.8	.....	80.5	1	....	1
Putnam	9,055	23	....	12	12	15.9	.....	55.2	1	....	7
Seymour	7,211	14	1	2	1	1.6	1.6	.....	....	....	....
Shelton	9,650	11	1	3	16	19.8	2.4	54.7	1	1	4
Southington	9,845	15	....	8	7	8.5	.....	.....	....	1	5
Stafford	6,691	7	....	3	10	17.9	.....	.....	....	....	7
Stamford	45,947	57	1	25	36	9.4	1.0	108.7	8	4	12
Stonington	11,016	17	....	6	10	10.8	3.2	61.8	1	....	5
Stratford	14,938	25	2	8	8	6.4	.....	80.2	2	....	2
Torrington	23,171	43	2	14	19	9.8	1.0	69.4	3	3	6
Vernon	9,396	15	....	7	9	11.4	2.5	198.3	2	1	3
Wallingford	11,719	16	1	6	16	16.3	1.0	.....	....	....	9
Waterbury	109,229	227	6	72	95	10.4	1.1	83.1	18	9	23
Watertown	6,482	14	....	2	3	5.5	.....	.....	....	....	1
West Hartford	8,806	14	....	....	15	20.4	.....	512.1	7	3	4
Westport	5,393	12	1	3	8	17.8	.....	169.0	1	....	2
Winchester	9,962	21	3	8	8	9.6	.....	.....	....	2	3
Windham	14,669	33	2	15	18	14.7	.....	98.6	3	1	5
Windsor	7,220	10	....	....	2	3.3	.....	.....	....	....	2
Towns under 5,000	220,009	248	8	113	201	10.9	1.5	77.9	21	8	82

for the Month of May 1920

DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES																		
Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis — Pulmonary	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Cancer	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia — All Forms	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2	Puerperal Diseases	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Institutional Deaths	Non-resident Deaths
2	9	15	22	17	25	138	18	104	11	2	167	33	13	63	13	2	444	219
....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	5	1	1	1	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	1	2	2	2	2	12	3	4	2	....	17	6	1	5	5	1	54	8
....	1	1	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	3	....	....	....	....
1	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	3	....	....	4	....	....	2	....	....	3	4
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	3
....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	7	7
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	2	2	....	1	....	....	1	1
....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	7	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	1	....	2	3	5	10	3	10	....	1	26	4	3	8	1	....	92	38
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	1	7	1	3	....	....	3	....	....	1	....	....	11	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	11	....	....	1	....	....	32	23
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
....	1	7	....	....	....	5	1	3	2	....	3	....	....	4	....	....	14	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	....	2	4	2	2	8	2	19	4	....	21	6	3	9	1	....	68	22
....	1	....	2	....	1	....	....	3	....	....	7	1	....	1	....	....	8	3
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	5	1	....	8	....	....	1	1	....	5	3
....	....	....	1	....	....	7	1	6	....	....	4	....	....	1	....	....	16	11
....	....	....	....	....	1	5	....	3	....	....	5	....	....	1	1	....	5	8
....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	8	8
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....
....	1	....	1	....	1	3	1	....	....	....	4	....	1	....	1	....	12	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	3	....	5	1
....	....	2	3	3	1	8	1	11	1	....	6	....	2	5	....	....	26	6
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	10	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	5	4
....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	3	2
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	3	1	....	2	2	26	1	12	....	1	15	5	1	7	2	....	37	43

May—For Six Years

CONNECTICUT	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
BIRTHS	2604	2926	3187	2931	2361	2827
Birth Rate	25.1	27.1	28.2	24.9	19.3	22.7
MARRIAGES	940	1143	555	1409	1681	1044
Marriage Rate	9.1	10.6	4.9	11.9	13.7	8.4
DEATHS	1411	1664	1994	1273	1211	1517
Death Rate	13.6	15.4	17.6	10.8	9.9	12.2
COMMUNICABLE DIS.† DEATHS	193	204	266	171	179	241
Per Cent to Total Deaths	13.6	12.2	13.3	13.4	14.7	15.8
DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR	212	288	313	214	181	243
Rate per 1,000 Births	77.7	97.4	99.9	68.9	64.0	85.3

Laboratory Report May, 1920

Diagnostic Division

	Pos.	*Neg.*	*Doubt.*	*Total*
Typhoid	11	66	16	93
Paratyphoid A	0	93	0	00
Paratyphoid B	4	75	14	00
Diphtheria:				1047
Diagnosis	122	411	0	
Release	134	380	0	
Diphtheria Carriers:				2998
Diagnosis	228	1540	0	
Release	232	998	0	
Diphtheria virulence	4	5	0	9
Tuberculosis	34	158	0	192
Syphilis	138	761	64	963
Gonorrhoea	16	65	0	81
Glanders	0	3	0	3
Pneumonia:				
Type 1	0	0	0	0
Type 2	0	0	0	0
Type 3	0	0	0	0
Type 4	0	0	0	0
Malaria	1	7	0	8
Rabies	0	0	0	0
Feces for typhoid	2	11	0	13
Special	2	6	0	8
	928	4579	94	5601

Chemical Division

Water	59
Sewage	2
Milk	149
Total	210

Special Division

Bacterial and Biochemical	97
Sewage and Trade Wastes	109
Sludge	0
	206
Total of all Laboratories	6017

Deaths From Automobile Accidents

State of Connecticut

Year	Under 10	10 19	20 29	30 39	40 49	50 59	60 69	70 79	80 89	90 99	Unknown	Male	Female	Total
1907	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
1908	5	4	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	4	13	4	17
1909	2	4	2	6	1	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	19	2	21
1910	6	2	4	10	3	1	2	4	1	.....	.....	26	7	33
1911	5	.....	4	3	6	1	4	3	.....	.....	.....	20	6	26
1912	9	11	6	5	6	7	5	5	1	.....	.....	43	12	55
1913	19	12	6	10	6	7	3	5	.....	.....	.....	56	12	68
1914	14	8	12	13	8	7	9	1	.....	.....	.....	56	16	72
1915	20	20	15	11	9	13	12	6	2	.....	1	82	27	109
1916	41	25	35	23	24	22	15	7	2	.....	.....	153	41	194
1917	43	33	39	32	23	27	14	12	2	.....	.....	169	56	225
1918	61	24	34	30	16	20	15	6	3	.....	.....	169	40	209
1919	70	21	31	25	21	19	18	14	2	2	.....	172	51	234
Total	296	164	189	168	124	128	101	65	14	2	5	981	275	1267

By Towns, 1919

Towns	Deaths	Towns	Deaths	Towns	Deaths
Ansonia	2	Fairfield	3	Norwich	8
Beacon Falls	1	Glastonbury	1	Old Saybrook	1
Bethel	2	Groton	1	Plymouth	1
Bloomfield	1	Hartford	43	Putnam	2
Brooklyn	1	Killingly	2	Seymour	1
Bridgeport	39	Meriden	8	Simsbury	1
Bristol	1	Middletown	5	Somers	1
Canton	1	Milford	1	Southington	1
Chaplin	1	Morris	1	Stamford	6
Danbury	6	Naugatuck	1	Stonington	2
Darien	2	New Britain	7	Thompson	1
Derby	6	New Haven	24	Torrington	1
East Hartford	1	New London	5	Waterbury	15
East Haven	1	Newington	4	West Hartford	1
East Lyme	1	North Haven	1	Westport	3
Enfield	1	Norwalk	1	Windham	1
				Woodbridge	2

The State Department of Health

provides

Progressive Health Administration

Statistics of Births, Deaths, Diseases, Etc.

Assistance in Suppression of Epidemics

Laboratory and Clinic Service

Free Vaccines and Antitoxin

Supervision of Medical Practice

Investigation of Nuisances

Co-operation with Local Health Agencies

Birth Certificates for Connecticut Babies

Active Aid in Child Welfare

Supervision of Water Supplies

Regulation of Sewage Disposal

Investigation of Stream Pollution

Exhibit, Lecture and Film Service

Literature, Posters and Bulletins

Advice on All Health Matters

"For a Clean State

and a Healthy People"

25TH & E.STS., N.W.,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

State of Connecticut Health Bulletin

AUGUST, 1920

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June Statistics

"For a Clean State and a Healthy People"

ISSUED BY
State Department of Health
HARTFORD

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONNECTICUT

HEALTH BULLETIN

Vol. 34 AUGUST, 1920 No. 8

Issued Monthly by the

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

John T. Black, M. D., Commissioner, Editor

Editorial

The Price of Milk

It has been the policy of the Department of Health to urge the greater use of milk as a food, knowing it to be a most satisfactory food for adults as well as children. Milk has by many been looked upon as a luxury and it has been our endeavor to convince the public that milk was the most wholesome and cheapest food that could be bought. But the price of milk has been steadily advancing, and while we still feel that its food value is relatively greater than other articles of diet even at present costs, we deplore the effect the increased price has upon the public. Costs of production and the handling of milk afford reasonable grounds for most of the increase; but the fact remains that the profits on milk are proportionately greater today than they were five years ago. The manipulation of food stuffs in general for excess profits is a crime against humanity and should receive the most thorough and earnest Governmental consideration.

Camping

A most delightful and healthful way of spending a vacation is that of camping. The separation from home conveniences and the life of "roughing it" break the monotony of every day life. We are glad to see this form of recreation becoming more popular, but in studying the conditions in and about the camps of this State, we are convinced that unless more attention is paid to cleanliness and sanitation in

general, many a camper will suffer. In selecting a site for your outing next summer, which many are doing at the present time, look well into the water and milk supply, and the provisions for the disposal of wastes.

The Department is preparing a booklet on "Safe and Sane Vacations" for free distribution next summer. Get your name on the mailing list now.

Soda Fountains and Soft Drinks

For obvious reasons the soda water and soft drink trade has grown enormously during the past year. The use of paper cups and clean straws is becoming more general. There are many soda fountains and refreshment places which still maintain improper facilities for cleansing of glasses. Refusing to be served, even after having ordered, if unsanitary conditions are observed has a most beneficial effect upon the dealer, and no one should hesitate to adopt this procedure.

The Voter

With the approach of a national election, the voter is thinking of public affairs and it is right that he should carefully consider the candidate for whom he votes; but in all elections, national, state and local, voters should not feel that their duty is done when they have cast their ballot. They should at all times participate in matters pertaining to public welfare, in the making of laws and in their administration, and they should lend hearty support to all public officials. To select a President, Senator, or Health Officer and fail to give him proper support and assistance invites poor administration and the loss of many benefits to which the public is entitled.

It's the shame of every city and town in the United States that the Panama Canal Zone, once one of the world's pest holes, is now a safer place to live in than the United States. In the Zone science has had a free hand. Sanitation is rigid there.

Typhoid Fever and Typhoid Inoculation

There were 95 cases of typhoid fever reported by health officers of Connecticut from January 1 to July 31, this year. The co-operation of physicians and local health officers in carrying out epidemiological investigations of each case has enabled a brief report to be made of these cases.

Typhoid Fever Cases

Source of Infection	*Number of Cases*
Infected milk	10
Secondary cases	7
Contact with a "carrier"	1
Imported cases	10
Unknown cause	59
Case records not received	8
Total	95 cases

The present campaign is particularly centered about the carrier, and health officers are making efforts to locate carriers by forwarding specimens of body discharges to the laboratory of the State Department of Health to see if typhoid bacilli can be found in them.

Any person who has had typhoid fever and lived in or visited a house where a case appeared subsequently, should be suspected of being a "carrier." Any person who is found a carrier can safely mingle with others by following *reasonable* rules of personal hygiene.

Typhoid Bacilli Carrier

One interesting series of typhoid cases was studied in the state this year and the carrier found. The typhoid "carrier" was found in a family where cases of typhoid had occurred in 1909, 1911, and 1920. The carrier had typhoid in 1907. The typhoid bacillus was found in the urine and feces.

Secondary Cases

There were 7 cases where infection was received from a previous case in the same household. Many of these secondary cases can be prevented by administering typhoid "vaccine" to all members of the family at once where a typhoid case exists.

Typhoid Vaccine

The use of "triple typhoid vaccine" made of the typhoid, paratyphoid "A" and "B" organisms is to be encouraged for it prevented many cases in the Army and Navy during the World War and is preferred to the "vaccine" made of typhoid bacilli alone. It will likewise prevent many of the cases that follow an initial case in a family or group of persons.

Infected Milk

The 10 cases apparently due to milk were in two small outbreaks. One outbreak of 7 cases was carefully investigated by the local health officer and State Department of Health, and a typhoid carrier was suspected. Examination of numerous specimens of body discharges failed to show typhoid bacilli and the manner in which the milk became infected was never determined.

The other outbreak of 3 cases was apparently due to contaminated milk bottles. Milk bottles were washed on the premises of a typhoid case by a milk dealer for many days before the case was diagnosed as typhoid fever. Subsequently two other cases appeared on the small route of this milk dealer.

Discharge of Cases from Hospitals

A step toward the elimination of typhoid bacilli carriers as a cause of typhoid in Connecticut is being taken by many of the hospitals in the state. This is brought about by the examination of each typhoid patient before discharge from a hospital to ascertain if the patient, even though entirely well, is still discharging typhoid bacilli and is a danger to the health of the public. There should be at least three negative specimens of feces and urine taken at least 24 hours apart from each typhoid patient before discharged as cured.

Effect of Typhoid Vaccine in Connecticut

The typhoid inoculation of all men in the army has produced an interesting situation in the age incidence of the diseases in Connecticut. This is seen in the accompanying table of cases in Connecticut that has been compiled from cases reported.

In the appended table it will be seen that the greatest incidence of the disease in 1918 was between the ages of 15 and 34 years for males and 10 and 34 years for females. But in 1919 the greatest incidence in males was between the ages 5 and 19 years with a remarkable reduction in the army ages of 21 to 31 years. This reduction did not occur in the corresponding age groups for female cases.

One of the great factors in this reduction of typhoid in the male age groups of 20 to 24 years and 25 to 29 years was undoubtedly the inoculation of army and navy men with typhoid vaccine. As the immunity is lost in two or three years, the incidence of disease for these male age groups will again increase unless, having profited by the army experience, these men ask their family physician to inoculate them again with typhoid vaccine, at least every two years.

Typhoid Fever Cases by Age Groups in Connecticut for 1918 and 1919

1918

AGE GROUP	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	Cases	Per Cent. of Male Total	Cases	Per Cent. of Female Total	Cases	Per Cent. of Total Cases
0–4	8	3.3	3	1.8	11	2.7
5–9	21	8.6	14	8.3	35	8.5
10–14	27	11.1	28	16.6	55	13.3
15–19	35	14.3	22	13.0	57	13.8
20–24	35	14.3	23	13.6	58	14.0
25–29	30	12.3	28	16.6	58	14.0
30–34	38	15.6	20	11.8	58	14.0
35–39	16	6.6	12	7.1	28	6.8
40–44	12	4.9	6	3.5	18	4.4
45–49	8	3.3	6	3.5	14	3.4
50–54	3	1.2	1	2.4	7	1.7
55–59	3	1.2	2	1.2	5	1.2
60 and over	8	3.3	1	.6	9	2.2
	244	100.0	169	100.0	413*	100.0

1919

AGE GROUP	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	Cases	Per Cent. of Male Total	Cases	Per Cent. of Female Total	Cases	Per Cent. of Total Cases
0–4	3	1.5	7	5.2	10	3.0
5–9	31	15.7	14	10.3	45	13.5
10–14	34	17.2	13	9.6	47	14.1
15–19	35	17.7	23	16.9	58	17.3
20–24	15	7.6	24	17.7	39	11.7
25–29	16	8.1	22	16.2	38	11.3
30–34	14	7.1	6	4.4	20	6.0
35–39	19	9.6	8	5.9	27	8.1
40–44	10	5.0	4	2.9	14	4.2
45–49	10	5.0	4	2.9	14	4.2
50–54	5	2.5	4	2.9	9	2.7
55–59	1	.5	4	2.9	5	1.5
60 and over	5	2.5	3	2.2	8	2.4
	198	100.0	136	100.0	334*	100.0

* There were 30 cases in 1918 and 81 cases in 1919 where the age or sex was not stated on the daily report cards.

Summer Resorts

We do not usually think of our State as one where camping prevails to any extent, and compared with some other states, it does not have a very large transitory population of this character. The exact number of camps in the State is difficult to say, because under existing conditions they spring up like mushrooms over night. We are quite certain that the list prepared by this Department and the inspections made do not cover all the camps in the State; but to date, there are on record seventy camps which have been inspected and studied in detail, and the results of these inspections are quite interesting.

The sleeping capacity of these camps is about seven thousand. The average duration of occupancy, about two weeks. Therefore, approximately thirty-five thousand people take their vacations in this manner, so that the importance of maintaining sanitary conditions at these camps is at once apparent.

For convenience, we will take twelve camps which are rather typical and summarize the results of the inspection.

In general these camps were located at a high elevation with good environment. Those attending the camps are about six male to four female. Three of the camps could accommodate more than fifty persons, the remainder having a capacity of from fifteen to fifty. About eight were conducted for profit, the others operated by charitable organizations. The housing at the camps was about equally divided, six having tents and six some form of frame building. At seven of the camps medical examination is required. The general appearance of all of the camps is good, the average acreage being under five acres and the accessibility being about equal, five being really accessible and four isolated. Only four of the camps have a physician in constant attendance. The mess halls of the camps naturally are well-lighted and well-ventilated. Only one, however, was provided with floor covering and three were without screens. The water supply was obtained from either wells or springs. In the case of wells, they were generally protected and the analyses showed no signs of contamination. In the case of springs, very little protection was afforded, and the analyses were generally poor.

Five camps had individual drinking cups and six common cups. Hot water was available at eleven camps. At nine of them the food was protected from flies.

Seven of the camps had daily garbage collection in covered containers. Refrigerators at ten of the camps were in good condition and cleaned daily. Three of the camps have private ice supplies and the others get their ice from public supplies.

At nine of the camps individual soap and towels were provided, and at seven individual wash basins. Nine camps had showers. The privies at five of the camps were screened and flytight, and disinfection was used. Most of the camps had vaults under the privies, only three using cesspools.

Shore Resorts

An inspection of twelve shore resorts shows the following: No sewage system at any of the resorts, eight using cesspools and four have privies. Fifteen vaults were screened and four unscreened.

One bathing pavilion alone out of fifteen had facilities for sterilizing suits. Ten of the twelve resorts get their water from public supplies, the remainder use wells.

At ten of the resorts the garbage was collected regularly and at two there is no collection.

The general condition of the beach in regard to waste papers, garbage, etc., was disorderly at eight of the places and satisfactory at only three.

When we consider the transient population that use camps and shore resorts and the possibilities of infection, the necessity for some form of regulation seems unquestionable. Shore resorts by themselves attract attention and unsanitary conditions are not likely to escape notice. Camp sites on the contrary are more remote from the common highways of travel and are so screened from public scrutiny as to invite the violation of sanitary conditions.

All camps of over ten persons should be required to obtain a permit from the State Department of Health. This would afford us an opportunity of inspecting the proposed site and many times would save the organization controlling the camp time and money.

At a majority of the camps which we have been called upon to inspect this summer, the water supply has been unsatisfactory, and it would seem that that were one of the first things that should be determined before the location of the camp was settled.

Tuberculosis and the Sanatoria

The sanatorium for the care of the tuberculous is generally looked upon as the most effective weapon in the campaign against tuberculosis. The last twenty years have seen a remarkable development of these institutions in the United States, Great Britain and the continent of Europe. There are no less than 600 sanatoria in the United States, and it is estimated that more than 120,000 persons receive treatment therein annually. The annual maintenance cost of these institutions is not much less than thirty millions, and it is estimated that close to sixty millions have been expended in their initial construction.

It is, therefore, pertinent to ask, what is the effect of such institutional care? Is the expenditure of money on their construction and upkeep justified by the results? Is the confidence of the public and of the medical profession in their efficacy well founded? To these questions it is impossible at this time to give a decisive answer. It is surprising, but nevertheless true, that those who have managed sanatoria in our country have, with very few exceptions, proceeded on the theory that the utility of sanatoria was proved and needed no further justification. Patients have been received, cared for and discharged without any provision to keep track of the results accomplished. Patients have been turned out by the thousands without any but the loosest ties to bind them to the sanatoria. As a result, they have, within a few months, or years, drifted away and have become entirely lost to such institutions either for medical supervision or for the determination of the permanent benefit which may have resulted from the treatment received.

There are, to be sure, exceptional places which have attempted to meet this requirement. Trudeau Sanatorium, under the able guidance of Dr. Brown, has for many years maintained such contacts and has published interesting studies of the after-lifetime of its patients. The late Dr. King of Loomis, Dr. Lyman of Wallingford and, more recently, Dr. Bardswell in England, have issued reports showing the expectation of life of those who are discharged from sanatoria and how the longevity of such persons compares with the general run of the population at the corresponding ages. As might be expected, this follow-up work has been done by sanatoria of the best type. Their patients have been, on the whole, those who would more likely cooperate and give the best results in terms of longevity. Yet, these very results indicate that even in the best cases, where they enter as incipient and are discharged as arrested, the subsequent mortality is from three to four times as great as that of the population at their respective ages.

For the rank and file of institutions, virtually nothing is known. It is common knowledge that many patients are graduated after a few months care, and go back to their former work and habits with little or no supervision. They soon break down either to repeat the

cure or to progress rapidly in their disease and die at home or in hospitals for the care of advanced cases. Those who maintain good health are not noticed, and a wrong impression is spread broadcast as to the ultimate value of the treatment. There is a growing scepticism abroad as to the value of the mass of institutions and the question must be taken up and answered.

The follow-up of sanatorium graduates must become an integral part of sanatorium care, just as essential to both patient and institution as any other of the routine procedures of sanatorium treatment.

It is, therefore, recommended that:

1. A central agency or bureau be established to organize post-sanatorium follow-up work on a national scale.

2. This bureau might well be under the auspices of the National Tuberculosis Association.

3. The sanatoria of the country agree to participate in this effort.

4. Uniform records and forms be adopted for use by the co-operating sanatoria in their follow-up work.

5. The central bureau receive the material from the individual sanatoria for the purpose of tabulation and report.

This plan is not at all expensive or difficult to operate. Once put into effect, it will tell us within a short time whether sanatoria are, in fact, accomplishing the results that their supporters hope for. It will indicate which institutions are most effective and will bring into relief the methods which have been found to be most useful in the best sanatoria. — *Statistical Bulletin.*

Leprosy Treatment

For some years the belief has been gaining ground that leprosy could be cured, and encouraging progress was made by several investigators. The starting point for this study was the observation that now and then the course of the disease appeared to be favorably influenced by treatment with chaulmoogra oil. The treatment, however, was attended with many difficulties and could not be carried out in all cases. At this point the U. S. Public Health Service enlisted the co-operation of Prof. L. E. Dean, head of the chemical department of the College of Hawaii, and president of that institution, suggesting that attempts be made either to isolate the active constituent of this drug, or to devise means for making its continued administration feasible. The latter has been accomplished by preparing what is known as an "ethyl ester" from the chaulmoogra oil. The treatment has been carried on at the Leprosy Investigation Station at Kalihi, Hawaii, the work being directed by Dr. J. T. McDonald, director of the station. The results of the treatment thus far have been so satisfactory that lepers come willingly for treatment, a recent inspection by Hawaiian health authorities failing to disclose a single secreted case of leprosy. Following a course of treatment, extending over about a year 48 lepers, treated according to the new method were paroled in October, 1919. Up to now they have remained free from disease.

— *Chicago Bulletin.*

June—For Six Years

CONNECTICUT	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
BIRTHS *Birth Rate*	2563 24.7	2573 23.8	2982 26.4	2931 24.9	2361 19.3	2634 21.2
MARRIAGES *Marriage Rate*	1410 13.6	1893 17.5	2005 17.7	1409 11.9	1681 13.7	2064 16.6
DEATHS *Death Rate*	1290 12.4	1473 13.6	1496 13.2	1273 10.8	1211 9.9	1300 10.4
COMMUNICABLE DIS.† DEATHS *Per Cent to Total Deaths*	176 13.6	178 12.1	224 14.9	171 13.4	179 14.7	176 13.5
DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR *Rate per 1,000 Births*	212 77.7	214 72.4	221 70.5	214 68.9	181 63.9	207 72.2

†Influenza Included

Laboratory Report June, 1920

Diagnostic Division

	Pos.	*Neg.*	*Doubt.*	*Total*
Typhoid	6	40	6	52
Paratyhpoid A	0	51	1	52
Paratyphoid B	3	42	7	52
Diphtheria:				408
Diagnosis	58	208	0	
Release	34	108	0	
Diphtheria Carriers:				120
Diagnosis	4	52	0	
Release	4	60	0	
Diphtheria virulence	2	3	0	5
Tuberculosis	29	145	0	174
Syphilis	148	774	60	982
Gonorrhœa	7	68	0	75
Glanders	0	2	0	2
Pneumonia		0		3
Type 1	0			
Type 2	0			
Type 3	2			
Type 4	1			
Malaria	0	2	0	2
Rabies	1	1	0	2
Feces for typhoid	0	9	0	9
Special	0	6	0	6
	299	1571	74	1944

Chemical Division

Water	108
Sewage	4
Milk	196
	308

Special Division

Bacterial and Biochemical	70
Sewage and Trade Wastes	222
Sludge	4
Microscopic	10
	306
Total of all Laboratories	2558

Communicable Diseases

June 1920	Population	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Tuberculosis Pulmonary	Tuberculosis (Other Forms)	Pneumonia Lobar	Other Com. Diseases
State Total	**1,490,814**	**15**	**987+**	**245**	**253**	**156**	**6**	**1**	**171**	**18**	**20**	**505+**
NEW HAVEN CO.	**447,668**	**5**	**164**	**117**	**57**	**60**	**1**	**1**	**93**	**13**	**1**	**173**
New Haven	168,444	3	59	31	20	27			49	5		95
Waterbury	109,229	2	10	37	3	6	1		25	7		27
Meriden (city and town)	33,829		12	8	7	6			8	1		4
Ansonia	18,195					2			1			4
Orange (inc. West Haven)	17,519		7	4					4			6
Naugatuck	13,998			1		5						
Wallingford (town and boro)	11,719		4	9	2	7			1			10
Milford	11,734		3	4					3			5
Derby	11,741		3	9	1	4						6
Hamden	10,483		4	1	6			1				4
Branford (town and boro)	7,332			5	1				1			3
Seymour	7,211			4		3						
Towns under 5,000	26,234		62	4	17				1		1	9
FAIRFIELD CO.	**352,420**	**2**	**68+**	**36**	**58+**	**30**	**1**		**22**	**1**	**2**	**116+**
Bridgeport	152,094	1	6	20	12	14	1		11			70
Stamford (city and town)	45,947		8	3	7	4			2			16
Norwalk	29,503		2	1		1			2			4
Danbury (city and town)	24,561	1	2	1		1			1			
Greenwich (town and boro)	19,612		20		27	6			2	1	2	16
Stratford	14,938			1	3	1						
Fairfield	15,087											
Shelton	9,650		4+	1	6	2			2			5+
Darien	9,023		17									1
Westport	5,393			5								
New Canaan	5,027		2						2			1
Towns under 5,000	21,585		7	4	3+	1						3+
HARTFORD CO.	**354,271**	**2**	**460**	**58**	**31**	**43**	**2**		**37**	**3**	**13**	**117**
Hartford	137,124		110	18	11	21	1		19	1	3	77
New Britain	62,428		18	25	14	6	1		9		2	8
Bristol (city and town)	21,440		20	10	3	6			5		3	7
Manchester	18,559		11	2						1	1	8
Enfield	12,863		2			3					2	
East Hartford	11,498								1		2	1
Southington (town and boro)	9,845				1	2			1			
West Hartford	8,806		14	1		2			1			5
Windsor	7,220											
Glastonbury	6,943		1									2
Berlin	6,354		100			1			1			
Towns under 5,000	51,191	2	184	2	2	2				1		9
NEW LONDON CO.	**108,762**	**4**	**79**	**3**	**36**	**7**	**2**		**6**		**4**	**34**
Norwich (city and town)	30,135	2	13			2			2			7
New London	27,673	1	7		5	1	1		2		3	12
Stonington (town and boro)	11,016	1		1		1	1					2
Groton (town and boro)	8,803		51		5	1					1	4
Towns under 5,000	31,135		8	2	26	2			2			9
LITCHFIELD CO.	**85,421**	**2**	**12**	**11**	**5**	**5**			**3**			**14**
Torrington (town and boro)	23,171			1								2
Winchester (inc. Winsted)	9,962	1		3								2
Plymouth	7,436		1						1			
Watertown	6,482		4	3	4	3						1
New Milford	5,221											1
Towns under 5,000	33,149	1	7	4	1	2			2			8
WINDHAM CO.	**55,677**		**86**	**10**	**1**	**8**			**5**	**1**		**14**
Windham (inc. Willimantic)	14,669		10	8		3			1			7
Putnam (city and town)	9,055			1					2			2
Plainfield	8,479		1						1	1		3+
Killingly (inc. Danielson)	8,166		63		1				1			
Towns under 5,000	15,308		12	1		5						2
MIDDLESEX CO.	**56,066**		**116**	**7**	**65**	**2**			**4**			**31**
Middletown (city and town)	29,101		19	3	57				2			20
Towns under 5,000	26,965		97	4	8	2			2			11
TOLLAND CO.	**30,529**		**2**	**3**		**1**			**1**			**6**
Vernon (inc. Rockville)	9,396		1									
Stafford (town and boro)	6,691					1						
Towns under 5,000	14,442		1	3					1			6

Other Communicable Diseases

Chickenpox, 92; German Measles, 12; Mumps, 134; Conjunctivitis Inf., 1; Septic Throat, 1; Trachoma, 3; Influenza, 2; Lethargic Encephalitis, 5; Tetanus, 1; Malaria, 2; Paratyphoid, 1; Gonorrhoea, 105; Syphilis,146. Total 505.

June 1920	Population Based on School Census of 1919	TOTALS				DEATH RATES			AGE GROUPS		
		Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	All Causes (per 1,000 population)	Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	Children under 1 year (per 1,000 births)	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	65 years and over
State of Connecticut	**1.490.814**	**2634**	**105**	**2064**	**1300**	**10.4**	**0.9**	**72.2**	**207**	**80**	**383**
Ansonia	*17,643	28	....	19	8	5.4	1.3	68.4	3	1	2
Berlin	6,354	15	....	5	3	5.6	1.8	.....	....	....	2
Branford	7,332	8	....	15	5	8.1	.....	208.6	2	1	1
Bridgeport	*143,152	314	13	212	124	10.3	0.9	69.3	26	10	23
Bristol	21,440	57	1	39	16	8.9	0.5	105.1	5	1	3
Danbury	*22,271	45	2	33	32	17.2	2.1	98.3	4	1	11
Darien	*4,184	7	....	2	8	22.9	.....	.....	....	....	8
Derby	*11,238	38	4	17	10	10.6	1.1	.....	....	2	4
East Hartford	11,498	11	1	18	8	8.3	.....	69.3	1	....	2
Enfield	*11,708	17	2	19	7	7.1	2.0	37.6	1	2	3
Fairfield	15,087	25	....	11	6	4.7	.....	93.0	2	1	1
Glastonbury	6,943	9	....	5	4	6.9	1.7	122.4	1	....	1
Greenwich	19,612	37	....	40	11	6.7	.....	75.9	3	....	2
Groton	8,803	16	....	7	3	4.1	.....	.....	....	....	2
Hamden	10,483	14	....	8	7	8.0	.....	142.8	2	....	2
Hartford	*138,036	348	15	254	174	15.1	0.7	75.8	25	13	47
Killingly	*8,178	7	....	16	12	17.6	.....	229.2	3	1	4
Manchester	*18,370	26	1	31	5	3.2	0.6	92.1	3	....	1
Meriden	*34,739	78	5	56	33	11.3	1.7	44.1	3	1	9
Middletown	*22,129	48	2	24	42	22.7	.....	98.6	5	1	10
Milford	11,734	17	1	18	7	7.1	2.0	.....	....	....	2
Naugatuck	*15,051	17	....	25	11	8.7	2.3	81.6	2	1	3
New Britain	*59,316	120	2	78	51	10.3	0.8	65.5	10	6	6
New Canaan	5,027	10	....	7	3	7.1	2.3	.....	....	....	....
New Haven	*162,390	325	10	316	150	11.1	0.9	51.9	19	13	38
New London	*25,688	65	3	46	32	14.9	1.4	112.4	7	4	9
New Milford	5,221	9	....	7	4	9.1	.....	.....	....	....	2
Norwalk	*27,557	46	1	40	26	11.3	0.8	73.6	3	....	13
Norwich	30,135	62	1	52	44	17.5	3.5	129.7	8	2	11
Orange	17,519	35	1	28	17	11.6	.....	74.5	2	1	6
Plainfield	8,479	4	2	14	4	5.6	.....	.....	....	....	1
Plymouth	7,436	10	1	3	2	3.2	.....	.....	....	....	2
Putnam	9,055	19	....	17	5	6.6	.....	55.2	1	....	2
Seymour	7,211	8	....	4	2	3.3	.....	.....	....	1	....
Shelton	9,650	16	1	20	11	13.6	.....	54.7	1	....	1
Southington	9,845	10	1	11	5	6.1	3.6	.....	....	2	1
Stafford	6,691	14	....	6	10	17.9	.....	201.6	2	....	6
Stamford	45,947	76	4	72	33	8.6	1.0	108.4	3	....	10
Stonington	11,016	12	1	14	6	6.5	.....	61.8	1	1	2
Stratford	14,938	23	1	15	9	7.2	1.6	40.1	1	....	2
Torrington	*22,055	41	....	32	12	6.5	.....	46.1	2	1	2
Vernon	9,396	11	....	19	4	5.1	.....	.....	....	....	2
Wallingford	11,719	22	1	15	6	6.1	3.1	51.7	1	....	3
Waterbury	*91,410	226	9	120	107	14.0	0.9	120.1	26	5	19
Watertown	6,482	10	....	7	6	11.1	.....	103.4	1	....	3
West Hartford	8,806	17	1	3	7	9.5	.....	146.3	2	1	3
Westport	5,393	5	1	6	3	6.6	.....	169.0	1	....	....
Winchester	*9,019	15	2	11	10	13.3	2.4	.....	....	....	5
Windham	*12,330	24	1	22	18	17.5	0.8	98.6	3	2	7
Windsor	7,220	5	1	7	7	11.6	1.6	.....	....	....	5
Towns under 5,000	220,009	212	13	198	170	9.2	0.6	63.1	17	6	79

*Federal 1920 Census.

for the Month of June 1920

DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES																		
Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis — Pulmonary	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Cancer	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia — All Forms	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2	Puerperal Diseases	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Institutional Deaths	Non-resident Deaths
3	12	9	13	9	8	117	27	106	4	1	108	35	20	87	11	5	403	209
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..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
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1	..	..	1	1	..	9	5	14	..	..	20	1	1	10	..	2	44	10
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1	1	1	3	1	..	9	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	19	10
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..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	9	4
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..	6	..	1	..	3	11	2	15	1	..	10	2	..	10	1	..	21	29

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State of Connecticut Health Bulletin

Vol. 34 September-December, 1920 Nos. 9-12

Statistical Bulletin

This Issue Contains

Statistics for July to December, 1920.

Births.

Deaths.

Marriages.

Laboratory Reports.

Incidence of Reportable Diseases.

"For a Clean State and a Healthy People"

ISSUED BY
State Department of Health
HARTFORD

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CONNECTICUT

HEALTH BULLETIN

Vol. 34 SEPTEMBER—DECEMBER, 1920 Nos. 9-12

Issued Monthly by the

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

John T. Black, M. D., Commissioner, Editor

July—For Six Years

CONNECTICUT	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
BIRTHS	2720	2942	3191	3264	2379	2790
Birth Rate	26.6	28.3	29.1	29.2	20.8	24.0
MARRIAGES	923	2157	1152	939	948	1065
Marriage Rate	9.0	20.7	10.5	8.4	8.3	9.1
DEATHS	1499	1555	1553	1412	1256	1274
Death Rate	14.6	14.9	14.2	12.6	11.0	10.9
COMMUNICABLE DIS.* DEATHS	159	201	216	155	164	171
Per Cent to Total Deaths	10.6	12.9	13.9	10.9	13.1	13.4
DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR	367	369	252	306	205	224
Rate per 1,000 Births	134.5	124.8	80.4	98.6	72.4	76.9

*Influenza Included

Cases of Reportable Diseases

July 1920	Population	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms	Pneumonia Lobar	Other Com. Diseases
State Total	1,394,276	20	224	125	380	148	9	2	166	14	9	397
NEW HAVEN CO.	419,262	3	58	47	98	45	3	1	63	6	1	146
New Haven	164,008	1	11	9	39	21	2		31	5		74
Waterbury	92,672		4	6	8	4		1	18	1		31
Meriden (city and town)	34,903		7	4		2			3			8
Ansonia	17,771		1		3				4			5
Orange (inc. West Haven)	16,889		18	3	6	3			1			1
Naugatuck	15,171	1	1	3		2			1			2
Wallingford (town and boro)	12,054			2	1	1			1			1
Milford	10,493			2	15				2			2
Derby	11,354			14		3			1			
Hamden	8,753				4	6						
Branford (town and boro)	6,658		4			2	1					
Seymour	6,884			1								2
Towns under 5,000	21,652	1	12	3	22	1			1		1	20
FAIRFIELD CO.	324,989	3	39	22	101	42	2		37	2	3	83
Bridgeport	145,674	1	5	8	34	17	2		18	1	1	63
Stamford (city and town)	40,635	1		1	15	5			1			2
Norwalk	27,925		4	1		3			8	1		2
Danbury (city and town)	22,325					1						
Greenwich (town and boro)	22,414	1	14	1	48	15			6		1	10
Stratford	12,689			1					2			1
Fairfield	11,750											
Shelton	9,626			5		1			1			1
Westport	5,158			4	2						1	2
Towns under 5,000	26,793		16	1	2				1			2
HARTFORD CO.	340,475	5	67	26	55	33	4	1	44	2	2	119
Hartford	140,051		25	10	33	7	1	1	9	1		79
New Britain	60,109	1	29	15	10	9	2		22	1	1	5
Bristol (city and town)	20,986		9		5	4			7			13
Manchester	18,614					1			1			6
Enfield	11,810	2	1								1	
East Hartford	11,829											3
Southington (town and boro)	8,539		1				1		2			2
West Hartford	9,062			1	4							2
Windsor	5,694											1
Glastonbury	5,633	1							1			
Towns under 5,000	48,148	1	2		3	12			2			8
NEW LONDON CO.	105,358	4	38	2	18	6			13	4	2	22
Norwich (city and town)	29,760		4		2	1			3			1
New London	25,998	4	1		6	2			6	3	1	5
Stonington (town and boro)	10,292			2								1
Groton (town and boro)	9,368		24		1	2						1
Towns under 5,000	29,940		9		9	1			4	1	1	14
LITCHFIELD CO.	76,771	1	15	12	20	10			3			6
Torrington (town and boro)	22,324			6								2
Winchester (inc. Winsted)	9,036		1	3								
Plymouth	5,989		2	1					1			
Watertown	6,163		5	2	16	4						1
Towns under 5,000	33,259	1	7		4	6			2			3
WINDHAM CO.	53,092	1	2	3	4	7			4			9
Windham (inc. Willmantic)	13,863		1	1		5						
Putnam (city and town)	8,454		1									5
Plainfield	7,988			1					2			
Killingly (inc. Danielson)	8,261	1							1			1
Thompson	5,067			1		2						
Towns under 5,000	9,459				4				1			3
MIDDLESEX CO.	46,664	3	3	12	84	5			1		1	11
Middletown (city and town)	22,200	3	1	3	44							5
Towns under 5,000	24,464		2	9	40	5			1		1	6
TOLLAND CO.	27,278		2	1					1			1
Vernon (inc. Rockville)	8,898								1			1
Stafford (town and boro)	5,416											
Towns under 5,000	12,959		2	1								

Laboratory Report July, 1920

Diagnostic Division

	+	—	?	Total
Typhoid	1	41	10	52
Paratyphoid A	.....	52	.....	52
Paratyphoid B	1	51	.....	52
Diphtheria:				372
Diagnosis	46	142	.....	
Release	58	126	.....	
Diphtheria carriers:				.....
Diagnosis	.....	.....	.....	
Release	.....	.....	.....	
Diphtheria virulence	1	.....	.....	1
Tuberculosis	30	120	.....	150
Syphilis	174	639	77	890
Gonorrhoea	2	61	.....	63
Glanders	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pneumonia		.....		.....
Type 1	.....	.....	.....	
Type 2	.....	.....	.....	
Type 3	.....	.....	.....	
Type 4	.....	.....	.....	
Malaria	.....	3	.....	3
Rabies	1	2	.....	3
Feces for typhoid	.....	9	.....	9
Special	.....	2	.....	2
	314	1248	87	1649

Chemical Division

Water	122
Sewage	4
Milk	299
Total	425

Other Reportable Diseases

July, 1920

Chicken-pox	45
German Measles	3
Influenza	1
Leprosy	1
Malaria	5
Mumps	47
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1
Para-Typhoid	3
Tetanus	2
Gonorrhoea	118
Syphilis	171
	397

Births, Marriages and Deaths

July 1920	Population Based on U. S. Census Est. as of July 1, 1920	TOTALS				DEATH RATES			AGE GROUPS		
		Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	All Causes (per 1,000 population)	Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	Children under 1 year (per 1,000 births)	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	65 years and over
State of Connecticut	1,394,276	2790	96	1065	1274	10.9	0.9	76.9	224	80	379
Ansonia	17,771	35	4	8	13	8.7	1.3	136.8	6	1	2
Branford	6,658	13	.....	3	5	9.0	3.6	.....	.....	.....	2
Bridgeport	145,674	374	10	145	120	9.8	1.2	61.3	23	10	27
Bristol	20,986	40	1	18	8	4.5	0.6	21.0	1	.....	3
Danbury	22,325	44	2	20	22	11.8	.....	73.7	3	.....	6
Derby	11,354	43	3	10	10	10.5	1.1	93.0	4	2	.....
East Hartford	11,829	23	.....	8	12	12.2	4.1	138.7	2	2	3
Enfield	11,810	31	2	13	10	10.1	5.1	37.6	1	2	1
Fairfield	11,750	23	.....	7	9	9.1	.....	186.0	4	.....	2
Glastonbury	5,633	8	.....	3	4	8.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Greenwich	22,414	51	5	23	23	12.3	1.1	75.9	3	2	7
Groton	9,368	8	1	4	12	15.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Hamden	8,753	16	.....	6	5	6.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Hartford	140,051	363	10	131	148	12.6	0.8	100.1	33	5	39
Killingly	8,261	13	.....	9	7	10.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Manchester	18,614	20	1	14	12	7.7	1.2	.....	.....	2	4
Meriden	34,903	64	1	23	39	13.4	0.6	58.7	4	3	13
Middletown	22,200	51	1	11	23	12.4	.....	78.9	4	.....	9
Milford	10,493	19	1	8	16	18.2	1.1	119.4	2	.....	3
Naugatuck	15,171	27	.....	8	8	6.3	1.6	81.6	2	.....	4
New Britain	60,109	131	1	42	40	7.9	0.8	85.1	13	10	5
New Haven	164,008	313	14	157	163	11.9	1.2	106.7	39	16	40
New London	25,998	70	5	40	23	10.6	0.5	48.1	3	3	7
Norwalk	27,925	47	2	19	38	16.3	0.9	49.1	2	1	15
Norwich	29,760	58	.....	21	39	15.7	0.8	81.1	5	.....	13
Orange	16,889	34	3	8	19	13.4	.....	111.8	3	2	6
Plainfield	7,988	10	.....	3	6	9.0	.....	88.2	1	1	3
Plymouth	5,989	9	.....	4	2	4.0	2.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Putnam	8,454	21	.....	7	9	12.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Seymour	6,884	13	.....	2	6	10.4	.....	63.4	1	.....	1
Shelton	9,626	28	.....	5	11	13.7	1.2	109.5	2	.....	2
Southington	8,539	24	.....	2	3	4.2	2.8	60.3	1	.....	.....
Stafford	5,416	12	1	4	5	11.1	.....	100.8	1	.....	2
Stamford	40,645	69	6	38	38	11.2	0.9	81.3	6	3	7
Stonington	10,292	18	.....	9	8	9.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Stratford	12,689	18	.....	11	9	8.5	.....	120.4	3	1	2
Thompson	5,067	10	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Torrington	22,324	41	3	20	7	3.7	.....	46.1	2	.....	1
Vernon	8,898	11	.....	3	8	10.7	.....	99.1	1	.....	4
Wallingford	12,054	23	.....	3	13	12.9	0.9	206.8	4	2	2
Waterbury	92,672	231	8	60	87	11.2	0.4	78.5	17	8	20
Watertown	6,163	8	.....	4	4	7.7	.....	.....	.....	1	1
West Hartford	9,062	12	.....	4	5	6.6	.....	73.1	1	.....	1
Westport	5,158	8	.....	5	4	9.3	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Winchester	9,036	13	1	3	7	9.2	.....	126.3	2	.....	3
Windham	13,863	34	1	9	9	7.7	0.8	65.7	2	.....	3
Windsor	5,694	1	.....	2	2	4.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Towns under 5,000	206,253	257	8	105	203	11.8	1.3	78.8	23	2	87

for the Month of July 1920

DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES																			
Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	Tuberculosis Other Forms	Cancer	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia—Lobar	Pneumonia—Broncho	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2	Puerperal Diseases	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Institutional Deaths	Non-resident Deaths
1	7	3	13	14	8	116	11	112	6	3	26	27	77	13	110	13	5	384	225
						1		1			1		3						2
						1									2				
	1		4	1		11	2	11	1		1	6	8	3	12	2	1	50	6
								2											
								3	1		2				1			8	2
		2			1	1							1					6	4
						4		1			1				1				
						4					1		1		1				1
								2					3	1					1
				1		2		1					1		3			3	1
															3			2	4
												1			1				
	1				1	5	1	14	1	1	2	2	8	3	16		1	82	37
																			1
					1	1		3							1				
	1		1			10		5			1	1		1	1			19	12
1						2		1				1	1		2			17	14
						1		2			1				2			2	5
						2						1	1						
				1		3	2	2	1		2		6		5			9	1
	2		2	2	1	9	1	14		1	6	5	24	1	10	3		51	17
							1	1				1		1	1	1		8	6
			2	1		2		3			1		1		2	1		7	5
						8		1			1				4			19	13
						5	1	3					1					8	7
																			1
						1									1				
								2										3	1
													1						1
						7												6	6
						2													
								2											
				1		3	1	5			1		2	1	3			14	5
				1													1		1
													2		2				2
														1	2	1		3	1
				1		1		1	1				2		1				
	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	10	1	1	2	4	6	1	6	2	2	32	8
				1	1														
								2										1	
																			1
						1		1							1			3	2
																		2	1
	1		2	3		27	1	19			3	5	5		26	3		29	56

August—For Six Years

CONNECTICUT	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
BIRTHS *Birth Rate*	2701 26.4	2987 28.7	3250 29.7	3283 29.4	2565 22.5	2860 24.6
MARRIAGES *Marriage Rate*	935 9.1	1004 9.6	1013 9.2	1018 9.1	1033 9.1	1026 8.8
DEATHS *Death Rate*	1569 15.3	1684 16.2	1792 16.3	1425 12.7	1250 10.9	1370 11.7
COMMUNICABLE DIS.* DEATHS *Per Cent to Total Deaths*	144 9.1	258 15.3	200 11.1	160 11.2	139 11.1	150 10.9
DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR *Rate per 1,000 Births*	456 171.4	433 146.5	421 134.4	355 114.4	272 96.1	322 109.4

*Influenza Included

Cases of Reportable Diseases

August 1920	Population	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	Tuberculosis (other forms)	Pneumonia Lobar	Other Com. Diseases
State Total	1,394,276	64	102	104	488	162	10	5	145	9	13	256
NEW HAVEN CO.	419,262	17	17	44	216	45	5	2	70	5	.....	108
New Haven	164,008	7	2	29	76	9	3	.....	42	3	.....	43
Waterbury	92,672	3	.....	2	113	23	.....	2	11	1	.....	30
Meriden (city and town)	34,903	3	1	3	2	2	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	20
Ansonia	17,771	.....	7	2	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Orange (inc. West Haven)	16,889	2	2	2	10	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	6
Naugatuck	15,171	.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Wallingford (town and boro)	12,054	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Milford	10,493	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Derby	11,354	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamden	8,75[illegible]	.....	.....	4	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Branford (town and boro)	6,658	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Seymour	6,884	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Towns under 5,000	21,652	1	2	1	2	2	1	.....	4	.....	.....	2
FAIRFIELD CO.	324,989	11	6	9	115	47	3	.....	42	3	7	55
Bridgeport	145,674	3	2	7	56	23	2	.....	20	3	7	40
Stamford (city and town)	40,635	.....	1	.....	5	3	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Norwalk	27,925	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	2
Danbury (city and town)	22,325	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenwich (town and boro)	22,414	.....	.....	.....	29	11	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	8
Stratford	12,689	1	1	.....	10	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Fairfield	11,750	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelton	9,626	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Westport	5,158	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	26,793	.....	2	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	4
HARTFORD CO.	340,475	23	37	38	16	46	1	.....	18	1	5	52
Hartford	140,051	13	11	11	8	32	.....	.....	10	1	.....	20
New Britain	60,109	3	22	12	.....	7	.....	.....	1	.....	3	4
Bristol (city and town)	20,986	4	1	5	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Manchester	18,614	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	20
Enfield	11,810	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Hartford	11,829	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1
Southington (town and boro)	8,539	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
West Hartford	9,062	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Windsor	5,694	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glastonbury	5,633	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	48,148	2	2	6	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4
NEW LONDON CO.	105,358	5	5	.....	20	12	1	3	8	.....	.....	8
Norwich (city and town)	29,760	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
New London	25,998	2	1	.....	18	5	.....	2	2	.....	.....	7
Stonington (town and boro)	10,292	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Groton (town and boro)	9,368	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	29,940	1	2	.....	2	3	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....
LITCHFIELD CO.	76,771	2	24	9	36	5	.....	.....	2	.....	1	10
Torrington (town and boro)	22,324	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Winchester (inc. Winsted)	9,036	.....	22	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Plymouth	5,989	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Watertown	6,163	.....	1	.....	31	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Towns under 5,000	33,259	1	1	.....	5	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
WINDHAM CO.	53,092	1	11	1	2	5	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	5
Windham (inc. Willimantic)	13,863	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Putnam (city and town)	8,454	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plainfield	7,988	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Killingly (inc. Danielson)	8,261	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thompson	5,067	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	9,459	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4
MIDDLESEX CO.	46,664	5	1	.....	83	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Middletown (city and town)	22,200	4	1	.....	62	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Towns under 5,000	24,464	1	.....	.....	21	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
TOLLAND CO.	27,273	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	12
Vernon (inc. Rockville)	8,898	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stafford (town and boro)	5,416	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	12,959	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	12

Births, Marriages and Deaths

August 1920

	Population Based on U. S. Census Est as of July 1, 1920	TOTALS				DEATH RATES			AGE GROUPS		
		Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	All Causes (per 1,000 population)	Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	Children under 1 year (per 1,000 births)	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	65 years and over
State of Connecticut	1,394,276	2860	86	1026	1370	11.7	0.8	109.4	322	98	363
Ansonia	17,771	40	1	6	9	6.1	.....	114.1	5	2	.....
Branford	6,658	13	1	3	2	3.6	1.8	103.4	1	.....	1
Bridgeport	145,674	368	13	140	132	10.8	0.9	117.4	44	12	10
Bristol	20,986	55	.....	21	15	8.5	0.6	105.2	5	2	2
Danbury	22,325	42	2	11	34	18.2	1.0	196.7	8	2	12
Derby	11,354	53	2	13	16	16.9	1.0	139.5	6	1	2
East Hartford	11,829	14	.....	5	7	7.1	2.0	138.7	2	1	1
Enfield	11,810	31	2	9	9	9.1	.....	150.0	4	.....	1
Fairfield	11,750	16	1	4	13	13.2	1.0	139.5	3	2	1
Glastonbury	5,633	13	.....	.....	4	8.5	2.1	122.4	1	.....	2
Greenwich	22,414	46	.....	34	25	13.3	1.1	75.9	3	3	9
Groton	9,368	18	.....	7	9	11.5	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Hamden	8,753	17	.....	2	4	5.4	.....	142.8	2	.....	2
Hartford	140,051	354	5	144	184	15.7	0.6	142.5	47	9	33
Killingly	8,261	13	1	7	7	10.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Manchester	18,614	29	2	14	5	3.2	0.6	30.7	1	.....	3
Meriden	34,903	66	1	13	37	12.7	0.3	73.4	5	2	11
Middletown	22,200	48	1	16	50	27.0	0.5	138.3	7	3	15
Milford	10,493	13	1	4	14	16.0	2.2	119.4	2	1	4
Naugatuck	15,171	26	1	11	12	9.4	0.8	122.4	3	4	2
New Britain	60,109	153	4	37	44	8.7	0.9	124.3	19	3	4
New Haven	164,008	363	11	135	154	11.2	0.7	112.0	41	10	44
New London	25,998	56	1	35	20	9.2	.....	48.0	3	2	7
Norwalk	27,925	42	2	21	25	10.7	.....	98.1	4	1	9
Norwich	29,760	57	1	26	47	18.9	2.8	113.5	7	3	17
Orange	16,889	40	1	5	24	17.1	0.7	223.6	6	.....	9
Plainfield	7,988	17	1	2	6	9.0	1.5	.....	.....	.....	4
Plymouth	5,989	18	.....	.....	1	2.0	2.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Putnam	8,454	6	.....	3	9	12.7	.....	110.5	2	1	3
Seymour	6,884	6	.....	1	9	15.6	.....	376.9	6	.....	1
Shelton	9,626	12	.....	4	16	19.9	.....	164.3	3	1	3
Southington	8,539	18	.....	3	8	11.2	.....	241.2	4	1	3
Stafford	5,416	10	.....	1	1	2.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stamford	40,645	83	3	35	33	9.7	0.6	104.9	8	4	8
Stonington	10,292	22	.....	7	6	6.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Stratford	12,689	22	.....	7	5	4.7	0.9	40.1	1	1	2
Thompson	5,067	11	1	2	3	7.1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Torrington	22,324	43	2	12	12	6.4	1.1	46.1	2	4	.....
Vernon	8,898	7	3	7	9	12.1	.....	.....	.....	2	4
Wallingford	12,054	17	1	3	9	8.9	.....	155.1	3	2	2
Waterbury	92,672	218	8	63	88	11.3	0.8	138.5	30	6	15
Watertown	6,163	2	.....	2	6	11.6	.....	310.3	3	1	.....
West Hartford	9,062	7	.....	3	7	9.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Westport	5,158	4	.....	6	6	13.9	2.3	.....	.....	.....	2
Winchester	9,036	23	.....	8	8	10.6	.....	.....	.....	1	5
Windham	13,863	28	2	19	16	13.8	.....	131.5	4	1	7
Windsor	5,694	11	.....	5	9	18.9	.....	155.8	1	2	5
Towns under 5,000	206,253	289	11	110	201	11.6	0.7	88.2	25	7	80

for the Month of August 1920

DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES

Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	Tuberculosis Other Forms	Cancer	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia—Lobar	Pneumonia—Broncho	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2	Puerperal Diseases	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Institutional Deaths	Non-resident Deaths
6	3	.....	31	4	3	92	20	123	10	1	30	37	186	17	96	20	4	388	240
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	9	1	12	1	.....	7	4	23	2	7	3	2	47	12
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	1	1	.....	10	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	3	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	2	1	.....	8	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	1	1	5	1	23	.....	.....	4	.....	26	3	14	1	.....	103	52
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	5	.....	.....	5	5
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	1	7	1	.....	1	1	.....	34	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	2	3	14	.....	2	2	.....	6	2
1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	6	2	15	2	.....	2	5	19	1	9	2	1	62	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	5	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	3	.....	.....	20	12
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	5	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	6	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	3	1	.....	.....	1	4	1	1	.....	.....	10	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	7	.....	1	6	.....	9	2	1	1	1	17	1	4	2	1	23	7
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	4	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	15	2	19	.....	.....	6	7	13	3	20	3	.....	20	53

Laboratory Report August, 1920

Diagnostic Division

	+	—	?	Total
Typhoid	14	80	5	99
Paratyphoid A	.....	98	1	99
Paratyphoid B	3	92	4	99
Diphtheria:				358
Diagnosis	44	124	.....	
Release	70	120	.....	
Diphtheria carriers	.....	.....	.....	
Diagnosis	.....	.....	.....	
Release	.....	.....	.....	
Diphtheria virulence	.....	2	.....	2
Tuberculosis	18	80	.....	98
Syphilis	139	632	67	838
Gonorrhoea	8	49	.....	57
Glanders	.....	1	1	2
Pneumonia				
Type 1	.....	.....	.....	
Type 2	.....	.....	.....	
Type 3	.....	.....	.....	
Type 4	.....	.....	.....	
Malaria	.....	7	.....	7
Rabies	.....	1	.....	1
Feces for typhoid	.....	11	.....	11
Special	.....	3	.....	3
	296	1300	78	1674

Chemical Division

Water	103
Sewage	2
Milk	407
Total	512

Other Reportable Diseases

August, 1920

Anthrax	1
Chicken Pox	18
Conjunctivitis Inf.	1
Dysentery	4
Influenza	14
Lethargic Encephalitis	1
Malaria	8
Mumps	24
Paratyphoid	2
Septic Sore Throat	4
Gonorrhoea	118
Syphilis	61
	256

September—For Six Years

CONNECTICUT	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
BIRTHS *Birth Rate*	2674 26.1	2863 27.5	3137 28.6	3023 27.1	2881 25.2	2724 23.4
MARRIAGES *Marriage Rate*	1140 11.1	1405 13.5	1156 10.5	1097 9.8	1239 10.8	1516 13.0
DEATHS *Death Rate*	1479 14.4	1507 14.5	1580 14.4	1821 16.3	1181 10.3	1315 11.3
COMMUNICABLE DIS.* DEATHS *Per cent to Total Deaths*	152 10.2	224 14.8	198 12.5	477 26.1	127 10.7	158 12.0
DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR *Rate per 1,000 Births*	365 133.8	326 110.3	363 115.9	355 114.4	232 81.9	280 95.7

*Influenza Included

Cases of Reportable Diseases

September 1920	Population	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Tuberculosis Pulmonary	Tuberculosis Other forms	Pneumonia Lobar	Other Com. Diseases
State Total	1,394,276	121	66	130	278	190	3	8	151	6	22	265
NEW HAVEN CO.	419,262	14	9	55	136	57			61	2	1	94
New Haven	164,008	9		37	30	29			38	1		43
Waterbury	92,672	1	3	4	92	13			7	1		20
Meriden (city and town)	34,903			3	5	6			3			23
Ansonia	17,771		3	1	2	1			1			
Orange (inc. West Haven)	16,889	1			4				2			3
Naugatuck	15,171		3	1					1			
Wallingford (town and boro)	12,054	1		2		2						
Milford	10,493			3	2				1		1	1
Derby	11,354	1		1		2						
Hamden	8,753			2	1	1			1			1
Branford (town and boro)	6,658	1				1			1			
Seymour	6,884					1			4			
Towns under 5,000	21,652			1		1			2			3
FAIRFIELD CO.	324,989	11	7	17	51	57	1	1	24	2	10	46
Bridgeport	145,674	7	3	12	40	33		1	13	1	9	39
Stamford (city and town)	40,635			1	2	2			2			
Norwalk	27,925	1				3			2	1		
Danbury (city and town)	22,325				1		1				1	
Greenwich (town and boro)	22,414				4	3			3			5
Stratford	12,689				4	2			1			
Fairfield	11,750			2		4						
Shelton	9,626		4			1						
Westport	5,158					8						
Towns under 5,000	26,793	3		2		1			3			2
HARTFORD CO.	340,475	85	11	31	37	48	1	2	35	1	8	90
Hartford	140,051	24	4	16	21	28	1	1	15	1	4	43
New Britain	60,109	13	1	4	3	8			10		2	5
Bristol (city and town)	20,986	1	4		1	4			1			5
Manchester	18,614		2		10						1	11
Enfield	11,810	37										
East Hartford	11,829				2				2		1	6
Southington (town and boro)	8,539			3		3			3			
West Hartford	9,062			1		1		1				1
Winsdor	5,694	6				1						1
Glastonbury	5,633											
Towns under 5,000	48,148	4		7		3			4			18
NEW LONDON CO.	105,358	2		2	8	14	1	3	16		3	16
Norwich (city and town)	29,760			1		6			1		1	1
New London	25,998			1	3	2	1		4			5
Stonington (town and boro)	10,292	1				1						
Groton (town and boro)	9,368	1						3	1		1	1
Towns under 5,000	29,940				5	5			10		1	9
LITCHFIELD CO.	76,771	1	1	11	23	4		1	2	1		9
Torrington (town and boro)	22,324											
Winchester (inc. Winsted)	9,036			8								
Plymouth	5,983			1		4		1				
Watertown	6,163			1	20				2			
Towns under 5,000	33,259	1	1	1	3					1		9
WINDHAM CO.	53,092	3	33	5	1	7		1	10			6
Windham (inc. Willimantic)	13,863			4					3			1
Putnam (city and town)	8,457	1	20					1				
Plainfield	7,988					3			3			1
Killingly (inc. Danielson)	8,261	2				2			3			2
Thompson	5,067											
Towns under 5,000	9,459		13	1	1	2			1			2
MIDDLESEX CO.	46,664	5	5	3	22	1			2			3
Middletown (city and town)	22,200	2	2		12	1			2			1
Towns under 5,000	24,464	3	3	3	10							2
TOLLAND CO.	8,898			6		2			1			1
Vernon (inc. Rockville)	27,273					2						
Stafford (town and boro)	5,416											
Towns under 5,000	12,959			6					1			1

Laboratory Report September, 1920

Diagnostic Division

	+	—	?	Total
Typhoid	21	106	13	140
Paratyphoid A	.....	139	1	140
Paratyphoid B	.....	139	1	140
Diphtheria:				368
Diagnosis	42	184	.....	
Release	24	118	.....	
Diphtheria carriers:				.....
Diagnosis	.....	.....	.....	
Release	.....	.....	.....	
Diphtheria virulence	.....	4	.....	4
Tuberculosis	20	81	.....	101
Syphilis	191	661	90	942
Gonorrhoea	15	61	.....	76
Glanders	.....	.....	.....	
Pneumonia		.....		.....
Type 1	.....			
Type 2	.....			
Type 3	.....			
Type 4	.....			
Malaria	.....	10	.....	10
Rabies	.....	3	.....	3
Feces for typhoid	.....	13	.....	13
Special	.....	8	.....	8
Total	313	1527	105	1945

Chemical Division

Water	89
Sewage	4
Milk	177
	270

Other Reportable Diseases

September, 1920

Chicken Pox	4
Dysentery (bacillary)	2
German Measles	3
Impetigo Contagiosa	9
Influenza	16
Lethargic Encephalitis	3
Malaria	3
Mumps	26
Paratyphoid	4
Tetanus	1
Gonorrhoea	109
Syphilis	85
	265

Births, Marriages and Deaths

September 1920	Population Based on U. S. Census Est as of July 1, 1920	TOTALS				DEATH RATES			AGE GROUPS		
		Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	All Causes (per 1,000 population)	Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	Children under 1 year (per 1,000 births)	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	65 years and over
State of Connecticut	1,394,224	2724	97	1516	1315	11.3	0.8	95.7	280	80	374
Ansonia	17,771	27	2	18	14	9.4	1.3	114.1	5	.....	2
Branford	6,658	4	2	4	5	9.0	1.8	103.4	1	.....	3
Bridgeport	145,674	322	13	154	110	9.1	1.1	72.0	27	11	19
Bristol	20,986	46	1	23	20	11.4	0.6	105.2	5	2	4
Danbury	22,325	46	1	8	24	12.9	0.5	147.5	6	.....	8
Derby	11,354	39	2	14	18	19.0	1.1	162.7	7	4	2
East Hartford	11,829	14	1	12	8	8.1	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Enfield	11,810	21	.....	30	6	6.1	.....	37.5	1	.....	1
Fairfield	11,750	19	.....	6	12	12.2	3.0	46.5	1	1	1
Glastonbury	5,633	9	.....	6	4	8.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Greenwich	22,414	43	3	34	23	12.3	.....	75.9	3	1	10
Groton	9,368	14	.....	11	11	14.1	1.2	111.1	2	1	4
Hamden	8,753	15	1	12	5	6.8	2.7	.....	.....	1	1
Hartford	140,051	362	9	219	191	16.3	1.0	115.2	38	11	44
Killingly	8,261	14	.....	10	9	13.1	.....	75.9	1	2	2
Manchester	18,614	27	1	12	7	4.5	.....	61.5	2	.....	2
Meriden	34,903	59	1	33	35	12.0	1.3	117.5	8	2	10
Middletown	22,200	51	1	17	28	15.1	.....	138.3	7	.....	11
Milford	10,493	14	.....	11	13	14.8	.....	.....	.....	2	5
Naugatuck	15,171	24	2	21	4	3.2	1.5	40.8	1	.....	1
New Britain	60,109	146	4	54	50	9.9	0.4	124.3	19	5	9
New Haven	164,008	341	10	210	138	10.1	0.7	57.3	21	7	33
New London	25,998	48	2	39	31	14.3	0.5	48.0	3	1	11
Norwalk	27,925	49	1	36	23	9.8	.....	122.6	5	1	8
Norwich	29,760	76	.....	30	31	12.5	.....	129.7	8	.....	8
Orange	16,889	21	2	13	25	17.7	1.4	186.3	5	1	4
Plainfield	7,988	11	1	8	7	10.5	1.5	176.4	2	.....	.....
Plymouth	5,989	12	.....	2	1	2.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Putnam	8,454	31	1	15	8	11.3	1.4	110.5	2	.....	.....
Seymour	6,884	25	.....	4	1	1.7	.....	62.8	1	.....	.....
Shelton	9,626	16	.....	9	11	13.7	1.2	54.7	1	.....	3
Southington	8,539	16	.....	9	5	7.0	.....	120.6	2	1	.....
Stafford	5,416	13	1	8	4	8.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Stamford	40,645	76	2	46	44	12.9	0.6	118.0	9	1	17
Stonington	10,292	15	1	14	10	11.6	2.3	.....	.....	.....	4
Stratford	12,689	22	.....	9	5	4.7	.....	40.1	1	.....	2
Thompson	5,067	6	.....	4	7	16.5	.....	545.4	5	.....	1
Torrington	22,324	43	2	16	19	10.2	0.5	184.2	8	2	2
Vernon	8,898	8	.....	10	4	5.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Wallingford	12,054	9	.....	11	5	4.9	.....	103.4	2	.....	3
Waterbury	92,672	216	9	101	88	11.3	0.4	143.1	31	10	16
Watertown	6,163	4	1	4	5	9.7	1.9	103.4	1	.....	3
West Hartford	9,062	7	.....	6	10	13.2	.....	218.1	3	1	5
Westport	5,158	6	.....	4	7	16.2	2.3	.....	.....	.....	3
Winchester	9,036	23	1	9	12	15.9	.....	126.3	2	.....	7
Windham	13,863	43	.....	27	20	17.3	0.8	197.2	6	3	6
Windsor	5,694	11	.....	7	6	12.6	.....	467.5	3	.....	2
Towns under 5,000	206,253	260	19	156	191	11.1	0.7	88.2	25	8	84

DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES

Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	Tuberculosis Other Forms	Cancer	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia—Lobar	Pneumonia—Broncho	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2	Puerperal Diseases	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Institutional Deaths	Non-resident Deaths
13	3	1	19	10	1	93	14	117	4	5	28	35	142	12	89	12	5	402	218
						3							4		2				1
						1							1						1
			4			11	2	8			4	4	14	1	11		1	44	8
1						1	1						3	1	1	1			
						1	1	2				1	1		1			11	8
			1					1				2	2		3		1	4	5
								3					1						1
2							1						1					1	1
				1		3	1	3					2						
								1				1			1				
			1					1	1		1				3			8	5
						1		1		2	1				1				1
						1							1						
4	1		2	2		8	2	27		1	4	8	15	4	17	4	3	105	41
								2	1										
								1			1					1			
				1		3		2			3		6		1			6	1
						2		1				2	2		1			19	18
1			1												1			1	6
						1					1		1						
			1	1	1	2	1	8			1		9		4			11	3
3		1	1			6	1	15			2	4	11	4	13	2		62	21
1			1			1		2	1			1	3		2			5	4
			2					3				1	1		2			4	1
	1			1		5	1	3			1		4		1			14	9
						9	1				2		2					9	8
						1							2						
						1				1			1		1			3	2
						5							1					5	4
				1				2					1						
																		3	1
						2		3	1			1	3		3	1		17	13
						2						1			1				1
													1						
								1					3						
				1		1		1		1		1	6					4	
								1											
			5			4	2	4			2	3	15	2	4			22	8
						1							1						1
								1				1	1					3	
						1		1			2							1	2
								1			1		1					4	2
	1					1						1	4		2			4	1
1													2						
				2		15		18			2	3	16		13	3		32	40

October—For Six Years

CONNECTICUT	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
BIRTHS *Birth Rate*	2741 26.8	2881 27.7	3017 26.7	3367 28.6	3037 24.8	2682 23.1
MARRIAGES *Marriage Rate*	1388 13.5	1571 15.1	1278 11.3	816 6.9	1517 12.4	1521 13.1
DEATHS *Death Rate*	1388 13.5	1409 13.5	1500 13.2	7518 63.9	1271 10.4	1307 11.2
COMMUNICABLE DIS.* DEATHS *Per cent to Total Deaths*	175 12.6	189 13.4	185 12.3	5428 72.2	169 13.2	157 12.0
DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR *Rate per 1000 Births*	295 108.1	265 89.6	277 88.4	592 190.9	216 76.2	234 80.6

*Infiuenza Included

Cases of Reportable Diseases

October 1920	Population	Typhoid Fever	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Tuberculosis Pulmonary	Other forms Tuberculosis	Pneumonia Lobar	Other Com. Diseases
State Total	1,394,276	62	285	279	282	410	11	9	164	22	51	369
NEW HAVEN CO.	419,262	20	13	124	97	131	6	1	58	5	6	115
New Haven	164,008	16		73	48	58	3		36	3		58
Waterbury	92,672		4	7	10	26	1	1	11	1	4	24
Meriden (city and town)	34,903		1	6	3	12			5		1	9
Ansonia	17,771	1	6		5		1		2	1	1	5
Orange (inc. West Haven)	16,889			1	3	4			1			8
Naugatuck	15,171		2	2		1						
Wallingford (town and boro)	12,054			4		5						
Milford	10,493			23		1						
Derby	11,357	2				1						
Hamden	8,753	1		3	12	16			1			3
Branford (town and boro)	6 658			3		3						3
Seymour	6,884				2	3	1					2
Towns under 5,000	21,652			2	14	1			2			3
FAIRFIELD CO	324,989	7	19	40	123	117	1		26	9	13	94
Bridgeport	145,674	2	12	21	52	38			11	8	13	44
Stamford (city and town)	40,635	1	3	5	8	2	1		5			10
Norwalk	27,925	1		1	6	8			1			5
Danbury (city and town)	22,325			1		1			1			1
Greenwich (town and boro)	22,414	1		3	17	49			2			5
Stratford	12,689			1	1	3						1
Fairfield	11,750				38	10						19
Shelton	9,626		4		1	1				1		1
Westport	5,158					2						6
Towns under 5,000	26,793	2		8		3			6			2
HARTFORD CO.	340,475	21	10	64	48	113	3	1	59	7	24	110
Hartford	140,051	11	1	20	21	55	1		24	4	6	27
New Britain	60,109	3	2	9	12	28	1	1	11	1	7	29
Bristol (city and town)	20,986		4	3	7	7			11	2	3	13
Manchester	18,614		2	1					1		1	17
Enfield	11,810	4	1	1					1			
East Hartford	11,829					1			2		2	
Southington (town and boro)	8,539			5	6	4	1		1		1	1
West Hartford	9,062	1			1	4						9
Windsor	5,694			1								1
Glastonbury	5,633											
Towns under 5,000	48,148	2		24	1	14			8		4	13
NEW LONDON CO.	105,358	3	2	29	7	23	1	5	11		2	24
Norwich (city and town)	29,760			2	2	3			2			5
New London	25,998		1	13	4	13	1		2			6
Stonington (town and boro)	10,292	1		1		3			2			5
Groton (town and boro)	9,368			2				5				1
Towns under 5,000	29,940	2	1	11	1	4			5		2	7
LITCHFIELD CO.	76,771	1		11	7	12			4		1	4
Torrington (town and boro)	22,324											2
Winchester (inc. Winsted)	9,036			7								
Plymouth	5,989			1	1	6			1			
Watertown	6,163				6	1						
Towns under 5,000	33,259	1		3		5			3		1	2
WINDHAM CO.	53,092	4	241	8		11		2	4	1	1	15
Windham (inc. Willimantic)	13,863			5								4
Putnam (city and town)	8,454	1	201					1				
Plainfield	7,988			1		2			1			1
Killingly (inc. Danielson)	8,261	1							2		1	3
Thompson	5,067	1	10	1				1				
Towns under 5,000	9,459	1	30	1		9			1	1		7
MIDDLESEX CO.	46,664	3		3		1			2		1	1
Middletown (city and town)	22,200	1		1					1			
Towns under 5,000	24,464	2		2		1			1		1	1
TOLLAND CO.	27,273	3				2					3	6
Vernon (inc. Rockville)	8,898					2						
Stafford (town and boro)	5,416											
Towns under 5,000	12,959	3									3	6

October 1920	Population Based on U. S. Census Est as of July 1, 1920	TOTALS				DEATH RATES			AGE GROUPS		
		Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	All Causes (per 1,000 population)	Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	Children under 1 year (per 1,000 births)	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	65 years and over
State of Connecticut	1,394,224	2682	84	1521	1307	11.2	0.8	80.6	234	65	411
Ansonia	17,771	30	3	17	8	5.4	.....	68.4	3	1	1
Branford	6,658	7	.....	11	5	9.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Bridgeport	145,674	342	14	157	144	11.8	1.2	96.1	36	11	20
Bristol	20,986	62	.....	18	11	6.2	0.6	105.2	5	.....	4
Danbury	22,325	34	1	17	27	14.5	1.6	49.1	2	2	10
Derby	11,354	50	1	17	10	10.5	.....	23.2	1	.....	2
East Hartford	11,829	11	.....	17	8	8.1	.....	208.1	3	1	3
Enfield	11,810	20	1	20	12	12.1	.....	187.5	5	.....	3
Fairfield	11,750	25	2	6	9	9.1	.....	46.5	1	.....	5
Glastonbury	5,633	5	.....	11	4	8.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Greenwich	22,414	38	1	33	15	8.0	.....	151.8	6	1	2
Groton	9,368	10	.....	8	5	6.4	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Hamden	8,753	14	.....	7	6	8.2	.....	71.4	1	.....	4
Hartford	140,051	359	13	213	159	13.6	0.5	115.2	38	8	50
Killingly	8,261	9	2	7	10	14.5	1.4	75.9	1	.....	5
Manchester	18,614	30	.....	16	4	2.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meriden	34,903	76	2	46	36	12.3	1.7	58.7	4	.....	19
Middletown	22,200	37	1	25	34	18.3	0.5	19.7	1	3	12
Milford	10,493	21	.....	8	9	10.2	.....	119.4	2	.....	2
Naugatuck	15,171	26	1	16	10	7.9	.....	122.4	3	1	2
New Britain	60,109	147	4	59	44	8.7	1.1	85.1	13	3	10
New Haven	164,008	321	6	217	146	10.6	0.9	62.8	23	5	43
New London	25,998	55	2	35	36	16.6	1.8	.....	.....	2	14
Norwalk	27,925	39	3	26	25	10.7	1.2	24.5	1	.....	9
Norwich	29,760	51	2	33	48	19.3	1.2	145.9	9	2	12
Orange	16,889	28	2	20	14	9.9	.....	37.2	1	1	3
Plainfield	7,988	12	.....	14	9	13.5	1.5	176.4	2	1	2
Plymouth	5,989	10	.....	5	4	8.0	.....	80.0	1	.....	3
Putnam	8,454	9	2	9	9	12.7	.....	165.8	3	1	1
Seymour	6,884	18	.....	5	6	10.4	.....	62.8	1	1	1
Shelton	9,626	9	.....	12	14	17.4	.....	109.5	2	2	.....
Southington	8,539	16	2	3	11	15.4	1.4	361.8	6	1	1
Stafford	5,416	12	.....	5	5	11.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Stamford	40,645	81	3	43	35	10.3	0.8	91.8	7	2	8
Stonington	10,292	18	.....	6	14	16.3	2.3	185.5	3	1	7
Stratford	12,689	29	.....	10	11	10.4	.....	200.6	5	.....	1
Thompson	5,067	6	.....	2	2	4.7	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Torrington	22,324	48	1	27	11	5.9	1.1	46.1	2	1	3
Vernon	8,898	11	.....	11	4	5.3	1.3	.....	.....	.....	3
Wallingford	12,054	18	.....	6	11	10.9	0.9	.....	.....	1	4
Waterbury	92,672	205	3	95	74	9.5	1.0	78.5	17	5	15
Watertown	6,163	8	.....	5	4	7.7	.....	103.4	1	.....	2
West Hartford	9 062	10	.....	8	15	19.8	2.6	145.4	2	1	6
Westport	5 153	7	.....	5	10	23.2	.....	169.0	1	.....	4
Winchester	9,036	22	1	8	10	13.2	.....	63.1	1	.....	5
Windham	13,863	34	.....	11	14	12.1	0.9	98.6	3	.....	8
Windsor	5,694	11	.....	8	1	2.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Towns under 5,000	206,253	241	11	163	194	11.2	0.6	63.5	18	5	90

DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES

Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	Tuberculosis—Other Forms	Cancer	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia—Lobar	Pneumonia—Broncho	Diarrhœa and Enteritis under 2	Puerperal Diseases	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Institutional Deaths	Non-resident Deaths
9	5	4	11	14	7	102	21	120	1	4	26	53	85	11	83	16	6	397	219
	1							1					2	1					
								2							1				1
1		1	1	2		12	5	10		3	3	6	14	1	17			57	12
												2							
				1		3		6							1	1		7	7
1					1						1		1		2			5	3
				1															1
								4					5						
				1								1	1						1
															1				
			1	1				2					2		2			7	2
										1								1	
								1				1	1						
1				1	1	5	4	7			2	10	15	2	9	1		90	46
						1		2					1					1	
					1	3		5			1	1		1	2	1		5	3
			1			1		3			1	8						20	18
		1				1		2				1			2				2
		1						2					1		1				
			1	1	1	4		5					2	1	5			6	3
1		1	3	1		8	4	20			1	3	7		10	1	1	61	19
			1			2		6			1	1		1	1	1	1	10	5
1				1	1	3		2					1		3		1	6	2
					1	10	2	4				1	2	1	3	1		19	12
						7						1			1			7	8
						1		1			2		2						1
												1							
	3														1			1	1
				1				2											
						8					1				1			8	8
			1								1		2		1				1
1																		2	1
						2	1	4			2	1	2		1	1		15	10
						2							2						
								1				1	1				1		1
								1					1					1	
						1	1						2		2	1		3	
						1						1							
				1		2		1							1			2	1
	1		1			7	2	4			3	2	8	1	3	1		20	5
								1											
						2		1				4	2					9	
				1				1					1					4	2
														1		3		4	4
						1		1				1			2			6	2
3			1	1	1	15	2	18			7	6	7	1	10	4	2	20	37

Laboratory Report October, 1920

Diagnostic Division

	+	—	?	Total
Typhoid	13	54	2	69
Paratyphoid A	.....	69	.....	69
Paratyphoid B	.....	69	.....	69
Diphtheria:				795
Diagnosis	132	339	.....	
Release	106	218	.....	
Diphtheria carriers:				202
Diagnosis	12	190	.....	
Release	.....	.....	.....	
Diphtheria virulence	1	5	.....	6
Tuberculosis	24	85	.....	109
Syphilis	242	774	87	1103
Gonorrhoea	17	56	.....	73
Glanders	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pneumonia	.....	.....	.....	2
Type 1	.....	.....	.....	
Type 2	.....	.....	.....	
Type 3	.....	.....	.....	
Type 4	2	.....	.....	
Malaria	.....	7	.....	7
Rabies	.....	.....	.....	.....
Feces for typhoid	.....	23	.....	23
Special	1	2	.....	3
Total	550	1891	89	2530

Chemical Division

Water	83
Sewage	0
Milk	199
Total	282

Other Reportable Diseases

October, 1920

Chicken Pox	62
Conjunctivitis Inf	1
Dysentery	3
German Measles	1
Influenza	24
Lethargic Encephalitis	1
Malaria	2
Mumps	66
Tetanus	3
Trachoma	2
Gonorrhoea	97
Syphilis	107
	369

November—For Six Years

CONNECTICUT	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
BIRTHS *Birth Rate*	2564 25.1	2979 28.7	3026 26.7	2704 23.0	2864 23.5	2442 21.0
MARRIAGES *Marriage Rate*	1283 12.6	1559 15.0	1255 11.1	909 7.7	1483 12.2	1363 11.7
DEATHS *Death Ra'e*	1327 13.0	1534 14.8	1456 12.9	2566 21.8	1304 10.7	1359 11.7
COMMUNICABLE DIS.* DEATHS *Per Cent to Total Deaths*	188 14.2	180 11.7	216 14.8	1203 46.8	175 13.4	185 13.6
DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR *Rate per 1000 Births*	219 80.3	244 82.6	228 72.8	291 93.8	206 72.7	248 86.8

*Influenza Included

Cases of Reportable Diseases

November 1920	Population	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Tuberculosis Pulmonary	Tuberculosis Other forms	Pneumonia Lobar	Other Com. Diseases
State Total	1,394,276	45	390	476	343	574	6	10	166	14	65	805
NEW HAVEN CO.	419,262	23	26	163	140	179	1	4	60	5	13	263
New Haven	164,008	19	2	74	68	73			31	4		153
Waterbury	92,672	2	3	9	5	33		4	18	1	4	52
Meriden (city and town)	34,903			27	6	14	1		3		4	12
Ansonia	17,771	1	9	2	4	5			1			8
Orange (inc. West Haven)	16,889	1		4	4	9			1			2
Naugatuck	15,171			2								
Wallingford (town and boro)	12,054			8		4			1		3	6
Milford	10,493		11	10					2		1	14
Derby	11,354			3		1						
Hamden	8,753		1	13	23	7			1		1	
Branford (town and boro)	6,658			7		4			1			
Seymour	6,884				2	1			1			7
Towns under 5,000	21,652			4	30	28						9
FAIRFIELD CO.	324,989	3	8	89	67	131	3	3	36	1	20	151
Bridgeport	145,674	1	5	40	39	52	2		18		15	49
Stamford (city and town)	40,635			11	6	4	1		6		2	17
Norwalk	27,925		1	3	1	18			3			20
Danbury (city and town)	22,325			3	1	5		1				6
Greenwich (town and boro)	22,414			1	3	28			1		2	8
Stratford	12,689	1		10	3	3			3	1		1
Fairfield	11,750			5	12	5						18
Shelton	9,626			11		2		1	1		1	2
Westport	5,158			2		7			2			
Towns under 5,000	26,793	1	2	3	2	7		1	2			30
HARTFORD CO.	340,475	6	25	128	47	180	1		49	6	26	296
Hartford	140,051	2	1	55	18	80			17	2	8	163
New Britain	60,109	1	16	25	21	57			22	1	6	59
Bristol (city and town)	20,986	2			1	13			4	3	2	13
Manchester	18,614			1		1			1		3	27
Enfield	11,810			4		4						1
East Hartford	11,829			5		2			1		2	2
Southington (town and boro)	8,539			5	6	2						3
West Hartford	9,062			6		5						6
Windsor	5,694			2		1						
Glastonbury	5,633											
Towns under 5,000	48,148	1	8	25	1	15	1		4		5	22
NEW LONDON CO.	105,358	4	11	23	52	39			13		2	33
Norwich (city and town)	29,760	1		1	1	9			3			4
New London	25,998		1	18	42	9			5			11
Stonington (town and boro)	10,292			1		4						4
Groton (town and boro)	9,368	1		3	8	2						3
Towns under 5,000	29,940	2	10		1	15			5		1	11
LITCHFIELD CO.	76,771	3	1	55	28	22			4	1	1	25
Torrington (town and boro)	22,324			33		2						4
Winchester (inc. Winsted)	9,036			14								3
Plymouth	5,989			3	2	14			1			
Watertown	6,163				6	4			3		1	1
Towns under 5,000	33,259	3	1	5	20	2				1		17
WINDHAM CO.	53,092	2	316	7		17		3	2		2	18
Windham (inc. Willimantic)	13,863			1		4			1		1	4
Putnam (city and town)	8,454		262					2				1
Plainfield	7,988	2		2		12						
Killingly (inc. Danielson)	8,261		1									8
Thompson	5,067		19	2				1	1			
Towns under 5,000	9,459		34	2		1					1	5
MIDDLESEX CO.	46,664	3	3	4	9	6			2	1	1	10
Middletown (city and town)	22,200	2		2		2			1			8
Towns under 5,000	24,464	1	3	2	9	4			1	1	1	2
TOLLAND CO.	27,273	1		7			1					9
Vernon (inc. Rockville)	8,898						1					
Stafford (town and boro)	5,416											
Towns under 5,000	12,959	1		7								9

Laboratory Report November, 1920

Diagnostic Division

	+	—	?	Total
Typhoid	8	53	5	66
Paratyphoid A	.....	65	1	66
Paratyphoid B	.....	65	1	66
Diphtheria:				1496
Diagnosis	208	626	.....	
Release	244	418	.....	
Diphtheria carriers:				2285
Diagnosis	196	1891	.....	
Release	46	152	.....	
Diphtheria virulence	2	1	.....	3
Tuberculosis	21	101	.....	122
Syphilis	204	682	54	940
Gonorrhoea	9	73	.....	82
Glanders	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pneumonia	.....	.....	.....	5
Type 1	.....	.....	.....	
Type 2	1	.....	.....	
Type 3	.....	.....	.....	
Type 4	4	.....	.....	
Malaria	.....	5	.....	5
Rabies	1	1	.....	2
Feces for typhoid	.....	11	.....	11
Special	.....	4	.....	4
Total	944	4148	61	5153

Chemical Division

Water	74
Sewage	0
Milk	126
	200

Other Reportable Diseases

November, 1920

Chicken Pox	109
Dysentery (bacillary)	2
German Measles	8
Influenza	74
Lethargic Encephalitis	1
Mumps	111
Septic Sore Throat	1
Tetanus	1
Gonorrhoea	118
Syphilis	380
	805

Births, Marriages and Deaths

November 1920	Population Based in U. S. Census Est as of July 1, 1920	TOTALS				DEATH RATES			AGE GROUPS		
		Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	All Causes (per 1,000 population)	Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	Children under 1 year (per 1,000 births)	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	65 years and over
State of Connecticut	1,394,224	2442	106	1363	1359	11.7	0.9	86.8	248	69	413
Ansonia	17,771	35	3	13	10	6.8	2.0	68.4	3	1	.....
Branford	6,658	8	.....	4	7	12.6	3.6	103.4	1	.....	1
Bridgeport	145,674	289	16	137	139	11.5	0.6	72.0	27	9	32
Bristol	20,986	40	6	16	20	11.4	.....	147.3	7	.....	8
Danbury	22,325	37	1	23	33	17.7	0.5	122.9	5	1	11
Derby	11,354	41	2	20	15	15.9	2.1	93.0	4	.....	4
East Hartford	11,829	18	2	11	4	4.1	.....	69.3	1	1	2
Enfield	11,810	33	1	18	8	8.1	.....	37.5	1	.....	4
Fairfield	11,750	17	.....	5	6	6.1	.....	46.5	1	.....	1
Glastonbury	5,633	4	.....	6	7	14.9	2.1	.....	.....	.....	5
Greenwich	22,414	32	2	28	20	10.7	.....	50.6	2	1	9
Groton	9,368	10	.....	5	7	8.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hamden	8,753	19	.....	5	6	8.2	.....	142.9	2	.....	3
Hartford	140,051	325	13	181	177	15.2	0.9	100.1	33	9	35
Killingly	8,261	14	.....	8	7	10.2	.....	75.9	1	1	4
Manchester	18,614	27	.....	7	12	7.7	0.6	.....	.....	.....	8
Meriden	34,903	61	2	43	21	7.2	0.7	73.4	5	1	6
Middletown	22,200	41	2	18	38	20.5	1.1	118.6	6	1	17
Milford	10,493	13	1	5	7	8.0	.....	59.7	1	.....	4
Naugatuck	15,171	14	1	19	10	7.9	1.6	81.6	2	2	4
New Britain	60,109	132	6	54	52	10.4	0.6	117.8	18	8	7
New Haven	164,008	313	11	164	158	11.6	0.9	76.5	28	9	50
New London	25,998	48	3	29	19	8.8	.....	64.0	4	1	1
Norwalk	27,925	44	2	32	31	13.3	2.6	122.6	5	.....	13
Norwich	29,760	44	2	28	33	13.3	0.4	81.1	5	1	15
Orange	16,889	21	.....	8	29	20.6	2.8	37.3	1	1	7
Plainfield	7,988	12	.....	7	5	7.5	1.5	264.7	3	.....	1
Plymouth	5,989	7	.....	1	6	12.0	2.0	160.0	2	1	.....
Putnam	8,454	24	.....	15	15	21.3	1.4	221.1	4	1	3
Seymour	6,884	16	.....	4	3	5.2	.....	62.8	1	1	1
Shelton	9,626	11	2	9	13	16.2	1.2	109.6	2	.....	2
Southington	8,539	15	.....	8	2	2.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Stafford	5,416	10	.....	4	4	8.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Stamford	40,645	84	6	49	39	11.5	0.3	104.9	8	4	9
Stonington	10,292	18	.....	9	4	4.7	.....	61.9	1	.....	1
Stratford	12,689	17	2	14	14	13.2	1.9	280.9	7	1	2
Thompson	5,067	13	1	4	6	14.2	2.3	545.4	5	.....	.....
Torrington	22,324	42	1	19	23	12.4	1.1	92.1	4	2	8
Vernon	8,898	10	.....	12	8	10.8	1.3	98.4	1	.....	5
Wallingford	12,054	10	.....	16	7	7.0	3.0	51.7	1	.....	4
Waterbury	92,672	178	10	116	86	11.1	0.7	64.7	14	8	17
Watertown	6,163	7	.....	7	3	5.8	.....	103.4	1	.....	2
West Hartford	9,062	10	.....	4	12	15.9	1.3	436.3	6	.....	3
Westport	5,158	7	.....	4	8	18.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Winchester	9,036	15	.....	3	13	17.3	.....	126.3	2	1	6
Windham	13,863	30	1	18	13	11.3	.....	65.8	2	.....	3
Windsor	5,694	7	.....	5	2	4.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Towns under 5,000	206,253	219	7	148	197	11.5	0.9	77.9	21	3	87

for the Month of November 1920

DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES																			
Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	Tuberculosis—Other Forms	Cancer	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia—Lobar	Pneumonia—Broncho	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2	Puerperal Diseases	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Institutional Deaths	Non-resident Deaths
12	6	4	10	23	21	104	15	102	3	2	57	81	36	10	96	16	3	386	195
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
1	1	.....	2	5	1	7	2	17	1	.....	9	9	3	2	8	3	2	49	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	6	.....	1	11	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	6	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	7	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	1	5	6	10	1	15	1	.....	7	9	3	3	15	1	.....	91	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	5	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	8	1	.....	1	1	.....	24	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	1	8	2	.....	5	1	.....	6	1
3	.....	.....	4	.....	1	9	4	11	1	.....	12	10	3	.....	8	1	.....	61	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	8	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	2
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	4	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....	7	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	10	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	2
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	4	.....	.....	15	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	2	.....	.....	4	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5	2	2	.....	.....	1	6	4	2	10	3	.....	25	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	9	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	6	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	1	1	.....	3	3	20	.....	15	.....	.....	8	5	2	.....	15	2	.....	19	29

December—For Six Years

CONNECTICUT ..	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
BIRTHS	2586	2895	3009	2745	2991	2586
Birth Rate	25.3	27.9	26.6	23.4	24.5	22.3
MARRIAGES	684	752	910	614	822	781
Marriage Rate	6.7	7.2	8.1	5.2	6.7	6.7
DEATHS	1615	1839	1610	2421	1529	1439
Death Rate	15.8	17.7	14.3	20.6	12.5	12.4
COMMUNICABLE DIS.* DEATHS	228	233	227	951	187	177
Per cent to Total Deaths	14.1	12.6	14.1	39.2	12.2	12.3
DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR	210	276	252	279	225	220
Rate per 1000 births	77.0	93.4	80.4	89.9	79.4	77.6

*Influenza Included

Cases of Reportable Diseases

December 1920	Population	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Tuberculosis Pulmonary	Tuberculosis Other Forms	Pneumonia Lobar	Other Com. Diseases
State Total	1,394,276	40	252	683	415	575	4	.....	176	18	148	902
NEW HAVEN CO.	419,262	11	44	272	97	173	1	.....	75	5	42	181
New Haven	164,008	7	4	113	43	79	.....	.....	43	2	2	89
Waterbury	92,672	1	2	30	4	23	.....	.....	16	1	24	31
Meriden (city and town)	34,903	.....	2	80	2	19	1	.....	7	.....	6	10
Ansonia	17,771	.....	18	1	.....	6	.....	.....	1	1	.....	5
Orange (inc. West Haven)	16,889	1	1	9	9	12	.....	.....	3	.....	2	3
Naugatuck	15,171	1	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Wallingford (town and boro)	12,054	.....	.....	7	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Milford	10,493	1	11	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Derby	11,354	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Hamden	8,752	.....	.....	6	18	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Branford (town and boro)	6,658	.....	.....	2	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Seymour	6,884	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	21,652	.....	2	16	18	14	.....	.....	2	1	7	18
FAIRFIELD CO.	324,989	6	14	115	82	135	3	.....	34	4	42	236
Bridgeport	145,674	2	6	60	43	45	1	.....	16	3	22	56
Stamford (city and town)	40,697	1	.....	29	27	.....	1	.....	9	.....	2	44
Norwalk	27,925	1	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	2	.....	1	7
Danbury (city and town)	22,325	.....	.....	9	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Greenwich (town and boro	22,414	.....	3	6	.....	26	.....	.....	2	.....	4	6
Stratford	12,689	.....	.....	4	.....	8	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1
Fairfield	11,750	1	.....	1	8	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6
Shelton	9,626	.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	2	.....	1	12
Westport	5,158	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	26,793	1	5	4	.....	12	.....	.....	1	1	11	99
HARTFORD CO.	340,475	8	138	125	67	154	.....	.....	41	8	48	414
Hartford	140,051	3	10	30	40	50	.....	.....	16	5	20	255
New Britain	60,109	1	75	31	6	42	.....	.....	14	1	11	39
Bristol (city and town)	20,986	.....	15	1	.....	27	.....	.....	7	2	7	23
Manchester	18,614	.....	8	4	11	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	30
Enfield	11,810	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Hartford	11,829	1	.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10
Southington (town and boro)	8,539	.....	.....	5	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
West Hartford	9,062	1	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12
Windsor	5,694	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glastonbury	5,633	.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	48,148	1	27	41	7	26	.....	.....	2	.....	2	43
NEW LONDON CO.	105,358	8	22	47	114	45	.....	.....	12	1	12	32
Norwich (city and town)	29,760	5	.....	9	1	16	.....	.....	2	.....	3	4
New London	25,998	.....	1	22	67	15	.....	.....	3	1	6	9
Stonington (town and boro)	10,292	1	6	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4
Groton (town and boro)	9,368	.....	11	5	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Towns under 5,000	29,940	2	4	9	35	10	.....	.....	5	.....	1	14
LITCHFIELD CO.	76,771	1	2	104	1	28	.....	.....	7	.....	2	13
Torrington (town and boro)	22,324	.....	.....	76	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winchester (inc. Winsted)	9,036	.....	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth	5,989	.....	.....	1	.....	9	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3
Watertown	6,169	.....	.....	1	1	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Towns under 5,000	33,259	1	1	16	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	1	7
WINDHAM CO.	53,092	4	20	7	2	16	.....	.....	2	.....	1	13
Windham (inc. Willimantic)	13,863	.....	.....	2	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Putnam (city and town)	8,454	.....	19	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Plainfield	7,988	4	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Killingly (inc. Danielson)	8,261	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thompson	5,067	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Towns under 5,000	9,459	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6
MIDDLESEX CO.	46,664	.....	10	5	44	14	.....	.....	3	.....	1	8
Middletown (city and town)	22,200	.....	7	3	13	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6
Towns under 5,000	24,46	.....	3	2	31	10	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2
TOLLAND CO.	27,273	2	1	8	8	10	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	5
Vernon (inc. Rockville)	8,898	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Stafford (town and boro)	5,416	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	12,959	2	1	7	8	10	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5

December 1920

	Population Based on U. S. Census Est as of July 1, 1920	TOTALS				DEATH RATES			AGE GROUPS		
		Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	All Causes (per 1,00 population)	Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population	Children under 1 year (per 1,000 births)	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	65 years and over
State of Connecticut	1,394,224	2586	106	781	1439	12.4	0.9	77.6	220	72	466
Ansonia	17,771	26	1	8	16	10.8	2.7	91.3	4	.....	3
Branford	6,658	5	.....	4	6	10.8	1.8	206.8	2	.....	2
Bridgeport	145,674	344	14	94	150	12.4	0.8	74.7	28	8	30
Bristol	20,986	49	2	7	29	16.6	1.1	231.5	11	.....	10
Danbury	22,325	43	1	7	20	10.8	1.1	73.8	3	.....	10
Derby	11,354	24	1	3	15	15.9	1.1	93.0	4	.....	4
East Hartford	11,829	16	3	8	11	11.2	1.0	.....	.....	.....	6
Enfield	11,810	24	.....	11	5	5.1	.....	37.5	1	.....	3
Fairfield	11,750	22	.....	4	17	17.4	1.0	139.5	3	2	4
Glastonbury	5,633	6	.....	2	5	10.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Greenwich	22,414	39	3	26	21	11.2	1.1	126.6	5	.....	7
Groton	9,368	7	1	5	9	11.5	1.3	111.1	2	.....	5
Hamden	8,753	15	1	2	6	8.2	.....	142.8	2	.....	4
Hartford	140,051	310	15	114	176	15.1	0.6	97.0	32	6	49
Killingly	8,261	16	1	7	4	5.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Manchester	18,614	14	.....	15	14	9.0	0.6	92.3	3	2	4
Meriden	34,903	58	1	16	39	13.4	1.7	88.1	6	1	13
Middletown	22,200	36	1	6	48	25.9	0.5	79.1	4	3	19
Milford	10,493	14	.....	1	8	9.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Naugatuck	15,171	25	2	7	12	9.5	0.8	40.8	1	.....	4
New Britain	60,109	160	7	27	63	12.6	0.9	78.6	12	8	17
New Haven	164,008	322	17	112	189	13.8	0.8	62.9	23	7	56
New London	25,998	70	2	31	21	9.7	0.9	48.0	3	1	6
Norwalk	27,925	41	1	13	19	8.2	0.4	122.6	5	.....	5
Norwich	29,760	56	2	25	38	15.3	0.8	64.8	4	1	14
Orange	16,889	29	1	5	19	13.5	.....	111.8	3	.....	4
Plainfield	7,988	12	.....	3	5	7.5	.....	264.7	3	.....	1
Plymouth	5,989	13	.....	1	1	2.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Putnam	8,454	10	.....	6	15	21.3	2.8	55.2	1	1	5
Seymour	6,884	15	1	4	4	6.9	.....	125.6	2	1	1
Shelton	9,626	20	2	1	16	19.9	2.4	.....	.....	.....	3
Southington	8,539	11	.....	4	7	9.8	2.8	60.3	1	1	2
Stafford	5,416	14	.....	3	5	11.1	.....	100.8	1	.....	2
Stamford	40,645	77	3	27	38	11.2	1.2	78.6	6	2	12
Stonington	10,292	15	1	6	5	5.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Stratford	12,689	22	.....	3	13	12.3	.....	160.5	4	2	1
Thompson	5,067	10	.....	3	2	4.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Torrington	22,324	47	2	12	11	5.9	1.6	46.1	2	2	2
Vernon	8,898	13	.....	5	3	4.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Wallingford	12,054	22	1	1	13	12.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Waterbury	92,672	198	8	43	83	10.7	0.6	83.1	18	5	18
Watertown	6,163	12	.....	2	8	15.6	.....	310.3	3	2	2
West Hartford	9,062	14	.....	2	13	17.2	.....	145.4	2	1	6
Westport	5,158	3	.....	5	5	11.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Winchester	9,036	14	.....	8	7	9.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Windham	13,863	33	2	5	7	6.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Windsor	5,694	5	.....	2	4	8.4	2.1	.....	.....	.....	3
Towns under 5,000	206,253	235	9	75	214	12.5	0.9	54.9	16	16	99

for the Month of December 1920

DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES																			
Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	Tuberculosis—Other Forms	Cancer	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia—Lobar	Pneumonia—Broncho	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2	Puerperal Diseases	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Institutional Deaths	Non-resident Deaths
6	1	1	11	30	19	103	12	122	5	1	92	75	18	8	94	7	3	426	209
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	9	2	12	.....	.....	6	11	3	2	9	.....	.....	57	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	6	4
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	7	2	16	.....	.....	17	6	3	.....	14	2	2	97	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	5	.....	2	1	.....	3	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	8	2
.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	4	1	4	.....	.....	2	10	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	31	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	1	5	.....	.....	4	5	1	1	4	.....	.....	17	2
1	.....	.....	2	2	1	8	2	26	2	.....	15	7	.....	.....	14	1	.....	68	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3	4
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	1	3	.....	.....	3	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	17	9
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	2
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	9	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	3	1	.....	2	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	13	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	.....	5	.....	.....	10	4	1	.....	7	.....	.....	31	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	4	3	18	1	18	1	1	12	7	2	.....	13	1	.....	22	34

Laboratory Report December, 1920

Diagnostic Division

	+	—	?	Total
Typhoid	20	135	.....	155
Paratyphoid A	.....	155	.....	155
Paratyphoid B	.....	155	.....	155
Diphtheria				2116
Diagnosis	280	868	.....	
Release	322	646	.....	
Diphtheria carriers:				1573
Diagnosis	189	1141	.....	
Release	71	172	.....	
Diphtheria virulence	13	11	.....	24
Tuberculosis	28	106	.....	134
Syphilis	202	931	71	1204
Gonorrhoea	10	40	.....	50
Glanders	.....	.....	1	1
Pneumonia	.....	1	.....	5
Type 1	.....	.....	.....	
Type 2	1	.....	.....	
Type 3	.....	.....	.....	
Type 4	3	.....	.....	
Malaria	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rabies	1	4	.....	5
Feces for typhoid	.....	12	.....	12
Special	1	6	.....	7
Total	1141	4383	72	5596

Chemical Division

Water	61
Sewage	4
Milk	146
	211

Other Communicable Diseases

December, 1920

Chicken Pox	175
Conjunctivitis Inf.	1
German Measles	17
Influenza	65
Lethargic Encephalitis	1
Mumps	247
Septic Sore Throat	2
Trachoma	5
Trichinosis	2
Gonorrhoea	166
Syphilis	221
	902

State of Connecticut Health Bulletin

Vol. 35 January-December, 1921. Nos. 1-12

Statistical Bulletin

This Issue Contains

Statistics for January to December, 1921.

Births.

Deaths.

Marriages.

Laboratory Reports.

Incidence of Reportable Diseases.

"For a Clean State and a Healthy People"

ISSUED BY
State Department of Health
HARTFORD

Application has been made to enter this bulletin as second-class matter in the Post Office at Hartford, Conn.

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ALL CORRESPONDENCE, except for laboratory outfits, should be directed to THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, STATE CAPITOL, HARTFORD.

CONNECTICUT

HEALTH BULLETIN

Vol. 35 JANUARY—DECEMBER, 1921 Nos. 1-12

Issued Monthly by the

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

John T. Black, M. D., Commissioner, Editor

January—For Six Years

CONNECTICUT	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
BIRTHS	2751	3571	3132	2793	2966	2856
Birth Rate	25.6	31.6	26.7	22.9	25.5	24.1
MARRIAGES	996	1112	902	808	987	947
Marriage Rate	9.3	9.8	7.7	6.6	8.5	7.9
DEATHS	2170	2305	1865	2424	1830	1530
Death Rate	20.2	20.4	15.9	19.9	15.8	12.9
COMMUNICABLE DIS.* DEATHS	428	351	281	988	346	213
Per Cent to total Deaths	19.7	15.2	15.1	40.8	18.9	13.9
DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR	272	300	318	315	254	257
Rate per 1000 births	92.1	95.8	102.5	111.1	89.5	90.9

*Influenza Included

Cases of Reportable Diseases

January 1921	Population	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis Other forms	Pneumonia Lobar	Other Com. Diseases
State Total	1,420,576	8	571	630	446	435	6	2	189	11	135	890
NEW HAVEN CO.	42,255	3	62	225	89	139	5	.....	55	3	41	252
New Haven	166,986	.....	7	137	33	70	1	.....	31	2	1	126
Waterbury	94,584	.....	7	43	2	12	3	.....	14	1	13	48
Meriden (city and town)	35,180	.....	1	73	3	15	1	.....	1	.....	13	15
Ansonia	18,027	.....	20	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	4
Orange (inc. West Haven)	17,439	.....	1	11	8	3	.....	.....	5	.....	1	4
Naugatuck	15,410	1	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Wallingford (town and boro)	12,141	.....	21	3	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Milford	11,093	.....	.....	17	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Derby	11,585	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamden	9,037	.....	.....	16	15	8	.....	.....	1	.....	3	2
Branford (town and boro)	6,716	.....	.....	5	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Seymour	7,089	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	22,089	2	2	14	27	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	28
FAIRFIELD CO.	332,619	1	19	95	67	89	1	2	35	4	31	192
Bridgeport	149,947	1	9	43	42	38	1	1	21	1	16	71
Stamford (city and town)	41,790	.....	1	19	6	1	.....	.....	5	2	.....	49
Norwalk	28,288	.....	1	1	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4
Danbury (city and town)	22,325	.....	.....	3	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Greenwich (town and boro)	22,997	.....	2	5	.....	9	.....	.....	1	1	7	17
Stratford	13,371	.....	.....	7	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Fairfield	12,300	.....	3	2	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	11
Shelton	9,927	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2
Westport	5,245	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Towns under 5,000	**26,953**	.....	**2**	**12**	**13**	**9**	.....	.....	3	.....	1	35
HARTFORD CO.	349,290	3	394	98	132	153	.....	.....	40	2	49	322
Hartford	144,080	.....	20	30	56	57	.....	.....	9	1	17	182
New Britain	61,695	1	217	22	13	54	.....	.....	16	1	16	65
Bristol (city and town)	21,719	.....	5	5	1	7	.....	.....	11	.....	3	9
Manchester	19,100	.....	2	3	7	1	.....	.....	2	.....	4	34
Enfield	12,015	2	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Hartford	12,190	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Southington (town and boro)	8,737	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
West Hartford	9,478	.....	1	3	15	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11
Windsor	5,842	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glastonbury	5,714	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	48,817	.....	149	28	39	21	.....	.....	1	.....	5	20
NEW LONDON CO.	106,675	.....	21	25	92	22	.....	.....	15	1	.....	58
Norwich (city and town)	29,911	.....	1	5	16	8	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	15
New London	26,619	.....	1	10	74	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	12
Stonington (town and boro)	10,403	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	5	1	.....	16
Groton (town and boro)	9,648	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Towns under 5,000	30,288	.....	16	8	1	10	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	11
LITCHFIELD CO.	77,189	.....	8	49	2	15	.....	.....	4	1	4	32
Torrington (town and boro)	22,860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Winchester (inc. Winsted)	9,071	.....	.....	13	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Plymouth	6,084	.....	1	4	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Watertown	6,389	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7
Towns under 5,000	33,382	.....	5	32	1	5	.....	.....	4	.....	2	21
WINDHAM CO.	53,504	1	13	13	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	20
Windham (inc. Willimantic)	13,985	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Putnam (city and town)	8,569	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Plainfield	8,112	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Killingly (inc. Danielson)	8,427	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Thompson	5,093	.....	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Towns under 5,000	**9,462**	.....	**2**	**4**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**10**
MIDDLESEX CO.	46,691	.....	51	20	64	6	.....	.....	39	.....	6	12
Middletown (city and town)	22,342	.....	19	11	24	5	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	5
Towns under 5,000)	24,545	.....	32	9	40	1	.....	.....	1	.....	6	7
TOLLAND CO.	27,333	.....	3	4	.....	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Vernon (inc. Rockville)	8,898	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Stafford (town and boro)	5,433	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	13,053	.....	2	3	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

Laboratory Report January 1921

Diagnostic Division

	+	—	?	Total
Typhoid	1	72	.....	73
Paratyphoid A	.....	73	.....	73
Paratyphoid B	.....	73	.....	73
Diphtheria:				2200
Diagnosis	252	978	.....	
Release	320	650	.....	
Diphtheria carriers:				1267
Diagnosis	91	1047	.....	
Release	21	108	.....	
Diphtheria virulence	6	7	.....	13
Tuberculosis	20	94	.....	114
Syphilis	190	837	75	1102
Gonorrhoea	8	56	.....	64
Glanders	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pneumonia	.....	2	.....	3
Type I	.....	.....	.....	
Type II	.....	.....	.....	
Type III	.....	.....	.....	
Type IV	1	.....	.....	
Malaria	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rabies	.....	.....	.....	.....
Feces for typhoid	3	22	.....	25
Urine for typhoid	2	17	.....	19
Special	.....	2	.....	2
Total	915	4038	75	5028

Chemical Division

Water	51
Sewage	2
Milk	196
	249

Other Reportable Diseases

January, 1921

Chickenpox	226
Conjunctivitis Inf.	8
Epidemic Encephalitis	3
German Measles	4
Impetigo Contagiosa	2
Influenza	56
Mumps	266
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3
Septic Sore Throat	1
Small-pox	1
Tetanus	2
Trachoma	2
Trichinosis	13
Gonorrhoea	106
Syphilis	197
	890

January 1921	Population Based on U. S. Census Est. as of July 1, 1921	TOTALS				DEATH RATES			AGE GROUPS		
		Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	All Causes (per 1,000 population	Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population	Children under 1 year (Per 1,000 births)	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	65 years and over
State of Connecticut	1,420,576	2856	104	947	1530	12.9	1.0	90.9	257	72	538
Ansonia	18,027	43	1	11	13	8.7	1.3	107.6	4	.....	4
Branford	6,716	6	1	3	4	7.1	5.4	.....	.....	.....	2
Bridgeport	149,947	347	13	152	149	11.9	1.0	86.1	30	16	38
Bristol	21,719	60	5	10	16	8.8	.....	111.9	6	2	5
Danbury	22,325	28	.....	7	16	8.6	0.5	42.7	2	2	5
Derby	11,585	49	1	7	8	8.3	2.1	22.3	1	.....	3
East Hartford	12,190	19	1	7	12	11.8	.....	64.5	1	.....	6
Enfield	12,015	25	4	9	10	9.9	1.0	98.6	3	.....	2
Fairfield	12,300	20	.....	4	7	6.8	.....	.....	.....	2	4
Glastonbury	5,714	13	.....	2	6	12.6	4.2	.....	.....	.....	4
Greenwich	22,997	52	1	64	19	9.9	.....	24.2	1	.....	8
Groton	9,648	13	.....	3	12	14.9	1.2	.....	.....	.....	7
Hamden	9,037	14	.....	5	5	6.6	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Hartford	144,080	340	13	112	157	13.1	0.5	65.6	23	4	49
Killingly	8,427	16	.....	5	7	9.9	1.4	.....	.....	.....	6
Manchester	19,100	38	1	10	16	10.1	0.6	171.9	5	.....	7
Meriden	35,180	72	1	22	46	15.7	1.4	84.8	6	2	18
Middletown	22,342	48	3	8	35	18.7	0.5	111.1	6	.....	15
Milford	11,093	18	.....	5	7	7.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Naugatuck	15,410	8	.....	7	10	7.8	1.6	129.9	3	.....	2
New Britain	61,695	181	11	44	67	13.0	1.4	149.7	22	4	17
New Haven	166,986	345	15	116	183	13.2	0.5	68.2	24	10	65
New London	26,619	49	2	29	29	13.1	1.4	47.4	3	.....	9
Norwalk	28,288	57	2	21	41	17.4	2.1	84.5	4	1	13
Norwich	29,911	68	2	19	55	22.1	2.1	141.4	9	2	25
Orange	17,439	36	1	11	25	17.2	1.4	68.5	2	2	3
Plainfield	8,112	14	.....	2	5	7.4	.....	83.9	1	.....	2
Plymouth	6,084	9	.....	4	6	11.8	1.9	82.2	1	.....	2
Putnam	8,569	13	.....	9	10	14.0	2.8	112.1	2	.....	3
Seymour	7,089	19	1	4	12	20.3	.....	206.8	3	.....	5
Shelton	9,927	15	.....	5	19	22.9	.....	67.0	1	1	.....
Southington	8,737	12	.....	4	9	12.4	.....	116.5	2	.....	3
Stafford	5,433	10	.....	4	4	8.8	.....	192.0	2	.....	2
Stamford	41,790	62	4	31	61	17.5	1.1	183.9	16	2	13
Stonington	10,403	17	.....	6	10	11.5	1.2	101.2	2	.....	7
Stratford	13,371	21	1	9	7	6.3	.....	.....	.....	1	5
Thompson	5,093	7	.....	3	12	28.3	.....	315.7	3	.....	7
Torrington	22,860	45	1	11	31	16.3	0.5	101.0	5	1	6
Vernon	8,898	9	.....	6	8	10.8	.....	285.7	3	.....	3
Wallingford	12,141	21	1	4	12	11.9	1.9	111.6	2	.....	4
Waterbury	94,584	247	5	57	78	9.9	1.0	97.3	21	7	14
Watertown	6,389	11	.....	.....	5	9.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Hartford	9,478	10	2	.....	11	13.9	.....	409.1	6	2	3
Westport	5,245	4	1	1	11	25.2	2.3	153.8	1	.....	2
Winchester	9,071	20	2	2	13	17.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Windham	13,985	32	.....	13	21	18.0	1.7	60.3	2	.....	9
Windsor	5,842	3	.....	3	3	6.2	.....	244.8	2	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	208,529	290	8	76	227	13.1	0.8	99.1	27	10	114

For the Month of January 1921

DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES

Pneumonia Undefined	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Cancer	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia—Lobar	Pneumonia—Broncho	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2	Puerperal Diseases	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Institutional Deaths	Non-resident Deaths
7	1	1	15	16	20	39	116	10	118	4	1	113	103	23	12	73	18	1	414	220
							1					1		1			1			
							2		1											
			3	5	4		8	1	15			12	13		3	9	1		50	10
												1	2	2	2	1				
								2	3			3	1			1			8	4
												1				3			3	4
					1							1	1	1		1				
					1	1	1		2											
				1									2							
							2		1										2	
									3			2	1			1	1		5	2
							1									1				1
			1									1								
			2	2	1	1	6	1	18		1	14	8	3	2	10	2		88	41
												1								
							1		2	1		3	1	1					3	
1			2		1	2	4	1	1	1		3	3		1	1			9	2
		1				1	4					2	5	1	1				22	20
																2				
							1						1	1						
					1	3	6	2	7			4	1	2	1	5			19	2
				2	5	2	4		17			12	11			6	7	1	51	17
			2			1	3		1			4	2	1		2			9	10
	1				1	3	2		1			4				3			6	4
				1		2	10		5			4	3	1					15	8
							12		2			1				2			12	13
													1			2				1
							1		1							2			4	3
						1	2		1				1			1				
							14					2		1		2			14	15
									1					1		1				
2			1	1		4	4		4			5	5			2			17	10
							1						2							
													3				1			1
			3			2	1		2			3		1		1			8	5
									1	1		1								
							1		1			1	3						1	1
					2	3	5	2	4	1		6	8	3	1	4	2		20	2
						2										1				1
				2					1				1	1					7	
									1				2						6	6
1									2			1	1			1			3	2
1							2		1			2				1			7	4
				1								1								
2			1	1	3	10	17	1	17			15	18	2	1	7	3		25	31

February—For Six Years

CONNECTICUT	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
BIRTHS	2825	2880	2885	2814	2954	2636
Birth Rate	26.2	25.5	24.5	23.0	25.4	22.2
MARRIAGES	1082	1071	832	846	930	730
Marriage Rate	10.0	9.4	7.0	6.9	8.0	6.1
DEATHS	1775	1818	1717	1766	2801	1447
Death Rate	16.4	16.1	14.6	14.4	24.1	12.2
COMMUNICABLE DIS.* DEATHS	316	272	251	483	1083	190
Per Cent to Total Deaths	17.8	14.9	14.6	27.3	38.6	13.1
DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR	257	294	339	286	378	225
Rate per 1000 births	86.9	93.9	109.2	100.9	133.3	80.0

*Includes: Typhoid Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Tuberculosis Pul., Cerebro-Spinal Men., Poliomyelitis, Influenza.

Cases of Reportable Diseases

February 1921	Population	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Pneumonia Lobar	Other Com. Diseases
State Total	1,420,576	17	753	679	376	389	8	1	188	14	150	1071
NEW HAVEN CO.	427,255	3	96	354	85	120	4		70	2	38	273
New Haven	166,986		10	190	30	51	2		42	2	10	129
Waterbury	94,584	2	18	23	11	8			13		7	56
Meriden (city and town)	35,180	1	22	53	1	14			6		7	21
Ansonia	18,027		8	1	1	1			5			11
Orange (inc. West Haven)	17,439		2	28	14	4			1		1	8
Naugatuck	15,410		2	4					1			1
Wallingford (town and boro)	12,141		21	1	6	4						1
Milford	11,093		1	11	1						2	17
Derby	11,585		2	2	1	5	2		1			3
Hamden	9,037		4	20	9	8						2
Branford (town and boro)	6,716			5		10					1	4
Seymour	7,089		3		1	1			1			2
Towns under 5,000	22,089		3	16	10	14					10	18
FAIRFIELD CO.	332,619		194	113	53	99			56	6	36	194
Bridgeport	149,947		3	66	25	55			16	1	17	89
Stamford (city and town)	41,790		10	13	14	2			2		3	45
Norwalk	28,288		1	1		11			1			7
Danbury (city and town)	22,325			2	1						3	2
Greenwich (town and boro)	22,997		177	7	2	5			4		3	26
Stratford	13,371			7	2	8			4		2	5
Fairfield	12,300		1	4	4	12			27	5		9
Shelton	9,927		2			2					1	1
Westport	5,245			5		1					4	3
Towns under 5,000	26,953			8	5	3			2		3	7
HARTFORD CO.	349,290	8	318	71	110	122	2	1	46	5	37	370
Hartford	144,080	3	50	8	54	55	1		20	3	18	196
New Britain	61,695	1	148	13	22	32			13	1	9	65
Bristol (city and town)	21,719		18	3		5		1	6		2	16
Manchester	19,100		26	5	5	2			1		3	17
Enfield	12,015			2		1						
East Hartford	12,190	2		3	4	4			2		2	7
Southington (town and boro)	8,737			9	1	1	1					2
West Hartford	9,478			5								21
Windsor	5,842			3		3			2			1
Glastonbury	5,714											1
Towns under 5,000	48,817	2	79	20	24	19			2	1	3	44
NEW LONDON CO.	106,675	1	21	26	59	22			10		16	77
Norwich (city and town)	29,911		1	1	23	6			2		3	9
New London	26,619			10	23	4			4		5	12
Stonington (town and boro)	10,403	1	2	2								1
Groton (town and boro)	9,648			10	10	3					5	12
Towns under 5,000	30,228		18	3	3	9			4		3	43
LITCHFIELD CO.	77,189		17	77	6	9			2		8	69
Torrington (town and boro)	22,860			45		2					1	1
Winchester (inc. Winsted)	9,071			10								1
Plymouth	6,084			4		5					1	2
Watertown	6,389			3		1			2		2	38
Towns under 5,000	33,382		17	15	6	1					4	27
WINDHAM CO.	53,504	1	17	14		10	2		2		11	44
Windham (inc. Willimantic	13,985			5		2					4	6
Putnam (city and town)	8,569					1			2			19
Plainfield	8,112			2		4	1					4
Killingly (inc. Danielson)	8,427										1	
Thompson	5,093		2	4		2					2	4
Towns under 5,000	9,462	1	15	3		1	1				4	11
MIDDLESEX CO.	46,691	4	89	18	52	6			2		3	23
Middletown (city and town)	22,342	4	84	4	9	3			1		1	11
Towns under 5,000	24,545		5	14	43	3			1		2	12
TOLLAND CO.	27,333		1	6	11	1				1	1	21
Vernon (inc. Rockville)	8,898			2		1				1		
Stafford (town and boro)	5,433											2
Towns under 5,000	13,053		1	4	11						1	19

February 1921

	Population Based on U. S. Census Est. as of July 1, 1921	TOTALS				DEATH RATES			AGE GROUPS		
		Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	All Causes (per 1,000 population)	Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	Children under 1 year (Per 1,000 births)	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	65 years and over
State of Connecticut	1,420,576	2636	122	730	1447	12.2	0.8	80.0	225	83	459
Ansonia	18,027	37	1	5	12	7.9	1.3	107.6	4	1	3
Branford	6,716	7	2	1	5	8.9	1.7	.....	.....	1	2
Bridgeport	149,947	345	11	75	144	11.5	1.4	57.4	20	15	26
Bristol	21,719	48	2	7	25	13.8	2.2	93.3	5	.....	9
Danbury	22,325	40	2	10	30	16.1	2.1	128.1	6	.....	13
Derby	11,585	39	3	10	11	11.3	.....	44.6	2	1	3
East Hartford	12,190	13	.....	1	12	11.8	1.9	.....	.....	.....	5
Enfield	12,015	26	.....	10	7	6.9	0.9	32.8	1	.....	1
Fairfield	12,300	16	.....	3	4	3.9	2.9	94.8	2	.....	.....
Glastonbury	5,714	8	.....	3	5	10.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Greenwich	22,997	41	4	41	19	9.9	.....	24.1	1	1	2
Groton	9,648	9	.....	3	8	9.9	.....	80.5	1	.....	4
Hamden	9,037	18	1	2	7	9.2	.....	193.5	3	.....	2
Hartford	144,080	293	17	100	173	14.4	0.9	91.2	32	16	40
Killingly	8,427	16	1	5	7	9.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Manchester	19,100	22	.....	5	12	7.5	0.6	.....	.....	.....	4
Meriden	35,180	68	3	22	38	12.9	1.0	14.1	1	1	15
Middletown	22,342	55	2	8	61	32.7	1.0	92.5	5	1	23
Milford	11,093	13	1	4	6	6.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Naugatuck	15,410	27	3	4	8	6.2	.....	129.9	3	.....	2
New Britain	61,695	144	11	38	53	10.3	0.7	74.8	11	3	12
New Haven	166,986	328	18	106	178	12.7	0.6	82.4	29	16	51
New London	26,619	54	2	16	40	18.0	0.4	79.0	5	2	14
Norwalk	28,288	46	1	15	32	13.5	0.4	63.3	3	2	13
Norwich	29,911	44	.....	16	50	20.0	4.0	94.2	6	1	17
Orange	17,439	40	3	5	23	15.8	.....	34.2	1	2	11
Plainfield	8,112	15	1	4	6	8.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Plymouth	6,084	12	1	2	6	11.8	1.9	164.3	2	.....	2
Putnam	8,569	21	1	4	11	15.4	.....	168.2	3	1	1
Seymour	7,089	14	1	1	6	10.1	1.6	68.9	1	.....	1
Shelton	9,927	16	1	1	20	24.1	.....	134.0	2	2	4
Southington	8,737	13	1	1	6	8.2	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Stafford	5,433	11	.....	4	8	17.6	.....	192.0	2	.....	1
Stamford	41,790	76	1	34	46	13.2	0.2	160.9	14	2	13
Stonington	10,403	12	.....	9	9	10.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Stratford	13,371	25	2	2	11	9.8	0.8	84.2	2	.....	4
Thompson	5,093	6	1	2	1	2.3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Torrington	22,860	43	1	14	15	7.8	0.5	60.6	3	2	5
Vernon	8,898	8	.....	4	2	2.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wallingford	12,141	32	2	7	12	11.8	.....	55.8	1	1	9
Waterbury	94,584	209	11	57	67	8.5	1.0	79.1	17	2	11
Watertown	6,389	11	.....	1	4	7.5	1.8	346.1	3	1	.....
West Hartford	9,478	14	2	3	6	7.5	.....	68.1	1	1	2
Westport	5,245	2	.....	1	9	20.5	.....	461.5	3	.....	3
Winchester	9,071	10	2	1	9	11.9	.....	49.1	1	.....	5
Windham	13,985	41	1	7	25	21.4	.....	120.6	4	1	9
Windsor	5,842	4	.....	1	4	8.2	.....	122.4	1	.....	2
Towns under 5,000	208,529	244	5	55	194	11.1	0.2	88.1	24	5	93

DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES

Pneumonia Undefined	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Cancer	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia—Lobar	Pneumonia—Broncho	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2	Puerperal Diseases	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Institutional Deaths	Non-resident Deaths
5	3	5	9	17	14	35	103	13	115	4	.....	88	99	15	21	62	10	4	416	201
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	1	4	3	1	14	2	19	.....	.....	9	8	1	2	3	.....	2	53	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	7	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	6	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	7	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	.....	2	4	3	8	2	15	1	.....	11	13	1	2	13	1	1	88	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	3	.....	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	4	.....	8	.....	.....	2	6	.....	1	3	.....	.....	37	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	5	2	.....	1	.....	.....	4	2	1	2	4	3	.....	18	3
1	.....	.....	4	4	1	2	7	2	15	1	.....	17	15	2	6	3	2	.....	61	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	4	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	11	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	4	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	10	.....	1	.....	.....	3	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	20	12
.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	4	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	1	.....	2	.....	.....	4	5	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	14	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	8	.....	4	.....	.....	2	4	1	.....	2	.....	.....	20	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	6	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	3	17	1	12	.....	.....	8	18	3	2	8	1	.....	30	34

Laboratory Report February, 1921

Diagnostic Division

	+	—	?	Total
Typhoid	4	110	6	120
Paratyphoid A	.....	120	.....	120
Paratyphoid B	.....	120	.....	120
Diphtheria:				1368
Diagnosis	132	542	.....	
Release	194	500	.....	
Diphtheria carriers:				2129
Diagnosis	115	1901	.....	
Release	30	83	.....	
Diphtheria virulence	2	2	.....	4
Tuberculosis	22	127	.....	149
Syphilis	183	947	107	1237
Gonorrhoea	13	59	.....	72
Glanders	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pneumonia	.....	1	.....	3
Type I	.....	.....	.....	
Type II	.....	.....	.....	
Type III	2	.....	.....	
Type IV	.....	.....	.....	
Malaria	.....	4	.....	4
Rabies	1	4	.....	5
Feces for typhoid	4	28	.....	32
Urine for typhoid	1	14	.....	15
Special	.....	1	.....	1
Total	703	4563	113	5379

Chemical Division

Water	54
Sewage	0
Milk	110
Total	164

Other Reportable Diseases

February, 1921

Chickenpox	323
Conjunctivitis Inf.	35
Epidemic Encephalitis	16
German Measles	8
Impetigo Contagiosa	2
Influenza	44
Mumps	341
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2
Septic Sore Throat	10
Tetanus	1
Trachoma	4
Gonorrhoea	100
Syphilis	185
	1071

March—For Six Years

CONNECTICUT	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
BIRTHS	3135	3187	3392	2921	3165	2874
Birth Rate	29.1	28.2	28.9	23.9	27.3	24.3
MARRIAGES	698	555	553	626	527	623
Marriage Rate	6.5	4.9	4.7	5.1	4.5	5.3
DEATHS	1783	1994	2010	1955	1802	1488
Death Rate	16.6	17.7	17.1	16.0	15.5	12.6
COMMUNICABLE DIS.* DEATHS	289	284	292	487	381	209
Per cent to Total Deaths	16.2	14.2	14.5	24.9	21.1	14.1
DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR	299	313	321	330	291	248
Rate per 1000 births	101.2	100.0	103.5	116.5	102.4	88.8

*Includes: Typhoid Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Tuberculosis Pul., Cerebro-Spinal Men., Poliomyelitis, Influenza.

Cases of Reportable Diseases

March 1921	Population	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia Tuberculosis	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Pulmonary Lobar	Other Com. Diseases
State Total	1,420,576	14	830	587	315	295	7	2	174	6	177	1395
NEW HAVEN CO.	427,255	8	116	307	67	89	1		57	2	36	385
New Haven	166,986	4	29	183	25	54			13	1	11	138
Waterbury	94,584		30	27	4	14	1		18	1	6	145
Meriden (city and town)	35,180	2	12	23	4	6			4		9	21
Ansonia	18,027		9	1	5	1			4		2	1
Orange (inc. West Haven)	17,439			20		2			4			7
Naugatuck	15,410			4					1			5
Wallingford (town and boro)	12,141	1	14	3	1				3		2	2
Milford	11,093	1		9	3				1		2	9
Derby	11,585			1	1	1			2			2
Hamden	9,037			27	1	1			3		1	3
Branford (town and boro)	6,716					7			2		1	4
Seymour	7,089		7	1	1							
Towns under 5,000	22,089		15	8	22	3			2		2	48
FAIRFIELD CO.	332,619	2	257	115	53	73	1		35		56	265
Bridgeport	149,947	1	6	71	19	49	1		17		20	120
Stamford (city and town)	41,790		16	13	14	2			3		12	71
Norwalk	28,288		2	5	1	2					3	11
Danbury (city and town)	22,325		4			1					4	7
Greenwich (town and boro)	22,997		222	7	8	4			6		8	11
Stratford	13,371			3	5	11			2		3	7
Fairfield	12,300	1	2	3	3	3			2			8
Shelton	9,927		2	1					1		1	3
Westport	5,245			3					1			5
Towns under 5,000	26,953		3	9	4	1			3		5	22
HARTFORD CO.	348,290	2	224	90	107	83	3	1	53	4	57	418
Hartford	144,080		48	19	36	35	1	1	32	4	27	251
New Britain	61,695		107	12	9	17	1		7		11	52
Bristol (city and town)	21,719		12	4	1	2	1		5			9
Manchester	19,100		13	12	1	1			2			16
Enfield	12,015	2		9		6					1	1
East Hartford	12,190		1	5					2		1	9
Southington (town and boro)	8,737		2	6		1					1	15
West Hartford	9,478		1	4	18				2		2	21
Windsor	5,842				10						2	2
Glastonbury	5,714										1	
Towns under 5,000	48,817		40	20	32	21			3		11	42
NEW LONDON CO.	106,675		4	17	59	16	1		11		12	105
Norwich (city and town)	29,911		1		39	1			1			12
New London	26,619		3	9	12	3	1		3		8	35
Stonington (town and boro)	10,403			1		3						13
Groton (town and boro)	9,648			2	8				1		2	21
Towns under 5,000	30,228			5		9			6		2	24
LITCHFIELD CO.	77,189	2	162	26	10	3	1	1	3		3	101
Torrington (town and boro)	22,860											
Winchester (inc. Winsted)	9,071			10								2
Plymouth	6,084	2	1	1							1	2
Watertown	6,389		1	3		1						41
Towns under 5,000	33,382		160	12	10	2	1	1	3		2	56
WINDHAM CO.	53,504		1	15	1	8			6		8	56
Windham (inc. Willimantic)	13,985			3		1			1		4	13
Putnam (city and town)	8,569			2					2			24
Plainfield	8,112			1	1	4						1
Killingly (inc. Danielson)	8,427								3		1	
Thompson	5,093			6		3					2	1
Towns under 5,000	9,462		1	3							1	17
MIDDLESEX CO.	46,691		64	6	14	14			8		4	60
Middletown (city and town)	22,342		60	1	3	1			8		3	42
Towns under 5,000	24,545		4	5	11	13					1	18
TOLLAND CO.	27,333		2	11	4	9			1		1	5
Vernon (inc. Rockville)	8,898			3		1			1			
Stafford (town and boro)	5,433											
Towns under 5,000	13,053		2	8	4	8					1	5

Laboratory Report March, 1921

Diagnostic Division

	+	—	?	Total
Typhoid	3	95	10	108
Paratyphoid A	.....	108	.....	108
Paratyphoid B	.....	108	.....	108
Diphtheria:				1126
Diagnosis	90	508	.....	
Release	168	360	.....	
Diphtheria carriers:				500
Diagnosis	125	309	.....	
Release	6	60	.....	
Diptheria virulence	3	5	.....	8
Tuberculosis	24	109	.....	133
Syphilis	242	1166	96	1504
Gonorrhoea	13	65	.....	78
Glanders	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pneumonia	.....	.....	.....	9
Type I	.....	.....	.....	
Type II	1	.....	.....	
Type III	.....	.....	.....	
Type IV	7	.....	1	
Malaria	.....	2	.....	2
Rabies	1	2	.....	3
Feces for typhoid	.....	37	.....	37
Urine for typhoid	.....	19	.....	19
Special	.....	1	.....	1
Total	683	2954	107	3744

Chemical Division

Water	55
Sewage	0
Milk	150
	205

Other Reportable Diseases

March, 1921

Chickenpox	394
Conjunctivitis Inf.	18
Epidemic Encephalitis	16
Erysipelas	3
Favus	1
German Measles	22
Impetigo Contagiosa	1
Influenza	38
Malaria	1
Mumps	443
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1
Pemphigus	1
Pneumonia (broncho)	3
Scabies	1
Septic Sore Throat	1
Smallpox	1
Tetanus	2
Trachoma	1
Trichinosis	1
Gonorrhoea	122
Syphilis	324
	1395

Births, Marriages and Deaths

March 1921	Population Based on U. S. Census Est. as of July 1, 1921	TOTALS				DEATH RATES			AGE GROUPS		
		Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	All Causes (per 1,000 population)	Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	Children under 1 year (per 1,000 births)	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	65 years and over
State of Connecticut	1,420,576	2874	126	623	1488	12.6	1.0	88.8	248	79	478
Ansonia	18,027	43	.....	7	20	13.3	3.3	188.3	7	1	4
Branford	6,716	14	2	1	5	8.9	3.5	115.3	1	.....	2
Bridgeport	149,947	383	14	66	133	10.6	1.2	89.0	31	10	31
Bristol	21,719	61	5	11	12	6.6	.....	37.3	2	2	3
Danbury	22,325	43	1	7	33	17.7	1.6	21.3	1	1	11
Derby	11,585	38	7	2	15	15.5	1.0	89.2	4	1	2
East Hartford	12,190	13	1	6	8	7.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Enfield	12,015	30	.....	9	12	11.9	.....	65.7	2	1	3
Fairfield	12,300	20	.....	1	8	7.8	1.9	.....	.....	.....	3
Glastonbury	5,714	4	1	1	6	12.6	2.1	.....	.....	.....	3
Greenwich	22,997	47	.....	53	27	14.0	1.0	120.9	5	.....	10
Groton	9,648	11	1	5	3	3.7	.....	161.0	2	.....	.....
Hamden	9,037	17	2	2	7	9.2	.....	64.5	1	2	3
Hartford	144,080	339	15	86	151	12.5	0.6	65.5	23	13	50
Killingly	8,427	10	1	1	7	9.9	1.4	76.4	1	.....	2
Manchester	19,100	32	1	9	12	7.5	0.6	206.3	6	.....	3
Meriden	35,180	85	1	13	41	13.9	0.6	70.6	5	.....	17
Middletown	22,342	47	1	6	41	22.0	1.6	55.5	3	2	8
Milford	11,093	18	1	1	9	9.7	.....	127.6	2	.....	4
Naugatuck	15,410	24	2	4	16	12.4	1.5	86.6	2	2	8
New Britain	61,695	148	8	24	41	7.9	0.3	95.2	14	5	5
New Haven	166,986	394	19	74	210	15.0	1.6	71.0	25	16	62
New London	26,619	68	1	20	28	12.6	1.3	79.0	5	2	11
Norwalk	28,288	32	3	16	30	12.7	1.2	63.3	3	1	10
Norwich	29,911	64	2	15	41	16.4	1.6	78.5	5	1	15
Orange	17,439	32	1	4	34	23.3	.....	205.7	6	2	10
Plainfield	8,112	21	.....	5	6	8.8	.....	251.7	3	.....	3
Plymouth	6,084	10	2	1	6	11.8	.....	164.3	2	.....	4
Putnam	8,569	19	.....	6	18	25.2	.....	112.1	2	.....	5
Seymour	7,089	12	.....	3	6	10.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Shelton	9,927	14	.....	2	16	19.3	1.2	201.1	3	1	5
Southington	8,737	19	.....	1	2	2.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Stafford	5,433	9	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stamford	41,790	84	6	30	54	15.5	0.5	80.4	7	2	20
Stonington	10,403	14	1	6	10	11.5	.....	151.8	3	.....	2
Stratford	13,371	26	.....	5	17	15.2	0.8	294.7	7	1	3
Thompson	5,093	7	.....	1	1	2.3	.....	105.2	1	.....	.....
Torrington	22,860	49	5	8	14	7.3	1.0	60.6	3	1	4
Vernon	8,898	12	.....	5	8	10.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Wallingford	12,141	17	.....	3	14	13.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Waterbury	94,584	200	6	32	91	11.5	0.6	111.8	24	2	18
Watertown	6,389	6	1	2	5	9.3	1.8	115.3	1	.....	2
West Hartford	9,478	15	2	4	10	12.6	2.5	272.7	4	.....	2
Westport	5,245	6	.....	1	11	25.1	2.2	.....	.....	1	4
Winchester	9,071	14	2	3	11	14.5	1.3	.....	.....	.....	6
Windham	13,985	36	1	3	15	12.8	0.8	30.1	1	.....	7
Windsor	5,842	6	.....	1	6	12.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Towns under 5,000	208,529	261	10	55	217	12.4	0.9	110.1	31	9	89

DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES

Pneumonia Undefined	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Cancer	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia—Lobar	Pneumonia—Broncho	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2	Puerperal Diseases	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Institutional Deaths	Non-resident Deaths
7	2	11	13	19	14	19	125	21	114	5	1	87	85	13	19	49	21	3	416	191
							3	1	1	1			1	1	1					
							2						1			1				
1					3		10	1	10	1		6	19	2	1	4	1	1	57	9
									2						1				1	
				1		2	3	1	4	1		6				2			10	8
					1		1						1		1	1	1		6	4
									2			1								1
									1			2	1						1	
					1		1					1								
						1	1					2								
						1	2		1				1						6	1
																	1			1
			3		1															
		1		3		1	3	7	8	1		13	13		2	5	2		73	20
							1		2							1				
							1		1			1		1					2	1
	1		1	1		2	2		5			2	2		1				14	6
		1				1	6		5			1	5		1	1	1		28	21
									1			1	1			1			3	
		1					1		2				2							
1				3		1	1	1	2			2	6	1		2	1		6	2
2	1	1	2	3	3		22	6	24			18	9		4	10	3		74	21
		1					2		3			2		1		1			7	7
						2	1		3			1	2		1	3			6	2
				2		1	7	1	2								2		10	6
			3	3			6		2			1	1			1			8	6
																			1	
												1								
									4										8	4
						1						1								
							8							1		1			7	7
									1								1			
1			1			3	2		4			4	4		2		1		20	8
1									1				2	1						
							1		1			2	4			1				3
							1							1		1			5	1
									2										1	
1									1							3			2	1
		2	2		1		5	2	5			5	2	1	3	2	2	1	16	7
							1													
							2		1					1			1		4	1
							1		1				1						1	1
							1						1						3	2
						1	1					1				1			5	2
												1								
		4	1	3	4	2	26	1	12	1	1	12	6	2	1	6	5	1	31	38

April—For Six Years

CONNECTICUT	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
BIRTHS	2943	2973	3179	2924	2736	2840
Birth Rate	27.3	26.3	27.1	24.0	23.6	24.0
MARRIAGES	756	1456	965	858	1313	1084
Marriage Rate	7.0	12.9	8.2	7.0	11.3	9.2
DEATHS	1768	1830	1834	1618	1579	1409
Death Rate	16.4	16.2	15.6	13.3	13.6	11.9
COMMUNICABLE DIS.* DEATHS	257	244	305	292	267	199
Per Cent to Total Deaths	14.5	13.3	16.6	18.0	16.9	14.1
DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR	295	288	311	254	244	213
Rate per 1000 births	99.8	91.9	100.2	89.7	85.9	75.9

*Includes: Typhoid Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Tuberculosis Pul., Cerebro-Spinal Men., Poliomyelitis, Influenza.

Cases of Reportable Diseases

April 1921	Population	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Pneumonia Lobar	Other Com. Diseases
State Total	1,420,576	16	542	397	270	202	11	.....	199	21	130	1170
NEW HAVEN CO.	427,255	10	66	161	67	70	3	.....	79	16	30	347
New Haven	166,986	7	3	80	30	36	2	.....	51	14	10	131
Waterbury	94,584	.....	45	17	13	13	.....	.....	12	2	12	131
Meriden (city and town)	35,180	1	.....	4	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....	6	26
Ansonia	18,027	.....	8	12	3	6	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	7
Orange (inc. West Haven)	17,439	1	1	14	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	12
Naugatuck	15,410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Wallingford (town and boro)	12,141	1	8	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Milford	11,093	.....	.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	10
Derby	11,585	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamden	9,037	.....	1	13	4	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	15
Branford (town and boro)	6,716	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Seymour	7,089	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Towns under 5,000	22,089	.....	.....	3	7	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	9
FAIRFIELD CO.	332,619	3	76	130	47	41	5	.....	32	1	35	203
Bridgeport	149,947	1	15	95	15	25	4	.....	18	1	10	82
Stamford (city and town)	41,790	1	12	6	3	2	1	.....	4	.....	13	53
Norwalk	28,288	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	7
Danbury (city and town	22,325	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Greenwich (town and boro)	22,997	.....	32	5	17	3	.....	.....	5	.....	1	30
Stratford	13,371	1	.....	5	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Fairfield	12,300	.....	.....	5	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	8
Shelton	9,927	.....	11	5	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Westport	5,245	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Towns under 5,000	26,953	.....	1	8	4	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	7
HARTFORD CO.	349,290	.....	150	50	84	73	3	.....	58	3	40	381
Hartford	144,080	.....	54	10	49	30	1	.....	26	2	17	232
New Britain	61,695	.....	82	11	12	19	.....	.....	8	1	6	65
Bristol (city and town)	21,719	.....	6	7	.....	6	1	.....	7	.....	5	22
Manchester	19,100	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7
Enfield	12,015	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Hartford	12,190	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4
Southington (town and boro)	8,737	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	19
West Hartford	9,478	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	12
Windsor	5,842	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3
Glastonbury	5,714	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	48,817	.....	7	12	6	14	1	.....	10	.....	6	17
NEW LONDON CO.	106,675	1	1	24	34	7	.....	.....	11	1	11	109
Norwich (city and town)	29,911	.....	.....	3	23	3	.....	.....	2	.....	1	5
New London	26,619	.....	1	14	10	1	.....	.....	4	1	6	30
Stonington (town and boro)	10,403	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	22
Groton (town and boro)	9,648	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	27
Towns under 5,000	30,228	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	4	.....	2	24
LITCHFIELD CO.	77,189	.....	186	18	24	3	.....	.....	1	.....	5	84
Torrington (town and boro)	22,860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Winchester (inc. Winsted)	9,071	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth	6,084	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Watertown	6,389	.....	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Towns under 5,000	33,382	.....	180	16	21	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	61
WINDHAM CO.	53,504	2	3	10	5	4	.....	.....	8	.....	7	25
Windham (inc. Willimantic)	13,985	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	5
Putnam (city and town)	8,569	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Plainfield	8,112	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Killingly (inc. Danielson)	8,427	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3
Thompson	5,093	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	9,462	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	14
MIDDLESEX CO.	46,691	.....	51	3	9	2	.....	.....	7	.....	1	17
Middletown (city and town)	22,342	.....	50	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	9
Towns under 5,000	24,545	.....	1	3	4	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	8
TOLLAND CO.	27,333	.....	9	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	1	4
Vernon (inc. Rockville)	8,898	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Stafford (town and boro)	5,433	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	13,053	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3

Births, Marriages and Deaths

April 1921	Population Based on U. S. Census Est. as of July 1, 1921	TOTAL				DEATH RATE			AGE GROUPS		
		Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	All Causes (per 1,000 population)	Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	Children under 1 year (per 1,000 births)	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	65 years and over
State of Connecticut	1,420,576	2840	105	1084	1409	11.9	1.0	75.9	213	83	454
Ansonia	18,027	34	.....	9	6	3.9	2.0	26.9	1	2	1
Branford	6,716	4	2	4	6	10.7	1.8	230.8	2	1	2
Bridgeport	149,947	362	13	117	145	11.6	1.1	60.3	21	13	37
Bristol	21,719	54	3	12	13	7.2	0.6	93.3	5	.....	4
Danbury	22,325	38	.....	9	42	22.6	2.7	192.2	9	.....	11
Derby	11,585	37	.....	9	15	15.5	1.0	89.2	4	1	3
East Hartford	12,190	18	.....	5	5	4.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Enfield	12,015	24	3	18	13	12.9	.....	131.5	4	2	3
Fairfield	12,300	25	.....	1	12	11.7	2.0	142.2	3	.....	2
Glastonbury	5,714	5	.....	5	4	8.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Greenwich	22,997	40	1	80	20	10.4	1.0	48.4	2	1	5
Groton	9,648	12	.....	4	7	8.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Hamden	9,037	20	1	2	4	5.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Hartford	144,080	348	11	159	160	13.3	0.9	82.7	29	11	36
Killingly	8,427	13	.....	4	11	15.7	.....	76.4	1	1	4
Manchester	19,100	29	4	18	20	12.6	.....	34.4	1	3	8
Meriden	35,180	75	.....	22	31	10.6	0.7	28.3	2	1	14
Middletown	22,342	35	2	20	31	16.7	1.6	18.5	1	1	12
Milford	11,093	23	1	4	13	14.1	1.1	127.7	2	.....	4
Naugatuck	15,410	24	.....	10	7	5.5	2.3	.....	.....	2	2
New Britain	61,695	147	4	41	57	11.1	0.8	88.5	13	5	10
New Haven	166,986	370	14	140	162	11.6	1.0	54.0	19	12	52
New London	26,619	62	2	34	31	13.9	0.5	94.9	6	.....	10
Norwalk	28,288	40	5	22	40	16.9	1.3	63.4	3	4	18
Norwich	29,911	60	1	22	36	14.4	0.8	125.6	8	.....	7
Orange	17,439	30	1	7	24	16.5	.....	68.6	2	1	9
Plainfield	8,112	18	2	5	6	8.8	1.5	167.8	2	.....	2
Plymouth	6,084	12	.....	1	3	5.9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Putnam	8,569	22	3	10	15	21.0	1.4	112.1	2	.....	8
Seymour	7,089	12	1	3	4	6.8	1.7	137.9	2	.....	1
Shelton	9,927	19	.....	3	14	16.9	1.2	.....	.....	1	3
Southington	8,737	17	1	2	5	6.9	1.4	.....	.....	.....	3
Stafford	5,433	6	.....	3	2	4.4	.....	96.0	1	.....	.....
Stamford	41,790	87	4	27	44	12.6	1.1	91.9	8	3	16
Stonington	10,403	17	1	7	8	9.2	1.2	101.3	2	1	4
Stratford	13,371	38	1	3	9	8.1	.....	84.2	2	.....	4
Thompson	5,093	10	1	2	3	7.1	2.3	.....	.....	.....	2
Torrington	22,860	37	3	18	23	12.1	.....	121.2	6	1	5
Vernon	8,898	11	.....	7	10	13.5	1.3	95.2	1	.....	3
Wallingford	12,141	18	.....	4	9	8.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Waterbury	94,584	189	4	83	79	10.0	1.0	79.2	17	6	16
Watertown	6,389	12	.....	4	3	5.6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
West Hartford	9,478	12	2	1	7	8.9	.....	136.4	2	.....	1
Westport	5,245	7	.....	2	6	13.7	.....	153.8	1	.....	2
Winchester	9,071	16	.....	7	13	17.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Windham	13,985	38	.....	17	20	17.2	.....	90.5	3	1	10
Windsor	5,842	8	.....	2	10	20.5	2.1	.....	.....	.....	6
Towns under 5,000	208,529	305	14	95	201	11.6	1.2	95.5	26	7	95

DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES

Pneumonia Undefined	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Cancer	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia—Lobar	Pneumonia—Broncho	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2	Puerperal Diseases	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Institutional Deaths	Non-resident Deaths
4	3	7	9	13	13	28	124	19	124	2	.....	70	56	16	16	75	18	2	387	178
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	6	1	1	4	13	1	16	1	.....	7	9	1	1	8	.....	.....	46	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	5	.....	4	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	15	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	5	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	10	2	18	1	.....	9	3	4	4	9	5	.....	92	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	5	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4	2	2	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	3	2	.....	21	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	3	3	1	3	.....	.....	1	2	4	.....	2	.....	.....	8	1
1	2	.....	.....	1	3	1	11	4	15	.....	.....	10	8	.....	3	10	3	.....	57	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	12	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	11	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	6	.....	2	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	11	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	8	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	5	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	1	7	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	7	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	6	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	6	.....	11	.....	.....	8	3	1	.....	5	.....	.....	22	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	6	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2	.....	1	1	2	25	2	13	.....	.....	8	7	.....	1	7	5	.....	26	30

Laboratory Report April, 1921

Diagnostic Division

	+	—	?	Total
Typhoid	3	93	2	98
Paratyphoid A	.....	98	.....	98
Paratyphoid B	.....	98	.....	98
Diphtheria:				710
Diagnosis	88	340	.....	
Release	72	210	.....	
Diphtheria carriers:				332
Diagnosis	14	304	.....	
Release	2	12	.....	
Diphtheria virulence	8	2	.....	10
Tuberculosis	33	117	.....	150
Syphilis	229	1187	53	1469
Gonorrhoea	8	65	.....	73
Glanders	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pneumonia	.....	.....	.....	4
Type I	.....	.....	.....	
Type II	.....	.....	.....	
Type III	1	.....	.....	
Type IV	3	.....	.....	
Malaria	.....	5	.....	5
Rabies	.....	2	.....	2
Feces for typhoid	.....	26	.....	26
Urine for typhoid	.....	19	.....	19
Special	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	461	2578	55	3094

Chemical Division

Water	70
Sewage	0
Milk	158
	228

Other Reportable Diseases

April, 1921

Chickenpox	311
Conjunctivitis Inf.	29
Epidemic Encephalitis	9
Erysipelas	5
German Measles	21
Impetigo Contagiosa	1
Influenza	49
Leprosy	1
Malaria	4
Mumps	343
Pneumonia (Broncho)	3
Septic Sore Throat	4
Smallpox	1
Trachoma	8
Gonorrhoea	135
Syphilis	246
	1170

May—For Six Years

CONNECTICUT	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
BIRTHS *Birth Rate*	3031 28.2	2865 25.4	2976 25.3	2847 23.3	2943 25.3	2779 23.5
MARRIAGES *Marriage Rate*	1159 10.8	1327 11.8	885 7.5	957 7.8	1084 9.3	889 7.5
DEATHS *Death Rate*	1667 15.5	1820 16.1	1489 12.7	1449 11.9	1523 13.1	1345 11.4
COMMUNICABLE DIS.* DEATHS *Per Cent to Total Deaths*	216 12.9	269 14.8	239 16.1	230 15.9	246 16.2	162 12.0
DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR *Rate per 1000 births*	214 72.4	267 85.2	255 82.2	203 71.7	243 85.5	200 71.4

*Includes: Typhoid Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough Diphtheria, Tuberculosis Pul., Cerebro-Spinal Men., Poliomyelitis, Influenza.

Cases of Reportable Diseases

May 1921	Population	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Pneumonia Lobar	Other Com. Diseases
State Total	1,420,576	53	342	299	317	178	9	1	131	12	115	1055
NEW HAVEN CO.	427,255	6	33	87	83	77	3		42	6	26	265
New Haven	166,986	6	4	41	46	33			23	2	5	98
Waterbury	94,584		19	19	10	12	2		10	4	14	93
Meriden (city and town)	35,180		2	2	6	2	1		2		2	9
Ansonia	18,027		3	2	3	14						3
Orange (inc. West Haven)	17,439		1	7					2			6
Naugatuck	15,410											2
Wallingford (town and boro)	12,141			3							2	1
Milford	11,093			1	4	3			1		1	6
Derby	11,585								2			1
Hamden	9,037			5	6	6						2
Branford (town and boro)	6,716		2		1	5			1			4
Seymour	7,089			2							1	32
Towns under 5,000	22,089		2	5	7	2			1		1	8
FAIRFIELD CO.	332,619	2	68	117	40	53	1	1	32	2	32	216
Bridgeport	149,947		11	73	4	33	1	1	18	2	17	57
Stamford (city and town)	41,790		19	19	3	7			3		5	34
Norwalk	28,288		2	1	2	4			3		3	2
Danbury (city and town)	22,325		10			1			2			2
Greenwich (town and boro)	22,997	2	14	2	15	2			1		4	86
Stratford	13,371		2	8	6	3						1
Fairfield	12,300		2	5	4	1			2			6
Shelton	9,927		6	3		1						2
Westport	5,245			5	4							1
Towns under 5,000	26,953		2	1	2	1			3		2	25
HARTFORD CO.	349,290	41	136	34	121	31	3		40	4	38	269
Hartford	144,080	27	69	10	58	15			16	1	10	146
New Britain	61,695	1	38	5	17	7	2		12	2	13	52
Bristol (city and town)	21,719		1	4			1		5	1	2	8
Manchester	19,100	1	8	2					1		2	13
Enfield	12,015		1	3		1					4	
East Hartford	12,190	2		1					2		1	3
Southington (town and boro)	8,737			1	6				3		2	4
West Hartford	9,478	2	4		4				1		2	7
Windsor	5,842			2	4							
Glastonbury	5,714											
Towns under 5,000	48,817	8	15	6	32	8					2	36
NEW LONDON CO.	106,675	2	5	25	43	9	1		6		5	112
Norwich (city and town)	29,911			2	32	3			1			9
New London	26,619		1	13	3						2	35
Stonington (town and boro)	10,403	2		4		2	1		1			22
Groton (town and boro)	9,648			3	5	3					2	21
Towns under 5,000	30,228		4	3	3	1			4		1	25
LITCHFIELD CO.	77,189		72	22	16	3			2		4	114
Torrington (town and boro)	22,860											2
Winchester (inc. Winsted)	9,071		1	2		1						4
Plymouth	6,084			1								1
Watertown	6,389			3	1							77
Towns under 5,000	33,382		71	16	15	2			2		4	30
WINDHAM CO.	53,504		4	6	4	1	1		4		9	61
Windham (inc. Willimantic)	13,985			1		1					6	6
Putnam (city and town)	8,569				2				1			30
Plainfield	8,112				1						1	
Killingly (inc. Danielson)	8,427								2		1	2
Thompson	5,093		1	5								6
Towns under 5,000	9,462		3		1		1		1		1	18
MIDDLESEX CO.	46,691	2	14	6	10	4			3			8
Middletown (city and town)	22,342	2	7	3	1	3			2			8
Towns under 5,000	24,545		7	3	9	1			1			
TOLLAND CO.	27,333		10	2					2		1	10
Vernon (inc. Rockville)	8,898								1			2
Stafford (town and boro)	5,433		9									
Towns under 5,000	13,053		1	2					1		1	8

Laboratory Report May, 1921

Diagnostic Division

	+	—	?	Total
Typhoid	10	70	1	81
Paratyphoid A	.....	81	.....	81
Paratyphoid B	1	80	.....	81
Diphtheria:				1013
Diagnosis	77	430	.....	
Release	187	319	.....	
Diphtheria carriers:				218
Diagnosis	6	202	.....	
Release	.....	10	.....	
Diphtheria virulence	3	1	.....	4
Tuberculosis	18	112	.....	130
Syphilis	192	888	61	1141
Gonorrhoea	16	45	.....	61
Glanders	.....	1	.....	1
Pneumonia	.....	2	.....	7
Type I	.....	.....	.....	
Type II	.....	.....	.....	
Type III	.....	.....	.....	
Type IV	5	.....	.....	
Malaria	.....	2	.....	2
Rabies	.....	1	.....	1
Feces for typhoid	.....	17	.....	17
Urine for typhoid	.....	10	.....	10
Special	.....	1	.....	1
Total	515	2272	62	2849

Chemical Division

Water	46
Sewage	0
Milk	235
Total	281

Other Reportable Diseases

May, 1921

Chickenpox	251
Conjuncitivitis Infectious	60
Epidemic Encephalitis	5
Erysipelas	4
German Measles	7
Impetigo Contagiosa	12
Influenza	23
Malaria	4
Mumps	354
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1
Paratyphoid Fever	23
Pneumonia (Broncho)	3
Septic Sore Throat	3
Trachoma	2
Trichinosis	1
Gonorrhoea	80
Syphilis	222
	1055

May 1921	Population Based on U. S. Census Est. as of July 1, 1921	TOTALS				DEATH RATES			AGE GROUPS		
		Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	All Causes (per 1,000 population)	Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	Children under 1 year (per 1,000 births)	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	65 years and over
State of Connecticut	1,420,576	2779	104	889	1345	11.4	0.8	71.4	200	70	449
Ansonia	18,027	47	1	21	14	9.3	2.7	26.9	1	2	5
Branford	6,716	7	1	3	4	7.2	.....	115.3	1	.....	.....
Bridgeport	149,947	337	15	129	136	10.9	1.3	74.6	26	14	29
Bristol	21,719	56	3	11	19	10.5	1.1	111.9	6	2	5
Danbury	22,325	60	1	11	30	16.1	0.5	85.4	4	.....	7
Derby	11,585	39	2	8	14	14.5	1.0	66.9	3	.....	1
East Hartford	12,190	17	.....	4	7	6.9	0.9	.....	.....	.....	3
Enfield	12,015	26	.....	11	8	7.9	0.9	98.6	3	1	1
Fairfield	12,300	16	1	2	9	8.8	1.9	94.8	2	2	1
Glastonbury	5,714	8	1	3	4	8.4	.....	103.4	1	.....	2
Greenwich	22,997	40	2	74	13	6.8	.....	48.3	2	.....	7
Groton	9,648	12	.....	4	10	12.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Hamden	9,037	15	2	.....	11	14.6	.....	129.0	2	.....	6
Hartford	144,080	364	8	99	169	14.1	1.1	74.1	26	14	41
Killingly	8,427	9	.....	6	4	5.6	.....	76.4	1	.....	1
Manchester	19,100	41	2	7	14	8.8	1.3	68.7	2	1	7
Meriden	35,180	61	2	14	29	9.8	0.3	42.4	3	2	13
Middletown	22,342	42	4	11	46	24.7	1.1	55.5	3	1	16
Milford	11,093	10	1	7	14	15.1	.....	63.8	1	.....	5
Naugatuck	15,410	19	2	9	14	10.9	1.5	129.9	3	1	5
New Britain	61,695	138	7	25	48	9.3	0.9	102.1	15	4	11
New Haven	166,986	357	18	115	152	10.9	0.7	73.9	26	5	44
New London	26,619	56	2	21	21	9.5	.....	31.6	2	1	6
Norwalk	28,288	48	1	17	24	10.2	1.3	21.1	1	.....	13
Norwich	29,911	69	3	21	40	16.0	1.2	62.8	4	.....	18
Orange	17,439	33	.....	7	24	16.5	.....	68.5	2	2	7
Plainfield	8,112	6	.....	5	7	10.4	.....	83.9	1	.....	5
Plymouth	6,084	9	.....	1	1	1.9	1.9	.....	.....	1	.....
Putnam	8,569	18	.....	4	6	8.4	.....	56.1	1	.....	.....
Seymour	7,089	8	.....	5	3	5.1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Shelton	9,927	12	.....	3	13	15.7	.....	67.0	1	1	4
Southington (town and boro)	8,737	10	1	5	5	6.9	.....	58.2	1	1	2
Stafford	5,433	13	.....	10	6	13.3	2.2	96.0	1	.....	1
Stamford	41,790	74	4	31	51	14.6	1.1	68.9	6	.....	16
Stonington	10,403	15	.....	5	12	13.8	.....	50.6	1	1	7
Stratford	13,371	25	.....	3	7	6.3	.....	84.2	2	.....	3
Thompson	5,093	11	.....	4	4	9.4	.....	105.2	1	.....	1
Torrington	22,860	48	.....	8	10	5.2	.....	60.6	3	1	3
Vernon	8,898	4	.....	7	6	8.1	1.3	95.2	1	.....	2
Wallingford	12,141	26	.....	2	11	10.9	0.9	111.6	2	1	6
Waterbury	94,584	203	8	47	65	8.2	0.5	60.5	13	5	17
Watertown	6,389	6	1	2	2	3.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Hartford	9,478	14	2	1	6	7.6	.....	136.3	2	.....	2
Westport	5,245	3	1	1	4	9.2	.....	153.8	1	.....	1
Winchester	9,071	17	.....	5	8	10.6	.....	49.1	1	.....	1
Windham	13,985	39	.....	4	23	19.7	0.8	90.4	3	1	6
Windsor	5,842	8	1	5	6	12.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Towns under 5,000	208,529	283	7	91	211	12.1	0.5	69.7	19	5	111

DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES

Pneumonia Undefined	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Cancer	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia—Lobar	Pneumonia—Broncho	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2	Puerperal Diseases	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Institutional Deaths	Non-resident Deaths
2	4	5	9	13	11	14	103	12	110	3	.....	45	58	20	11	74	9	2	393	195
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	3	1	2	.....	15	.....	11	.....	.....	1	12	4	.....	8	1	.....	49	7
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	1	.....	11	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	2	1	1	3	3	2	8	3	13	2	.....	5	9	4	2	16	.....	.....	71	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	3	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	6	2
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	3	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	3	2	.....	3	.....	.....	12	1
.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	9	3	10	.....	.....	7	4	2	1	5	1	1	62	12
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7	1	1	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	16	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	1	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	4	.....	1	20	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	7	.....	.....	4	2	1	.....	4	.....	.....	19	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	8	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	15	.....	18	.....	.....	6	7	1	.....	8	3	.....	27	39

June—For Six Years

CONNECTICUT	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
BIRTHS *Birth Rate*	2685 24.9	2982 26.4	3029 25.8	2421 19.8	2742 23.6	2661 22.5
MARRIAGES *Marriage Rate*	1918 17.8	2005 17.8	1423 12.1	1730 14.2	2116 18.2	1877 15.9
DEATHS *Death Rate*	1486 13.8	1496 13.2	1274 10.8	1211 9.9	1306 11.2	1210 10.2
COMMUNICABLE DIS.* DEATHS *Per Cent to Total Deaths*	196 13.2	227 15.2	175 13.7	180 14.9	182 13.9	153 12.6
DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR *Rate per 1000 births*	214 72.4	221 70.6	214 68.9	181 63.9	208 73.2	162 57.8

*Includes: Typhoid Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Tuberculosis Pul., Cerebro-Spinal Men., Poliomyelitis, Influenza.

Cases of Reportable Diseases

June 1921	Population	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Pneumonia Lobar	Other Com. Diseases
State Total	1,420,576	40	287	180	237	204	9	7	192	6	64	745
NEW HAVEN CO.	427,255	9	62	39	105	66	3	2	98	6	23	185
New Haven	166,986	4	5	15	37	31			59	6	3	80
Waterbury	94,584		47	1	5	6	1		22		9	67
Meriden (city and town)	35,180	2		2	4	6	2				5	6
Ansonia	18,027	1	1	4	3	3		2	4			6
Orange (inc. West Haven)	17,439		1	6		6			6		1	2
Naugatuck	15,410	2										1
Wallingford (town and boro)	12,141											2
Milford	11,093		2		8	1					3	11
Derby	11,585			3	2	3						
Hamden	9,037			4	19	4			1			3
Branford (town and boro)	6,716		5	1	14	4			2		1	1
Seymour	7,089			2								
Towns under 5,000	22,089		1	1	13	2			4		1	6
FAIRFIELD CO.	332,619	5	49	70	48	61	2	2	39		19	190
Bridgeport	149,947	2	11	36	5	28	2		20		5	58
Stamford (city and town)	41,790		9	14	3	7		1	8		2	28
Norwalk	28,288			1		7						5
Danbury (city and town)	22,325	1	13	2		1					3	
Greenwich (town and boro)	22,997		6	3	24	8			6		7	78
Stratford	13,371	1	1	3	1	2			1			3
Fairfield	12,300		4	7	14	2					1	2
Shelton	9,927		2			4		1			1	8
Westport	5,245		1	1		2						
Towns under 5,000	26,953	1	2	3	1	1			4			8
HARTFORD CO.	349,290	20	84	38	51	55	2		25		10	131
Hartford	144,080	8	49	18	36	28			11		3	71
New Britain	61,695		10	7	4	9	2		4		1	26
Bristol (city and town)	21,719			1	1	4			6			6
Manchester	19,100		1	3					1			8
Enfield	12,015	1	1	2		3						
East Hartford	12,190	2	1								1	
Southington (town and boro)	8,737					1						1
West Hartford	9,478	2	3		3							5
Windsor	5,842	1										
Glastonbury	5,714											1
Towns under 5,000	48,817	6	19	7	7	10			2		5	13
NEW LONDON CO.	106,675	3	2	7	13	10		1	15		5	95
Norwich (city and town)	29,911				5	5						2
New London	26,619		2	1	1				5		2	13
Stonington (town and boro)	10,403	1							2			3
Groton (town and boro)	9,648			5	1				2		3	61
Towns under 5,000	30,228	2		1	6	5		1	6			16
LITCHFIELD CO.	77,189	1	77	11	11	7	1	1	5		3	93
Torrington (town and boro)	22,860											
Winchester (inc. Winsted)	9,071											
Plymouth	6,084					1					1	
Watertown	6,389	1		1	2							50
Towns under 5,000	33,382		77	10	9	6	1	1	5		2	43
WINDHAM CO.	53,504	1	4	6	5		1	1	2		3	37
Windham (inc. Willimantic)	13,985		2	3	5			1			2	7
Putnam (city and town)	8,569						1					25
Plainfield	8,112			1								1
Killingly (inc. Danielson)	8,427								1			
Thompson	5,093		2	1								1
Towns under 5,000	9,462	1		1					1		1	3
MIDDLESEX CO.	46,691		4	7	4	2			3		1	10
Middletown (city and town)	22,342		2	1		1					1	9
Towns under 5,000	24,545		2	6	4	1			3			1
TOLLAND CO.	27,333	1	5	2		3			5			4
Vernon (inc. Rockville)	8,898	1							1			
Stafford (town and boro)	5,433		4			1			1			
Towns under 5,000	13,053		1	1		2			3			4

June 1921

	Population Based on U. S. Census Est. as of July 1, 1921	TOTALS				DEATH RATES			AGE GROUPS		
		Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	All Causes (per 1,000 population)	Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	Children under 1 year (per 1,000 births)	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	65 years and over
State of Connecticut	1,420,576	2661	108	1877	1210	10.2	0.8	57.8	162	71	361
Ansonia	18,027	44	.....	19	15	9.9	0.7	188.3	7	2	4
Branford	6,716	6	2	7	7	12.5	3.5	.....	.....	.....	2
Bridgeport	149,947	339	14	171	115	9.2	1.0	54.5	19	6	28
Bristol	21,719	55	2	29	11	6.1	.....	55.9	3	.....	4
Danbury	22,325	35	.....	23	30	16.1	1.1	64.1	3	2	11
Derby	11,585	39	.....	13	10	10.3	.....	66.7	3	.....	.....
East Hartford	12,190	13	.....	16	5	4.9	0.9	64.5	1	.....	2
Enfield	12,015	26	2	32	9	8.9	.....	65.5	2	2	2
Fairfield	12,300	16	.....	9	13	12.6	.....	47.4	1	1	5
Glastonbury	5,714	12	1	12	5	10.5	.....	103.4	1	.....	1
Greenwich	22,997	46	1	109	20	10.4	1.5	120.7	5	3	4
Groton	9,648	9	1	4	10	12.4	1.2	.....	.....	.....	4
Hamden	9,037	10	.....	10	2	2.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hartford	144,080	306	14	236	149	12.4	0.8	62.6	22	14	36
Killingly	8,427	6	.....	7	6	8.5	.....	75.9	1	.....	2
Manchester	19,100	32	1	18	6	3.7	1.8	.....	.....	.....	1
Meriden	35,180	64	2	41	29	9.8	0.3	56.4	4	.....	11
Middletown	22,342	61	3	32	56	30.1	.....	73.8	4	3	19
Milford	11,093	15	.....	10	6	6.4	1.1	63.8	1	.....	1
Naugatuck	15,410	30	.....	13	7	5.4	0.7	43.3	1	1	2
New Britain	61,695	134	3	76	37	7.1	0.7	40.8	6	.....	8
New Haven	166,986	347	13	273	124	8.9	0.8	56.7	20	8	33
New London	26,619	73	2	43	26	11.7	1.3	31.6	2	.....	13
Norwalk	28,288	53	1	42	36	15.2	0.4	63.3	3	3	10
Norwich	29,911	44	2	43	38	15.2	1.2	31.4	2	3	10
Orange	17,439	28	2	19	17	11.6	0.6	68.5	2	.....	2
Plainfield	8,112	18	.....	10	4	5.9	.....	83.9	1	.....	1
Plymouth	6,084	4	.....	5	3	5.9	.....	82.1	1	.....	1
Putnam	8,569	19	1	16	11	15.4	.....	56.1	1	.....	5
Seymour	7,089	5	.....	5	1	1.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelton	9,927	13	.....	13	16	19.3	1.2	131.8	2	2	3
Southington	8,737	15	2	12	6	8.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Stafford	5,433	12	.....	8	3	6.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Stamford	41,790	55	4	62	34	9.7	1.1	45.8	4	3	7
Stonington	10,403	14	1	12	6	6.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Stratford	13,371	27	2	7	9	8.1	.....	41.8	1	2	.....
Thompson	5,093	14	.....	5	3	7.1	2.3	210.5	2	.....	.....
Torrington	22,860	41	4	27	11	5.8	1.5	20.1	1	.....	4
Vernon	8,898	11	1	11	2	2.6	1.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wallingford	12,141	13	.....	4	9	8.8	.....	55.8	1	.....	4
Waterbury	94,584	208	12	120	67	8.5	1.0	46.5	10	3	16
Watertown	6,389	7	.....	9	7	13.1	.....	230.7	2	2	1
West Hartford	9,478	19	.....	12	13	16.4	1.2	204.5	3	.....	3
Westport	5,245	4	.....	5	7	16.0	.....	153.8	1	.....	4
Winchester	9,071	14	2	12	13	17.1	.....	97.5	2	2	4
Windham	13,985	31	2	15	16	13.7	.....	120.6	4	.....	1
Windsor	5,842	10	1	4	6	12.3	2.1	121.2	1	.....	3
Towns under 5,000	208,529	264	10	196	174	10.0	0.7	44.0	12	9	80

DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES

Pneumonia Undefined	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Cancer	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia—Lobar	Pneumonia—Broncho	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2	Puerperal Diseases	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Institutional Deaths	Non-resident Deaths
2	4	1	10	7	14	6	103	22	98	6	2	35	39	17	15	73	18	4	411	200
									1				2	1						
							2									1				
			3	1	1		11	1	10			2	5	1	4	4	2		56	9
					1				1								1			1
					1		2	1	5	1		1	1		1	3	1		7	3
																			6	2
							2					1								1
									2	1						1			1	1
			1						1			1		1		1	1			
																				1
	1						3					1	1			3			6	
							1													2
	1		5		3		7	3	13			5	7	2	3	12	5	1	88	30
							3					1			1				2	
						1	1	1	3	1									6	4
				1			2	2	4	1		5	7			1			38	31
							1									2			3	2
							1										1			
			1			1	3	1	4			1	1	1	1	3			11	2
				4			7	5	10		1	1	4	2	2	8	2	1	38	12
							1		2			1				3			12	4
		1				1	2		7			1	1		1	1			7	3
					1	1	8		1			1				3			18	9
							8		2			1				1			8	11
									1											
									1	1									2	
																1				
							7					2		1					8	8
																			1	
					2		2	1	2							1			17	7
									2							1				
				1	2		1					1		1		1				1
							1												3	2
							2									2				
							1									1				
							1		1							1	1	1	2	1
1							5	1	6	1		5	1	1		5	1		19	4
								1	1			1		1						
							1		3				2						4	3
									2			1		1	1				3	2
					1			1											5	5
												1		1			1		7	2
							1													
1	2				2	2	16	4	13		1	2	7	2	1	13	2	1	33	36

Laboratory Report June, 1921

Diagnostic Division

	+	—	?	Total
Typhoid	4	57	5	66
Paratyphoid A	.....	66	.....	66
Paratyphoid B	1	65	.....	66
Diphtheria:				514
Diagnosis	108	218	.....	
Release	60	128	.....	
Diphtheria carriers:				2
Diagnosis	.....	2	.....	
Release	.....	.....	.....	
Diphtheria virulence	1	.....	.....	1
Tuberculosis	30	106	.....	136
Syphilis	177	890	74	1141
Gonorrhoea	3	44	.....	47
Glanders	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pneumonia:				2
Type I	.....	.....	.....	
Type II	.....	.....	.....	
Type III	.....	.....	.....	
Type IV	2	.....	.....	
Malaria	.....	10	.....	10
Rabies	1	3	.....	4
Feces for typhoid	....	9	.....	9
Urine for typhoid	.....	1	.....	1
Special	.....	2	.....	2
Total	387	1601	79	2067

Chemical Division

Water	92
Sewage	0
Milk	304
	396

Other Reportable Diseases

June, 1921

Chickenpox	158
Conjunctivitis Infectious	17
Epidemic Encephalitis	4
Erysipelas	3
German Measles	13
Influenza	7
Malaria	5
Mumps	294
Paratyphoid fever	3
Pneumonia (Broncho)	2
Septic Sore Throat	2
Trachoma	1
Gonorrhoea	56
Syphilis	180
	745

July—For Six Years

CONNECTICUT	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
BIRTHS *Birth Rate*	2987 27.7	3191 28.3	3303 28.1	2432 19.9	2920 25.1	2805 23.7
MARRIAGES *Marriage Rate*	1186 11.0	1152 10.2	950 8.1	963 7.9	1089 9.4	999 8.4
DEATHS *Death Rate*	1561 14.5	1553 13.8	1418 12.1	1258 10.3	1274 10.9	1275 10.8
COMMUNICABLE DIS.* DEATHS *Per Cent to Total Deaths*	211 13.5	222 14.2	170 11.9	167 13.3	172 13.5	134 10.5
DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR *Rate per 1000 births*	369 124.8	252 80.4	306 98.6	205 72.4	224 78.8	217 77.7

*Includes: Typhoid Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Tuberculosis Pul., Cerebro-Spinal Men., Poliomyelitis, Influenza.

Cases of Reportable Diseases

July 1921	Population	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Pneumonia Lobar	Other Com. Diseases
State Total	1,420,576	53	147	146	225	149	11	13	157	10	28	446
NEW HAVEN CO.	427,255	23	34	17	84	38	3	4	46	3	8	120
New Haven	166,986	12	2	5	37	19	.....	.....	18	2	1	67
Waterbury	94,584	1	25	5	8	5	1	2	8	.....	4	17
Meriden (city and town)	35,180	1	.....	2	9	.....	1	2	6	1	2	13
Ansonia	18,027	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	6
Orange (inc. West Haven)	17,439	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	3
Naugatuck	15,410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Wallingford (town and boro)	12,141	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Milford	11,093	.....	1	1	1	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1
Derby	11,585	1	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Hamden	9,037	7	3	2	13	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Branford (town and boro)	6,716	.....	.....	.....	10	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Seymour	7,089	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	22,089	.....	3	1	2	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4
FAIRFIELD CO.	332,619	5	17	36	61	41	2	6	45	.....	9	85
Bridgeport	149,947	1	3	17	7	29	1	1	26	.....	5	31
Stamford (city and town)	41,790	2	1	5	8	3	1	.....	5	.....	.....	8
Norwalk	28,288	1	.....	6	6	2	.....	2	4	.....	1	8
Danbury (city and town)	22,325	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Greenwich (town and boro)	22,997	.....	11	.....	31	1	.....	2	3	.....	.....	26
Stratford	13,371	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2
Fairfield	12,300	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Shelton	9,927	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Westport	5,245	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	26,953	.....	1	2	6	1	.....	.....	3	.....	1	8
HARTFORD CO.	349,290	21	50	21	45	44	3	2	39	4	4	155
Hartford	144,080	11	45	11	25	15	.....	1	15	4	4	103
New Britain	61,695	4	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	27
Bristol (city and town)	21,719	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	10
Manchester	19,100	.....	.....	3	4	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4
Enfield	12,015	3	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Hartford	12,190	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Southington (town and boro)	8,737	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
West Hartford	9,478	1	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Windsor	5,842	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Glastonbury	5,714	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	48,817	.....	5	6	4	12	3	1	4	.....	.....	8
NEW LONDON CO.	106,675	2	2	3	7	5	2	.....	10	.....	1	38
Norwich (city and town)	29,911	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	6
New London	26,619	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	15
Stonington (town and boro)	10,403	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Groton (town and boro)	9,648	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Towns under 5,000	30,228	.....	1	1	4	3	.....	.....	4	.....	1	9
LITCHFIELD CO.	77,189	.....	13	52	9	7	.....	.....	3	.....	1	21
Torrington (town and boro)	22,860	.....	.....	41	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Winchester (inc. Winsted)	9,071	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth	6,084	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watertown	6,389	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	9
Towns under 5,000	33,382	.....	13	10	5	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	12
WINDHAM CO.	53,504	1	28	8	4	7	.....	1	10	3	2	14
Windham (inc. Willimantic)	13,985	.....	28	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2	5
Putnam (city and town)	8,569	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plainfield	8,112	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1
Killingly (inc. Danielson)	8,427	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7	2	.....	4
Thompson	5,093	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	9,462	.....	.....	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
MIDDLESEX CO.	46,691	1	1	7	10	5	1	.....	4	.....	2	10
Middletown (city and town)	22,342	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Towns under 5,000	24,545	1	1	5	10	3	1	.....	4	.....	.....	9
TOLLAND CO.	27,333	.....	2	2	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Vernon (inc. Rockville)	8,898	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stafford (town and boro)	5,433	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	13,053	.....	1	2	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3

Laboratory Report July, 1921

Diagnostic Division

	+	—	?	Total
Typhoid	3	66	6	75
Paratyphoid A	.....	75	.....	75
Paratyphoid B	2	65	.....	67
Diphtheria:				494
Diagnosis	66	226	.....	
Release	42	160	.....	
Diphtheria carriers:				22
Diagnosis	2	10	.....	
Release	.....	10	.....	
Diphtheria virulence	.....	3	.....	3
Tuberculosis	26	80	.....	106
Syphilis	180	792	69	1041
Gonorrhoea	10	40	.....	50
Glanders	.....	.....	....	.....
Pneumonia:	.....	1	.....	3
Type I	.....	.....	.....	
Type II	.....	.....	.....	
Type III	.....	.....	.....	
Type IV	2	.....	.....	
Malaria	.....	3	.....	3
Rabies	1	2	.....	3
Feces for typhoid	.....	22	.....	22
Urine for typhoid	.....	1	.....	1
Special	1	5	.....	6
Total	335	1561	75	1971

Chemical Division

Water	73
Sewage	2
Milk	221
	296

Other Reportable Diseases

July, 1921

Chickenpox	56
Conjunctivitis Infectious	1
Dysentery (bacillary)	5
Epidemic Encephalitis	5
Erysipelas	1
German Measles	3
Influenza	2
Malaria	3
Mumps	73
Paratyphoid Fever	2
Septic Sore Throat	1
Tetanus	9
Trachoma	3
Gonorrhoea	83
Syphilis	199
	446

Births, Marriages and Deaths

July 1921	Population Based on U. S. Census Est. as of July 1, 1921	TOTALS				DEATH RATES			AGE GROUPS		
		Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	All Causes (per 1,000 population)	Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	Children under 1 year (Per 1,000 births)	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	65 years and over
State of Connecticut	1,420,576	2805	97	999	1275	10.8	0.7	77.7	217	83	348
Ansonia	18,027	24	4	10	7	4.7	0.7	26.9	1	.....	1
Branford	6,716	11	.....	7	8	14.3	.....	113.2	1	.....	4
Bridgeport	149,947	370	17	105	109	8.7	1.1	54.4	19	11	20
Bristol	21,719	57	1	10	9	5.0	.....	93.0	5	1	1
Danbury	22,325	38	1	12	26	13.9	0.5	42.6	2	1	9
Derby	11,585	38	2	7	10	10.4	.....	111.3	5	.....	2
East Hartford	12,190	16	1	3	7	6.9	1.9	.....	.....	.....	2
Enfield	12,015	29	2	18	10	9.9	1.9	131.1	4	.....	2
Fairfield	12,300	19	.....	1	7	6.8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Glastonbury	5,714	10	.....	1	1	2.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenwich	22,997	52	.....	98	18	9.4	1.0	96.1	4	.....	5
Groton	9,648	16	.....	6	3	3.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hamden	9,037	17	1	2	8	10.6	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Hartford	144,080	346	10	144	162	13.5	0.8	76.9	27	13	40
Killingly	8,427	8	1	7	6	8.5	.....	151.8	2	.....	2
Manchester	19,100	33	.....	11	12	7.5	.....	103.2	3	.....	4
Meriden	35,180	81	3	20	35	11.9	.....	42.4	3	1	11
Middletown	22,342	45	1	11	23	12.4	.....	36.9	2	.....	4
Milford	11,093	18	1	1	12	12.9	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Naugatuck	15,410	15	.....	5	8	6.2	.....	86.6	2	1	.....
New Britain	61,695	139	2	28	48	9.3	0.2	129.3	19	2	10
New Haven	166,986	330	9	139	155	11.1	0.6	48.2	17	12	38
New London	26,619	60	2	28	27	12.2	2.2	47.4	3	5	10
Norwalk	28,288	57	2	19	30	12.7	0.8	84.5	4	.....	11
Norwich	29,911	62	4	16	37	14.8	0.8	78.5	5	4	7
Orange	17,439	31	1	9	18	12.4	2.1	34.2	1	.....	7
Plainfield	8,112	9	1	3	3	4.4	1.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth	6,084	10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Putnam	8,569	14	.....	4	6	8.4	.....	168.2	3	.....	.....
Seymour	7,089	12	1	1	6	10.1	1.7	.....	.....	2	1
Shelton	9,927	24	.....	5	8	9.6	2.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southington	8,737	15	1	3	8	10.9	.....	115.9	2	1	2
Stafford	5,433	12	1	3	4	8.8	.....	96.0	1	.....	2
Stamford	41,790	104	5	38	44	12.6	1.7	57.2	5	2	7
Stonington	10,403	15	2	12	7	8.1	.....	101.2	2	.....	2
Stratford	13,371	26	.....	10	9	8.1	1.8	41.8	1	.....	4
Thompson	5,093	12	.....	3	4	9.4	2.4	210.5	2	.....	.....
Torrington	22,860	35	.....	12	10	5.2	.....	40.3	2	.....	4
Vernon	8,898	11	.....	3	6	8.1	.....	190.4	2	.....	2
Wallingford	12,141	16	.....	8	13	12.8	.....	167.4	3	.....	6
Waterbury	94,584	213	6	54	88	11.2	0.8	130.4	28	9	12
Watertown	6,389	10	1	7	3	5.6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
West Hartford	9,478	22	.....	5	14	17.7	.....	340.9	5	.....	7
Westport	5,245	5	.....	4	7	16.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Winchester	9,071	27	1	4	11	14.6	.....	97.6	2	.....	7
Windham	13,985	41	.....	9	16	13.7	0.9	120.6	4	1	5
Windsor	5,842	7	1	.....	6	12.3	.....	.....	.....	2	3
Towns under 5,000	208,529	243	12	92	206	11.9	0.8	95.5	26	11	83

DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES																					
Pneumonia Undefined	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	Tuberculosis—Other Forms	Cancer	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia—Lobar	Pneumonia—Broncho	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2	[illegible]eral Diseases	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Institutional Deaths	Non-resident Deaths
1	7	.....	6	13	13	1	88	20	108	5	1	19	29	83	6	125	13	4	427	230
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	2	2	3	.....	12	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	2	10	1	8	.....	2	50	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	8	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	4	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	4	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	3	.....	1	1	2	1	7	8	18	.....	1	3	6	12	.....	11	1	1	91	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	9	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	18	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	4	1	1	8	3
.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	6	3	10	.....	.....	1	3	4	2	16	.....	.....	74	18
.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	4	.....	.....	16	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	1	.....	5	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	1	3	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	15	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	6
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	18	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	1	2	1	.....	1	2	15	.....	12	1	.....	27	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	9	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	9	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	5	1	.....	20	4	21	1	.....	5	3	8	.....	16	4	.....	34	53

August—For Six Years

CONNECTICUT	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
BIRTHS *Birth Rate*	3107 28.9	3250 28.8	3297 28.1	2663 21.8	2945 25.4	2925 24.7
MARRIAGES *Marriage Rate*	1022 9.5	1013 8.9	1024 8.7	1060 8.7	1051 9.1	973 8.2
DEATHS *Death Rate*	1690 15.7	1792 15.9	1431 12.2	1255 10.3	1370 11.8	1222 10.3
COMMUNICABLE DIS.* DEATHS *Per Cent to Total Deaths*	271 16.0	207 11.6	171 11.9	141 11.2	153 11.2	138 11.3
DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR *Rate per 1000 births*	433 146.6	421 134.5	355 114.4	273 96.4	324 114.0	215 76.6

*Includes: Typhoid Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Tuberculosis Pul., Cerebro-Spinal Men., Poliomyelitis, Influenza.

Cases of Reportable Diseases

August 1921	Population	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Pneumonia Lobar	Other Com. Diseases
State Total	1,420,576	98	59	82	140	157	1	21	165	11	25	361
NEW HAVEN CO.	427,255	36	8	21	20	50	1	5	55	6	10	132
New Haven	166,986	23	.....	10	8	30	.....	1	26	4	4	76
Waterbury	94,584	3	7	5	.....	4	.....	3	15	2	2	19
Meriden (city and town)	35,180	3	1	.....	4	3	.....	.....	5	.....	1	7
Ansonia	18,027	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10
Orange (inc. West Haven)	17,439	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	2
Naugatuck	15,410	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wallingford (town and boro)	12,141	2	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5
Milford	11,093	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Derby	11,585	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Hamden	9,037	.....	.....	.....	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Branford (town and boro)	6,716	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Seymour	7,089	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	22,089	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3
FAIRFIELD CO.	332,619	6	15	19	53	29	.....	8	45	4	6	88
Bridgeport	149,947	1	2	10	5	16	.....	2	35	3	5	45
Stamford (city and town)	41,790	1	2	2	2	.....	.....	1	4	1	1	7
Norwalk	28,288	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Danbury (city and town)	22,325	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Greenwich (town and boro)	22,997	1	11	.....	39	4	.....	3	2	.....	.....	16
Stratford	13,371	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Fairfield	12,300	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3
Shelton	9,927	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westport	5,245	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	26,953	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	8
HARTFORD CO.	340,290	45	7	11	21	44	.....	4	43	1	5	59
Hartford	144,080	7	5	3	4	22	.....	1	19	1	2	40
New Britain	61,695	4	.....	4	4	4	.....	2	11	.....	2	9
Bristol (city and town)	21,719	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	7	.....	1	3
Manchester	19,100	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Enfield	12,015	32	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
East Hartford	12,190	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Southington (town and boro)	8,737	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
West Hartford	9,478	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Windsor	5,842	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glastonbury	5,714	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	48,817	1	2	2	4	9	.....	1	3	.....	.....	4
NEW LONDON CO.	106,675	1	2	10	14	9	.....	1	11	.....	1	41
Norwich (city and town)	29,911	.....	.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	5
New London	26,619	1	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	19
Stonington (town and boro)	10,403	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Groton (town and boro)	9,648	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Towns under 5,000	30,228	.....	2	1	13	2	.....	1	4	.....	.....	10
LITCHFIELD CO.	77,189	2	1	11	11	6	.....	1	.....	.....	1	10
Torrington (town and boro)	22,860	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Winchester (inc. Winsted)	9,071	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Plymouth	6,084	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watertown	6,389	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Towns under 5,000	33,382	2	1	9	10	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3
WINDHAM CO.	53,504	1	10	3	9	6	.....	1	6	.....	1	10
Windham (inc. Willimantic)	13,985	.....	9	1	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	7
Putnam (city and town)	8,569	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Plainfield	8,112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Killingly (inc. Danielson)	8,427	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Thompson	5,093	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	9,462	1	.....	2	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MIDDLESEX CO.	46,691	5	1	4	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1	16
Middletown (city and town)	22,342	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	14
Towns under 5,000	24,545	4	1	4	3	3	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2
TOLLAND CO.	27,333	2	15	3	9	10	.....	1	2	.....	.....	5
Vernon (inc. Rockville)	8,898	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Stafford (town and boro)	5,433	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	13,053	.....	14	3	9	10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5

Births, Marriages and Deaths

August 1921	Population Based on U. S. Census Est. as of July 1, 1921	TOTALS				DEATH RATES			AGE GROUPS		
		Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	All Causes (per 1,000 population)	Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	Children under 1 year (per 1,000 births)	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	65 years and over
State of Connecticut	1,420,576	2925	82	973	1222	10.3	0.8	76.6	215	66	377
Ansonia	18,027	30	.....	6	10	6.7	0.6	134.5	5	2	1
Branford	6,716	12	.....	4	4	7.1	3.6	339.6	3	.....	1
Bridgeport	149,947	373	17	103	106	8.5	1.5	60.1	21	10	15
Bristol	21,719	64	2	12	14	7.7	1.1	93.0	5	.....	3
Danbury	22,325	49	1	10	27	14.5	0.5	106.5	5	1	8
Derby	11,585	36	1	2	20	20.7	1.0	44.5	2	3	7
East Hartford	12,190	18	1	5	5	4.9	0.9	.....	.....	.....	2
Enfield	12,015	32	1	13	7	6.9	.....	196.7	6	.....	.....
Fairfield	12,300	18	.....	5	4	3.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
[illegible]nbury	5,714	7	.....	3	5	10.5	2.1	103.4	1	.....	3
Greenwich	22,997	57	2	72	27	14.1	1.0	120.2	5	2	8
Groton	9,648	7	.....	5	8	9.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Hamden	9,037	24	.....	2	5	6.6	1.3	65.2	1	.....	2
Hartford	144,080	361	12	137	130	10.8	0.5	74.0	26	7	32
Killingly	8,427	7	.....	5	4	5.7	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Manchester	19,100	47	2	10	9	5.6	.....	103.2	3	.....	4
Meriden	35,180	72	1	16	21	7.2	0.7	56.3	4	.....	7
Middletown	22,342	52	1	13	36	19.3	0.5	55.2	3	3	10
Milford	11,093	27	.....	3	15	16.2	2.2	191.4	3	.....	7
Naugatuck	15,410	23	.....	7	8	6.2	0.8	.....	.....	.....	3
New Britain	61,695	140	4	43	35	6.8	0.6	68.1	10	2	13
New Haven	166,986	326	14	126	140	10.1	0.7	53.9	19	7	34
New London	26,619	44	1	27	29	13.1	0.5	110.6	7	1	12
Norwalk	28,288	54	4	20	19	8.1	0.8	105.6	5	.....	7
Norwich	29,911	78	2	20	37	14.8	1.6	94.2	6	.....	5
Plainfield	8,112	12	2	7	3	4.4	.....	167.8	2	.....	1
Plymouth	6,084	13	.....	1	4	7.9	.....	82.1	1	.....	1
Putnam	8,569	14	.....	15	6	8.4	.....	112.1	2	.....	4
Seymour	7,089	16	.....	2	4	6.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Shelton	9,927	13	.....	3	17	20.5	.....	65.9	1	.....	3
Southington	8,737	9	1	3	6	8.2	.....	57.9	1	.....	4
Stafford	5,433	10	2	4	2	4.4	.....	96.0	1	.....	1
Stamford	41,790	107	.....	47	41	11.7	.....	90.3	8	1	16
Stonington	10,403	18	.....	8	11	12.7	.....	50.6	1	1	7
Stratford	13,371	27	1	5	5	4.5	0.9	41.5	1	.....	1
Thompson	5,093	14	.....	3	5	11.8	.....	210.5	2	1	1
Torrington	22,860	34	.....	15	12	6.3	0.5	20.1	1	1	3
Vernon	8,898	9	.....	6	4	5.4	.....	95.2	1	.....	3
Wallingford	12,141	15	2	2	8	7.9	0.9	.....	.....	.....	5
Waterbury	94,584	234	2	44	65	8.2	0.4	88.5	19	8	5
Watertown	6,389	13	.....	1	4	7.5	1.9	115.4	1	1	1
West Hartford	9,478	23	.....	3	14	17.7	.....	340.9	5	2	3
West Haven	15,900	31	.....	5	20	15.0	0.7	70.7	2	1	4
Westport	5,245	7	.....	4	9	20.6	2.3	.....	.....	.....	5
Winchester	9,071	25	1	3	12	15.9	.....	146.3	3	.....	3
Windham	13,985	31	.....	15	17	14.6	0.9	60.3	2	4	7
Windsor	5,842	8	.....	4	2	4.1	.....	121.2	1	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	210,068	284	5	104	226	12.9	0.7	73.5	20	7	104

DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES

Pneumonia Undefined	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Cancer	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia—Lobar	Pneumonia—Broncho	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2	Puerperal Diseases	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Institutional Deaths	Non-resident Deaths
3	2	4	4	10	10	4	93	11	115	4	7	10	32	83	8	71	18	3	410	218
							1							3					1	
				2			1													
			1		2		15	1	8		3	1	3	10		9	3		54	10
							1		1					2						
							2		8					1		3			8	6
							1		2					2		3			9	5
									1											
			1											5						
1							1		1											
		1		1			2		2				4	1	2	2			8	2
																1				1
							1						1			2				1
		2		1			4	4	16		1	2	5	13	4	7	2		86	34
																1				
							2		1					1		2			8	2
			1				5			1		1	2			2	1		22	17
							2		1							2			4	3
							1		1											
				1			1		3				2	6		3	1		8	1
1					2	1	3	1	19	1		2	2	7	2	9	4	1	50	11
	1				1			1	3				1	2		1			10	2
							1		5										5	3
							10		3					1		1	1		22	12
														1						
					1				1											
														1					2	2
												2								
							10									1			10	11
									1											
																			1	
				1				1	3			1	2	2		2	1	1	10	4
									2					1						1
							1													
									1					2		3				2
				1					1							1			3	
1			1				1	1	9		1		4	5		5	2		25	10
							1							1						
					1		7		1					1		2			7	9
									1	1				3					10	2
							1		1							1			1	3
								1	1					1		1		1	7	5
		1		2					1				1	1		1			2	3
	1			1	2	3	17	1	17	1	2	1	3	1		5	3		37	56

Laboratory Report August, 1921

Diagnostic Division

	+	—	?	Total
Typhoid	12	67	6	85
Paratyphoid A	.....	85	.....	85
Paratyphoid B	.....	91	1	92
Diphtheria:				586
Diagnosis	116	282	.....	
Release	68	120	.....	
Diphtheria Carriers:				2
Diagnosis	.....	2	.....	
Release	.....	.....	.....	
Diphtheria virulence	.....	1	.....	1
Tuberculosis	28	110	.....	138
Syphilis	181	769	79	1029
Gonorrhoea	8	57	.....	65
Glanders	.....	.....	1	1
Pneumonia:	.....	.....	.....	.....
Type I	.....	.....	.....	
Type II	.....	.....	.....	
Type III	.....	.....	.....	
Type IV	.....	.....	.....	
Malaria	1	11	.....	12
Rabies	2	2	.....	4
Feces for typhoid	.....	24	.....	24
Urine for typhoid	.....	8	.....	8
Special	1	.....	.....	1
Total	417	1629	87	2133

Chemical Division

Water	120
Sewage	0
Milk	345
	465

Other Reportable Diseases

August, 1921

Chickenpox	14
Dysentery (bacillary)	6
Epidemic Encephalitis	6
German Measles	4
Influenza	6
Malaria	4
Paratyphoid Fever	8
Pneumonia (broncho)	3
Mumps	34
Septic Sore Throat	3
Tetanus	3
Trachoma	3
Typhus Fever	1
Gonorrhoea	67
Syphilis	199
Total	361

September—For Six Years

CONNECTICUT	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
BIRTHS *Birth Rate*	2940 27.3	3137 27.8	3083 26.2	2980 24.4	2854 24.6	2752 23.2
MARRIAGES *Marriage Rate*	1422 13.2	1156 10.2	1102 9.4	1271 10.4	1547 13.3	1284 10.8
DEATHS *Death Rate*	1519 14.1	1580 13.9	1823 15.5	1189 9.7	1326 11.4	1181 9.9
COMMUNICABLE DIS.* DEATHS *Per Cent to Total Deaths*	234 15.4	203 12.8	486 26.7	129 10.8	151 11.4	139 11.8
DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR *Rate per 1000 births*	326 110.3	363 115.9	355 114.4	233 82.3	281 98.7	192 68.4

*Includes: Typhoid Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Tuberculosis Pul., Cerebro-Spinal Men., Poliomyelitis, Influenza.

Cases of Reportable Diseases

September 1921	Population	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Pneumonia Lobar	Other Com. Diseases
State Total	1,420,576	75	39	102	186	231	7	18	123	7	20	310
NEW HAVEN CO.	427,255	55	2	20	40	58	2	9	47	3	5	87
New Haven	166,986	24		11	23	28	1	2	32	3	1	50
Waterbury	94,584	5	1	6	6	6	1	5	8		2	14
Meriden (city and town)	35,180		1	1	3	12			1			6
Ansonia	18,027								2			5
Orange (inc. West Haven)	17,439	2		3		3						3
Naugatuck	15,410	1										
Wallingford (town and boro)	12,141	1		3	2	2						3
Milford	11,093	1				1		2	2		1	1
Derby	11,585					1						
Hamden	9,037				4	3						
Branford (town and boro)	6,716			1	1	1						2
Seymour	7,089								1			
Towns under 5,000	22,089	1		1	1	1			1		1	3
FAIRFIELD CO.	332,619	3	12	15	61	62	1	2	32	2	7	89
Bridgeport	149,947		7	6	5	37		1	13	2	4	45
Stamford (city and town)	41,790				8	3	1		6			3
Norwalk	28,288	1				2			1			23
Danbury (city and town)	22,325			1								1
Greenwich (town and boro)	22,997	1	3		33	13			2		1	3
Stratford	13,371			1		1		1	4			2
Fairfield	12,300				6				1			3
Shelton	9,927			7					1			5
Westport	5,245				7				2			1
Towns under 5,000	26,953	1	2		2	6			2		2	3
HARTFORD CO.	349,290	29	4	33	33	66	3	6	24	2	4	84
Hartford	144,080	6	3	13	17	30	2	1	9		2	53
New Britain	61,695	4		5	1	7	1		8	1		12
Bristol (city and town)	21,719			1		1		1	2			8
Manchester	19,100			3	4				3		1	8
Enfield	12,015	18		1		15						
East Hartford	12,190			3		1			1			1
Southington (town and boro)	8,737			1							1	
West Hartford	9,478					1		1				
Windsor	5,842											
Glastonbury	5,714							1				1
Towns under 5,000	48,817	1	1	6	11	11		2	1	1		1
NEW LONDON CO.	106,675	1	1	4	1	9			15		2	27
Norwich (city and town)	29,911	1		1		2						4
New London	26,619			2					3		1	14
Stonington (town and boro)	10,403											4
Groton (town and boro)	9,648					1						
Towns under 5,000	30,228		1	1	1	6			12		1	5
LITCHFIELD CO.	77,189		1	12	5	9		1	1		2	8
Torrington (town and boro)	22,860				1	1						3
Winchester (inc. Winsted)	9,071								1			
Plymouth	6,084					4		1			2	2
Watertown	6,389		1	1								
Towns under 5,000	33,382			11	4	4						3
WINDHAM CO.	53,504	3	5	6	31	22			2			5
Windham (inc. Willimantic)	13,985	2	5		3	9						
Putnam (city and town)	8,569			4	2	1			1			2
Plainfield	8,112					2						
Killingly (inc. Danielson)	8,427			2	1	9			1			2
Thompson	5,093					1						
Towns under 5,000	9,462	1			25							1
MIDDLESEX CO.	46,691	4		4	3		1		1			5
Middletown (city and town)	22,342	3										4
Towns under 5,000	24,545	1		4	3		1		1			1
TOLLAND CO.	27,333		14	2	12	5			1			5
Vernon (inc. Rockville)	8,898		2			4			1			2
Stafford (town and boro)	5,433			1								
Towns under 5,000	13,053		12	1	12	1						3

Laboratory Report September, 1921

Diagnostic Division

	+	—	?	Total
Typhoid	5	60	3	68
Paratyphoid A	.....	27	.....	27
Paratyphoid B	1	67	.....	68
Diphtheria:				787
Diagnosis	148	272	.....	
Release	115	252	.....	
Diphtheria carriers:				362
Diagnosis	33	329	.....	
Release	.....	.....	.....	
Diphtheria virulence	.....	4	.....	4
Tuberculosis	14	95	.....	109
Syphilis	161	757	56	974
Gonorrhoea	7	43	.....	50
Glanders	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pneumonia:	.....	1	.....	1
Type I	.....	.....	.....	
Type II	.....	.....	.....	
Type III	.....	.....	.....	
Type IV	.....	.....	.....	
Malaria	.....	7	.....	7
Rabies	1	1	.....	2
Feces for typhoid	.....	26	.....	26
Urine for typhoid	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special	.....	1	.....	1
Total	485	1942	59	2486

Chemical Division

Water	120
Sewage	5
Milk	248
	373

Other Reportable Diseases

September, 1921

Chickenpox	22
Diarrhoea	2
Dysentery (bacillary)	1
Epidemic Encephalitis	4
German Measles	1
Impetigo Contagiosa	2
Influenza	5
Malaria	5
Mumps	14
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2
Paratyphoid Fever	2
Pneumonia (Broncho)	5
Septic Sore Throat	3
Smallpox	2
Tetanus	2
Gonorrhoea	80
Syphilis	158
	310

Births, Marriages and Deaths

September 1921	Population Based on U. S. Census Est. as of July 1, 1921	TOTALS				DEATH RATES			AGE GROUPS		
		Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	All Causes (per 1,000 population)	Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	Children under 1 year (Per 1,000 births)	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	65 years and over
State of Connecticut	1,420,576	2752	83	1284	1181	10.0	0.8	68.4	192	70	352
Ansonia	18,027	38	.....	16	6	3.9	.....	80.7	3	.....	1
Branford	6,716	10	.....	5	6	10.7	.....	113.2	1	.....	3
Bridgeport	149,947	336	10	122	103	8.2	1.1	83.0	29	9	23
Bristol	21,719	53	1	8	14	7.7	0.6	111.6	6	.....	5
Danbury	22,325	34	.....	21	27	14.5	1.1	42.6	2	1	13
Derby	11,585	36	.....	15	11	11.4	1.0	44.5	2	.....	2
East Hartford	12,190	19	1	6	6	5.9	1.9	.....	.....	.....	2
Enfield	12,015	26	2	20	7	6.9	.....	65.5	2	1	.....
Fairfield	12,300	18	.....	8	5	4.9	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Glastonbury	5,714	12	.....	3	6	12.6	.....	206.8	2	.....	1
Greenwich	22,997	49	.....	63	17	8.9	.....	72.1	3	1	5
Groton	9,648	12	.....	13	7	8.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Hamden	9,037	19	.....	5	3	3.9	1.3	65.2	1	.....	.....
Hartford	144,080	344	11	155	104	8.7	0.5	48.4	17	4	25
Killingly	8,427	7	2	7	11	15.6	.....	75.9	1	1	5
Manchester	19,100	35	.....	16	12	7.5	0.6	68.7	2	.....	4
Meriden	35,180	60	2	42	32	10.9	1.0	56.3	4	1	8
Middletown	22,342	34	2	16	39	20.9	0.5	129.0	7	3	13
Milford	11,093	20	.....	10	11	11.9	.....	63.8	1	1	3
Naugatuck	15,410	20	.....	13	4	3.1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
New Britain	61,695	165	4	43	41	7.9	0.4	74.9	11	7	3
New Haven	166,986	339	9	180	140	10.1	0.8	62.4	22	11	32
New London	26,619	52	5	22	24	10.8	0.5	47.4	3	1	4
Norwalk	28,288	46	2	29	25	10.6	0.8	126.7	6	.....	8
Norwich	29,911	61	.....	28	41	16.4	0.8	94.2	6	2	11
Plainfield	8,112	19	.....	3	4	5.9	1.5	83.9	1	.....	1
Plymouth	6,084	10	.....	4	5	9.9	.....	164.3	2	.....	.....
Putnam	8,569	20	1	12	8	11.2	2.8	112.1	2	.....	4
Seymour	7,089	16	1	10	3	5.1	1.7	.....	.....	.....	3
Shelton	9,927	18	.....	1	8	9.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southington	8,737	16	1	9	4	5.5	.....	57.9	1	.....	1
Stafford	5,433	13	.....	10	4	8.8	.....	96.0	1	.....	2
Stamford	41,790	80	4	43	49	14.1	2.3	33.9	3	3	13
Stonington	10,403	15	.....	16	6	6.9	.....	151.8	3	.....	2
Stratford	13,371	22	.....	2	6	5.4	0.9	83.0	2	.....	1
Thompson	5,093	9	.....	5	11	25.9	.....	315.7	3	1	3
Torrington	22,860	45	1	20	19	9.9	1.6	40.2	2	2	2
Vernon	8,898	3	.....	15	10	13.5	1.3	.....	.....	2	4
Wallingford	12,141	22	3	2	6	5.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Waterbury	94,584	207	10	68	82	10.4	0.5	88.5	19	6	25
Watertown	6,389	14	.....	3	5	9.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
West Hartford	9,478	20	.....	1	7	8.9	.....	68.1	1	.....	4
West Haven	15,900	32	.....	15	17	12.8	0.8	.....	.....	.....	5
Westport	5,245	5	.....	7	4	9.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Winchester	9,071	17	1	9	8	10.6	1.3	.....	.....	2	2
Windham	13,985	23	.....	16	18	15.4	.....	90.4	3	1	9
Windsor	5,842	11	2	4	3	6.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Towns under 5,000	210,068	270	8	143	192	10.9	0.7	66.4	18	8	85

DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES																					
Pneumonia Undefined	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	Tuberculosis—Other Forms	Cancer	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia—Lobar	Pneumonia—Broncho	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2	Puerperal Diseases	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Institutional Deaths	Non-resident Deaths
2	6	1	3	8	9	8	96	13	109	4	4	21	23	80	11	92	13	5	379	191
														1		1				
												1								1
						1	7	2	7		1	2	6	11		7	3		44	6
														2		1	1			
							2	1	4				2			2	2		13	8
							1		1							2			5	5
							2		2											
									1			1		1						
1									1							1				
																2				1
				1					3					1		3			6	2
									1							2				
1	1			1		1	3	1	12		1	1	2	5	1	8	2	2	48	16
									1					2		1			1	
							1		2							3			4	2
							2		2				1	3		3			6	4
						1	3		2			1	2	2		5			26	19
									1			1							1	1
									1											
	1			1	2		1	1	5	1			1	4		6		1	12	1
	2				3		9	1	16	1		2	3	7	3	10	3		60	13
							1	2	4			2		2					7	3
			1				1	1	2					4		3			5	1
					2	2	8		5			1		2					17	9
							1		1					1		1				
												1	1							
						1	1								1				3	2
									1											
							8												8	8
												1				1				
														1						
						1	6		3					4	3	4			21	9
													1	2						1
							1		1		1	1		1						
			1											2						
			1				2		1					2		4			5	2
		1			1		1												1	
									1			1				2				
	2			2			5	1	6	1	1	1		10	3	6		2	21	8
									1										5	3
							9		2							1			9	9
									2										2	1
							1									2			4	2
				2					2					2					8	3
									1							1				
				1	1	1	20	3	15	1		4	4	8		10	2		37	51

October—For Six Years

CONNECTICUT	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
BIRTHS	2951	3017	3379	3136	2755	2536
Birth Rate	27.4	26.7	28.7	25.6	23.7	21.4
MARRIAGES	1614	1278	812	1563	1569	1396
Marriage Rate	14.9	11.3	6.9	12.8	13.5	11.7
DEATHS	1413	1500	7520	1281	1308	1300
Death Rate	13.1	13.2	64.0	10.4	11.2	10.9
COMMUNICABLE DIS.* DEATHS	192	198	5507	170	157	143
Per Cent to Total Deaths	13.5	13.2	73.2	13.2	12.0	11.0
DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR	265	277	592	217	234	213
Rate per 1000 births	89.6	88.4	190.8	76.6	82.2	76.3

*Includes: Typhoid Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Tuberculosis Pul., Cerebro-Spinal Men., Poliomyelitis, Influenza.

Cases of Reportable Diseases

October 1921	Population	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Pneumonia Lobar	Other Com. Diseases
State Total	1,420,576	50	110	182	122	361	4	13	112	5	53	432
NEW HAVEN CO.	427,255	12	16	51	25	118	.....	7	51	2	17	148
New Haven	166,986	6	3	13	13	42	.....	4	33	1	1	70
Waterbury	94,584	1	4	16	.....	13	.....	3	10	.....	8	23
Meriden (city and town)	35,180	.....	.....	5	4	26	.....	.....	2	.....	5	31
Ansonia	18,027	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1
West Haven	15,900	3	6	.....	1	5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Naugatuck	15,410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Wallingford (town and boro)	12,141	2	.....	11	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Milford	11,093	.....	2	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Derby	11,585	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamden	9,037	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Branford (town and boro)	6,716	.....	.....	2	1	9	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4
Seymour	7,089	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Towns under 5,000	22,089	.....	1	3	6	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	8
FAIRFIELD CO.	332,619	10	11	35	36	88	4	2	22	.....	12	91
Bridgeport	149,947	5	3	18	.....	48	3	1	10	.....	5	51
Stamford (city and town)	41,790	.....	1	2	6	12	1	1	3	.....	2	9
Norwalk	28,288	.....	2	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	3	.....	1	4
Danbury (city and town)	22,325	2	2	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Greenwich (town and boro)	22,997	1	.....	3	25	5	.....	.....	2	.....	2	4
Stratford	13,371	.....	.....	3	1	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Fairfield	12,300	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1
Shelton	9,927	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westport	5,245	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Towns under 5,000	26,953	2	2	1	4	4	.....	.....	1	.....	1	7
HARTFORD CO.	349,290	26	9	39	24	108	.....	.....	23	3	14	118
Hartford	144,080	4	8	8	5	46	.....	.....	13	1	3	83
New Britain	61,695	.....	.....	6	3	17	.....	.....	7	2	3	14
Bristol (city and town)	21,719	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Manchester	19,100	2	.....	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1
Enfield	12,015	6	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Hartford	12,190	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4
Southington (town and boro)	8,737	.....	.....	.....	2	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
West Hartford	9,478	.....	.....	.....	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Windsor	5,842	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glastonbury	5,714	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	48,817	12	1	17	3	18	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	9
NEW LONDON CO.	106,675	.....	7	16	.....	16	.....	.....	11	.....	7	29
Norwich (city and town)	29,911	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	1	5
New London	26,619	.....	.....	7	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3	9
Stonington (town and boro)	10,403	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Groton (town and boro)	9,648	.....	3	5	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10
Towns under 5,000	30,228	.....	4	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	7	.....	1	5
LITCHFIELD CO.	77,189	.....	2	16	15	8	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	22
Torrington (town and boro)	22,860	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Winchester (inc. Winsted)	9,071	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth	6,084	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4
Watertown	6,389	.....	.....	.....	14	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Towns under 5,000	33,382	.....	2	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
WINDHAM CO.	53,504	1	60	21	12	17	.....	2	1	.....	3	12
Windham (inc. Willimantic)	13,985	.....	60	.....	5	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	4
Putnam (city and town)	8,569	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plainfield	8,112	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Killingly (inc. Danielson)	8,427	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Thompson	5,093	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Towns under 5,000	9,462	1	.....	17	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
MIDDLESEX CO.	46,691	1	.....	3	5	6	.....	1	2	.....	.....	6
Middletown (city and town)	22,342	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Towns under 5,000	24,545	1	.....	3	5	5	.....	1	2	.....	.....	4
TOLLAND CO.	27,333	.....	5	1	5	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	6
Vernon (inc. Rockville)	8,898	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stafford (town and boro)	5,433	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	13,053	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	6

October 1921	Population Based on U. S. Census Est. as of July 1, 1921	TOTALS				DEATH RATES			AGE GROUPS		
		Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	All Causes (per 1,000 population)	Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	Children under 1 year (Per 1,000 births)	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	65 years and over
State of Connecticut	1,420,576	2536	85	1396	1300	10.9	0.7	76.3	213	85	396
Ansonia	18,027	41	1	22	10	6.6	1.9	53.8	2	.....	2
Branford	6,716	8	.....	10	8	14.2	3.5	113.2	1	2	3
Bridgeport	149,947	288	11	128	116	9.2	0.4	57.2	20	13	24
Bristol	21,719	45	3	14	10	5.5	0.5	.....	.....	1	3
Danbury	22,325	45	.....	22	17	9.1	1.0	85.2	4	1	4
Derby	11,585	41	2	14	15	15.5	.....	111.3	5	1	3
East Hartford	12,190	9	.....	8	9	8.8	.....	.....	.....	1	6
Enfield	12,015	23	.....	23	9	8.9	.....	131.1	4	2	1
Fairfield	12,300	22	.....	7	3	2.9	.....	47.2	1	.....	.....
Glastonbury	5,714	10	.....	4	3	6.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Greenwich	22,997	38	2	40	26	13.5	.....	72.1	3	.....	4
Groton	9,648	10	.....	8	7	8.7	1.2	.....	.....	.....	5
Hamden	9,037	11	.....	11	6	7.9	.....	65.2	1	.....	1
Hartford	144,080	304	8	176	148	12.3	0.2	82.5	29	11	32
Killingly	8,427	12	.....	4	8	11.3	1.4	151.8	2	1	3
Manchester	19,100	38	.....	26	13	8.1	.....	137.5	4	.....	2
Meriden	35,180	60	1	48	34	11.5	.....	84.5	6	2	13
Middletown	22,342	47	1	23	36	19.3	3.2	55.2	3	2	17
Milford	11,093	20	.....	10	10	10.8	1.0	.....	.....	.....	5
Naugatuck	15,410	21	1	12	6	4.6	2.3	86.6	2	1	2
New Britain	61,695	127	5	55	43	8.3	0.9	95.2	14	1	8
New Haven	166,986	324	14	168	141	10.1	0.8	45.4	16	13	43
New London	26,619	48	4	30	29	13.0	.....	79.0	5	.....	9
Norwalk	28,288	51	.....	25	24	10.1	1.2	63.3	3	4	6
Norwich	29,911	63	1	27	33	13.2	0.8	31.4	2	1	10
Plainfield	8,112	13	.....	7	9	13.3	.....	251.7	3	1	3
Plymouth	6,084	11	1	6	2	3.9	.....	82.1	1	.....	.....
Putnam	8,569	16	.....	6	10	14.0	1.4	112.1	2	1	5
Seymour	7,089	10	.....	5	4	6.7	.....	136.3	2	.....	2
Shelton	9,927	19	2	8	19	22.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Southington	8,737	13	1	10	6	8.2	.....	57.9	1	2	2
Stafford	5,433	13	.....	6	9	19.8	2.2	96.0	1	.....	4
Stamford	41,790	78	3	37	47	13.4	0.5	101.5	9	6	11
Stonington	10,403	12	2	8	9	10.3	1.1	151.8	3	.....	3
Stratford	13,371	27	.....	9	6	5.3	1.7	41.5	1	1	2
Thompson	5,093	8	.....	7	9	21.2	.....	210.5	2	2	2
Torrington	22,860	31	2	16	12	6.2	0.5	100.6	5	1	3
Vernon	8,898	11	.....	9	8	10.7	1.3	95.2	1	.....	4
Wallingford	12,141	25	1	4	11	10.8	0.9	55.8	1	.....	8
Waterbury	94,584	196	6	74	78	9.8	0.2	69.8	15	2	21
Watertown	6,389	13	.....	7	4	7.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
West Hartford	9,478	18	.....	5	10	12.6	.....	204.5	3	.....	1
West Haven	15,900	31	2	14	26	19.6	1.5	296.2	4	1	3
Westport	5,245	5	.....	3	8	18.3	4.5	151.8	1	.....	2
Winchester	9,071	8	.....	4	10	13.2	.....	48.7	1	1	4
Windham	13,985	19	1	17	16	13.7	.....	150.7	5	.....	7
Windsor	5,842	5	.....	6	3	6.1	.....	242.4	2	.....	1
Towns under 5,000	210,068	248	10	213	220	12.5	0.7	80.2	23	10.	96

for the Month of October 1921

DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES

Pneumonia Undefined	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Cancer	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia—Lobar	Pneumonia—Broncho	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2	Puerperal Diseases	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Institutional Deaths	Deaths Non-resident
1	6	.....	4	6	21	10	84	8	116	4	8	35	47	67	15	91	22	3	408	225
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	6	2	3	1	.....	1	7	6	1	12	1	.....	48	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	6	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	12	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	1	1	6	.....	2	.....	14	1	.....	5	8	6	4	13	6	.....	75	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	7	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	4	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	1	1	18	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	4	.....	1	14	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	8	3	26	.....	1	3	6	5	3	9	1	.....	62	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	3	1	.....	15	10
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	4	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	5	.....	6	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	12	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	12	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	.....	3	1	4	.....	.....	19	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	5	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	7	.....	2	2	3	6	3	5	3	.....	28	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4	5
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	7	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	3	2	2	15	.....	13	1	2	5	9	7	1	15	3	1	27	37

Laboratory Report October, 1921

Diagnostic Division

	+	—	?	Total
Typhoid	5	51	8	64
Paratyphoid B	.....	63	1	64
Diphtheria:				1242
Diagnosis	192	396	.....	
Release	216	438	.....	
Diphtheria carriers:				460
Diagnosis	76	236	.....	
Release	26	122	.....	
Diphtheria virulence	1	.....	.....	1
Tuberculosis	21	93	.....	114
Syphilis	174	829	39	1042
Gonorrhoea	11	48	.....	59
Glanders	1	.....	.....	1
Pneumonia	.....	1	.....	1
Type I	.....	.....	.....	
Type II	.....	.....	.....	
Type III	.....	.....	.....	
Type IV	.....	.....	.....	
Malaria	.....	6	.....	6
Rabies	.....	.....	.....	.....
Feces for typhoid	1	15	.....	16
Urine for typhoid	3	9	.....	12
Special	.....	3	.....	3
Total	727	2310	48	3085

Chemical Division

Water	87
Sewage	3
Milk	150
	240

Other Reportable Diseases

October, 1921

Chickenpox	55
Dysentery (bacillary)	3
Epidemic Encephalitis	5
Erysipelas	1
German Measles	4
Impetigo Contagiosa	1
Influenza	14
Malaria	1
Mumps	17
Pneumonia (broncho)	1
Septic Sore Throat	3
Tetanus	2
Gonorrhoea	90
Syphilis	235
	432

November—For Six Years

CONNECTICUT	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
BIRTHS	3032	3026	2726	2990	2505	2563
Birth Rate	28.2	26.8	23.2	24.5	21.6	21.7
MARRIAGES	1567	1255	910	1523	1390	1102
Marriage Rate	14.6	11.1	7.7	12.5	11.9	9.3
DEATHS	1542	1456	2566	1309	1361	1289
Death Rate	14.3	12.9	21.8	10.7	11.7	10.9
COMMUNICABLE DIS.* DEATHS	187	221	1265	175	187	118
Per Cent to Total Deaths	12.1	15.2	49.2	13.4	13.7	9.2
DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR	244	228	291	206	247	160
Rate per 1000 births	82.6	72.8	93.8	72.7	86.8	56.9

*Includes: Typhoid Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Tuberculosis Pul., Cerebro-Spinal Men., Poliomyelitis, Influenza.

Cases of Reportable Diseases

November 1921	Population	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis Other Forms	Pneumonia Lobar	Other Com. Diseases
State Total	1,420,576	28	395	301	114	385	5	5	106	9	72	477
NEW HAVEN CO.	427,255	14	2	89	22	125	1	3	45	6	22	144
New Haven	166,986	3		20	10	48		2	24	3		73
Waterbury	94,584	3		24	2	19		1	12		11	18
Meriden (city and town)	35,180			9	2	13	1		5	1	3	8
Ansonia	18,027	5			1	1					1	2
West Haven	15,939		1	1	1	3			1	2	3	1
Naugatuck	15,410											
Wallingford (town and boro)	12,141	1		22		4					1	3
Milford	11,093	1		1		21			1		2	17
Derby	11,585					1						8
Hamden	9,037	1		2		3						5
Branford (town and boro)	6,716			7		5			1		1	3
Seymour	7,089			2	4							
Towns under 5,000	22,089		1	1	2	6			1			6
FAIRFIELD CO.	332,619	6	24	73	33	95		1	26		18	116
Bridgeport	149,947	2	1	31	2	65		1	15		4	39
Stamford (city and town)	41,790			9	1	1			6		4	28
Norwalk	28,288		1	4	6	5			1		1	10
Danbury (city and town)	22,325		2	4		6					1	2
Greenwich (town and boro)	22,997	2	1	4	23				1		2	7
Stratford	13,371			2		6			1		2	2
Fairfield	12,300		1	3		5			1			3
Shelton	9,927			8		2						
Westport	5,245					2					1	13
Towns under 5,000	26,953	1	18	8	1	3			1		3	12
HARTFORD CO.	349,290	6	32	62	25	112	3	1	23	2	27	102
Hartford	144,080	1	5	22	16	59	2		9	2	6	61
New Britain	61,695		13	10	5	19			10		7	15
Bristol (city and town)	21,719			1	1	5			2		4	3
Manchester	19,100		1	2		5					2	7
Enfield	12,015	4				6					1	5
East Hartford	12,190	1	1	1		1			1		3	2
Southington (town and boro)	8,737			6		4					1	1
West Hartford	9,478			2	3							
Windsor	5,842					1	1					1
Glastonbury	5,714		11			1						
Towns under 5,000	48,817		1	18		11		1	1		3	7
NEW LONDON	106,675		39	17	7	21			3	1	3	49
Norwich (city and town)	29,911			7		6					1	19
New London	26,619		2	5	7	5			2	1	2	3
Stonington (town and boro)	10,403			1		1						
Groton (town and boro)	9,648		16	4		8						20
Towns under 5,000	30,228		21			1			1			7
LITCHFIELD CO.	77,189		2	27	6	10	1		5			34
Torrington (town and boro)	22,860			11		1						1
Winchester (inc. Winsted)	9,071								4			3
Plymouth	6,084					1						10
Watertown	6,389			1	4							2
Towns under 5,000	33,382		2	15	2	8	1		1			18
WINDHAM CO.	53,504	2	60	18	16	15			1		1	19
Windham (inc. Willimantic)	13,985	1	49	12	12	3					1	9
Putnam (city and town)	8,569		2	3		1						7
Plainfield	8,112			1		4						
Killingly (inc. Danielson)	8,427					4						
Thompson	5,093		1	1		2						2
Towns under 5,000	9,462	1	8	1	4	1			1			1
MIDDLESEX CO.	46,691		3	11		4			2		1	9
Middletown (city and town)	22,342					1					1	1
Towns under 5,000	24,545		3	11		3			2			8
TOLLAND CO.	27,333		233	4	5	3			1			4
Vernon (inc. Rockville)	8,898		1	3		2			1			
Stafford (town and boro)	5,433		49									
Towns under 5,000	13,053		183	1	5	1						4

Laboratory Report November, 1921

Diagnostic Division

	+	—	?	Total
Typhoid	4	42	4	50
Paratyphoid B	.....	50	.....	50
Diphtheria:				1434
Diagnosis	234	518	.....	
Release	194	488	.....	
Diphtheria carriers:				1452
Diagnosis	90	1258	.....	
Release	12	92	.....	
Diphtheria virulence	.....	2	.....	2
Tuberculosis	11	110	.....	121
Syphilis	156	937	55	1148
Gonorrhoea	12	28	.....	40
Glanders	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pneumonia	.....	1	.....	7
Type I	1	.....	.....	
Type II	.....	.....	.....	
Type III	2	.....	.....	
Types I, II, & III	1	.....	.....	
Type IV	2	.....	.....	
Malaria	.....	4	.....	4
Rabies	2	2	.....	4
Feces for typhoid	.....	12	.....	12
Urine for typhoid	.....	6	.....	6
Special	2	2	1	5
Total	723	3552	60	4335

Chemical Division

Water	79
Sewage	0
Milk	114
	193

Other Reportable Diseases

November, 1921

Chickenpox	173
Dysentery (bacillary)	1
Erysipelas	2
German Measles	1
Influenza	12
Mumps	52
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1
Paratyphoid	1
Pneumonia (broncho)	1
Gonorrhoea	66
Syphilis	167
	477

Births, Marriages and Deaths

November 1921

	Population Based on U. S. Census Est. as of July 1, 1921	TOTAL				DEATH RATES			AGE GROUPS		
		Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	All Causes (per 1,000 population)	Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	Children under 1 year (per 1,000 births)	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	65 years and over
State of Connecticut	1,420,576	2563	105	1102	1289	10.9	0.6	56.9	160	61	476
Ansonia	18,027	34	1	4	13	8.7	1.3	80.7	3	2	4
Branford	6,716	11	.....	4	4	7.1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Bridgeport	149,947	279	12	128	114	9.1	0.6	42.9	15	6	28
Bristol	21,719	34	1	12	15	8.3	0.6	74.4	4	2	2
Danbury	22,325	42	2	32	29	15.6	0.5	42.6	2	.....	9
Derby	11,585	45	.....	11	13	13.5	1.0	22.3	1	2	3
East Hartford	12,190	15	1	4	4	3.9	.....	63.5	1	.....	1
Enfield	12,015	22	.....	21	11	11.0	.....	32.8	1	2	3
Fairfield	12,300	23	1	4	7	6.8	1.0	47.2	1	1	3
Glastonbury	5,714	10	.....	5	4	8.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Greenwich	22,997	38	2	36	28	14.6	0.5	120.2	5	3	8
Groton	9,648	12	.....	5	6	7.5	1.2	.....	.....	.....	2
Hamden	9,037	16	.....	.....	4	5.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Hartford	144,080	310	8	144	168	14.0	0.5	65.4	23	8	55
Killingly	8,427	13	1	3	5	7.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Manchester	19,100	31	2	9	11	6.9	.....	34.4	1	1	4
Meriden	35,180	64	4	35	27	9.2	0.7	28.2	2	1	15
Middletown	22,342	49	5	13	28	15.0	.....	55.3	3	3	9
Milford	11,093	16	.....	6	11	11.9	1.1	63.8	1	.....	4
Naugatuck	15,410	22	.....	14	6	4.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
New Britain	61,695	126	3	44	36	7.0	0.2	40.8	6	.....	11
New Haven	166,986	356	14	142	163	11.7	0.8	51.0	18	10	51
New London	26,619	49	4	10	43	19.4	.....	78.8	5	1	12
Norwalk	28,288	39	2	23	35	14.8	1.3	84.5	4	1	13
Norwich	29,911	68	1	31	23	9.2	0.8	62.8	4	.....	11
Plainfield	8,112	6	1	10	6	8.9	.....	83.9	1	1	3
Plymouth	6,084	10	1	6	2	3.9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Putnam	8,569	11	.....	9	15	21.0	1.4	112.1	2	.....	5
Seymour	7,089	11	1	4	7	11.8	.....	68.2	1	.....	3
Shelton	9,927	18	.....	7	11	13.3	.....	65.9	1	.....	2
Southington	8,737	17	1	6	5	6.9	.....	57.9	1	.....	3
Stafford	5,433	11	.....	7	5	11.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Stamford	41,790	76	3	37	26	7.5	0.9	45.2	4	1	9
Stonington	10,403	10	.....	15	7	8.1	.....	50.6	1	.....	3
Stratford	13,371	22	1	4	5	4.5	.....	41.4	1	1	1
Thompson	5,093	6	.....	4	5	11.8	.....	105.3	1	.....	2
Torrington	22,860	41	2	10	14	7.3	.....	40.1	2	1	6
Vernon	8,898	11	2	10	10	13.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Wallingford	12,141	24	2	3	12	11.9	.....	111.6	2	1	7
Waterbury	94,584	193	5	74	79	10.0	1.1	51.2	11	2	30
Watertown	6,389	7	.....	7	7	13.1	.....	230.7	2	.....	1
West Hartford	9,478	16	.....	2	9	11.4	.....	136.4	2	.....	4
West Haven	15,939	34	1	8	16	12.1	1.5	222.2	3	1	6
Westport	5,245	6	.....	4	2	4.6	.....	151.9	1	.....	.....
Winchester	9,071	19	2	6	11	14.6	1.3	48.8	1	.....	7
Windham	13,985	35	3	13	21	18.0	0.9	90.5	3	2	8
Windsor	5,842	8	.....	2	6	12.3	.....	120.0	1	.....	4
Towns under 5,000	210,068	247	16	114	200	11.4	0.5	66.2	19	6	100

DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES

Pneumonia Undefined	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Cancer	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia—Lobar	Pneumonia—Broncho	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2	Puerperal Diseases	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Institutional Deaths	Non-resident Deaths
6	6	2	5	5	15	12	69	8	123	3	1	39	46	39	15	91	21	4	379	177
									2			2		2						1
									1											
			2		5		6		7			1	7	3	3	9	3	1	38	6
							1					1		3		1	1			
2	1						1	1	3			1		1		2	2		5	
							1		4				2	1					3	2
													1							
									1			1	1	2		1				
							1						1							1
	1			2		2	1		2							3	1		8	3
							1												1	1
	2			1	2		5		18	2		10	3	7	2	12	2		92	47
									2							1			1	
	1					1			3				1						2	
						1	2	2	1			1	3	1	1	1			7	3
							2					1	3	1		4	1		18	14
					2		1		1							1			1	1
												1								
							1		5				2		1	6			12	5
2	1		1		2	1	10	3	16		1	4	6	4	3	16	3	1	70	16
						1			6				2	2	1	4			15	11
				2		2	2	1	4			1	1			5		1	14	5
					1	1	2	1	2			1	2	1		4			6	1
									1							1				
			1				1					1		1					5	1
1									1							1				
							6		1					1					6	7
					1															
																			1	
							2		2			1	1	1	1	1			5	2
									1											
					1															1
													1	1		1				
1												1		1	1	1			3	1
									3			1				1				
																1	1			
							9		8			3	4	1	2	4			22	8
													1							2
												1	1						4	1
							3		2			2		1					2	2
																1				
																			3	2
		2				1	1		1								1		3	1
									1											
			1		1	2	10		24	1		4	3	5		9	6	1	32	32

December—For Six Years

CONNECTICUT	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
BIIRTHS *Birth Rate*	2895 26.9	3009 26.6	2762 23.5	2991 24.5	2648 22.8	2697 22.8
MARRIAGES *Marriage Rate*	752 7.0	910 8.1	614 5.2	845 6.9	806 6.9	702 5.9
DEATHS *Death Rate*	1839 17.1	1610 14.3	2421 20.6	1538 12.6	1446 12.5	1422 12.0
COMMUNICABLE DIS.* DEATHS *Per Cent to Total Deaths*	235 12.8	231 14.3	1006 41.6	189 12.3	177 12.2	139 9.8
DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR *Ra per 1000 births*	276 93.4	252 80.5	279 89.9	226 79.8	221 77.6	180 63.6

*Includes: Typhoid Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Tuberculosis Pul., Cerebro-Spinal Men., Poliomyelitis, Influenza.

Cases of Reportable Diseases

December 1921	Population	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Pneumonia Lobar	Other Com. Diseases
State Total	1,420,576	17	541	413	155	375	1	3	92	8	91	638
NEW HAVEN CO.	427,255	3	23	127	40	129			37	2	17	177
New Haven	166,986	1	13	34	36	52			17	1	3	50
Waterbury	94,584		7	32	1	17			10		5	55
Meriden (city and town)	35,180		1	7	2	7			4		7	26
Ansonia	18.027	1		4	1	10						3
West Haven	15,939	1		3		2			2			2
Naugatuck	15,410											
Wallingford (town and boro)	12,141			21		4				1	1	4
Milford	11,093			3		10			1		1	9
Derby	11,585		1	1		1			1			3
Hamden	9,037			5		7			1			7
Branford (town and boro)	6,716			9		11						4
Seymour	7,089					4						2
Towns under 5,000	22,089		1	7		4			1			12
FAIRFIELD CO.	332,619	1	10	132	35	84	1	2	23	3	27	173
Bridgeport	149,947		2	44	3	57	1		16	2	14	60
Stamford (city and town)	41,790		6	31	3	5			2		3	55
Norwalk	28,288			6					1		1	4
Danbury (city and town)	22,325		2	5		1		1	1		1	1
Greenwich (town and boro)	22,997	1		5	27	8			1		7	7
Stratford	13,371			12		5			1			2
Fairfield	12,300			17		2						
Shelton	9,927			6		3		1				2
Westport	5,245			1		2						2
Towns under 5,000	26,953			4	2	1			1	1	1	40
HARTFORD CO.	349,290	3	49	59	29	85			23	2	26	155
Hartford	144,080	2	4	18	16	38			6		3	91
New Britain	61,695		2	10	8	9			6	2	7	27
Bristol (city and town)	21,719			4	4	3			2		8	22
Manchester	19.100		1	8		1			7		1	4
Enfield	12,015	1	1	1		4						
East Hartford	12,190		6	2		1			1			1
Southington (town and boro)	8,737			1	1	3					1	2
West Hartford	9,478		1	2		3					3	
Windsor	5,842					1						1
Glastonbury	5,714		32			2						
Towns under 5,000	48,817		2	13		19			1		3	7
NEW LONDON CO.	106,675	9	80	39	4	33			3	1	7	55
Norwich (city and town)	29,911	8	5	5		10			1			10
New London	26,619		6	6		7			2		1	9
Stonington (town and boro)	10,403			15	4	6					1	11
Groton (town and boro)	9,648	1	10	8		8					1	13
Towns under 5,000	30,228		59	5		2				1	4	12
LITCHFIELD CO.	77,189		2	21	8	16		1	1		5	29
Torrington town and boro)	22,860		1	9		4			1			
Winchester (inc. Winsted)	9,071			2								3
Plymouth	6,084					4					3	2
Watertown	6,389			1	5	1						3
Towns under 5,000	33,382		1	9	3	7		1			2	21
WINDHAM CO.	53,504	1	233	18	38	19			3		4	12
Windham (inc. Willimantic)	13,985		113	3	25	6					3	5
Putnam (city and town)	8,569		1	9		2			1			3
Plainfield	8,112	1	1	1		1						
Killingly (inc. Danielson)	8,427			3		3					1	
Thompson	5,093					5			2			4
Towns under 5,000	9,462		118	2	13	2						
MIDDLESEX CO.	46,691		13	4	1	7			2		3	29
Middletown (city and town)	22,342				1	3					2	4
Towns under 5,000	24,545		13	4		4			2		1	25
TOLLAND CO.	27,333		132	13		2					2	8
Vernon (inc. Rockville)	8,898		5			1					2	
Stafford (town and boro)	5,433		24									
Towns under 5,000	13,053		103	13		1						8

December 1921	Population Based on U. S. Census Est. as of July 1, 1921	TOTALS				DEATH RATES			AGE GROUPS		
		Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	All Causes (per 1,000 population)	Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	Children under 1 year (per 1,000 births)	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	65 years and over
State Total	1,420,576	2697	102	702	1422	12.0	0.6	63.6	180	60	533
Ansonia	18,027	33	2	7	18	11.9	1.3	80.7	3	2	5
Branford	6,716	7	1	4	8	14.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Bridgeport	149,947	316	14	90	132	10.6	0.7	54.4	19	7	31
Bristol	21,719	49	3	7	11	6.1	0.6	55.8	3	1	3
Danbury	22,325	31	1	8	33	17.7	0.5	42.6	2	1	20
Derby	11,585	46	2	6	11	11.4	1.0	22.3	1	1	3
East Hartford	12,190	16	.....	8	6	5.9	.....	126.9	2	.....	3
Enfield	12,015	34	.....	8	9	8.9	.....	65.6	2	1	5
Fairfield	12,300	20	2	2	6	5.9	.....	47.2	1	.....	3
Glastonbury	5,714	15	.....	2	7	14.7	.....	103.4	1	.....	4
Greenwich	22,997	35	1	35	30	15.7	0.5	96.2	4	1	9
Groton	9,648	14	1	4	6	7.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Hamden	9,037	18	.....	2	2	2.7	1.3	.....	.....	.....	2
Hartford	144,080	289	7	93	156	12.9	0.4	76.8	27	5	56
Killingly	8,427	14	3	3	10	14.2	1.4	75.9	1	1	4
Manchester	19,100	26	1	8	13	8.2	.....	34.4	1	.....	8
Meriden	35,180	69	2	7	47	16.0	0.3	140.8	10	1	21
Middletown	22,342	44	1	12	38	20.4	0.5	36.9	2	1	15
Milford	11,093	11	.....	3	13	14.1	1.1	127.7	2	1	4
Naugatuck	15,410	25	.....	5	8	6.2	1.6	.....	.....	.....	3
New Britain	61,695	151	6	23	46	8.9	1.2	68.1	10	4	14
New Haven	166,986	343	15	110	185	13.3	0.6	70.8	25	8	56
New London	26,619	50	2	15	28	12.6	.....	15.8	1	1	11
Norwalk	28,288	56	6	22	42	17.8	0.4	.....	.....	2	20
Norwich	29,911	74	2	16	47	18.9	0.4	94.2	6	3	14
Plainfield	8,112	18	.....	.....	6	8.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Plymouth	6,084	16	1	2	7	13.8	.....	328.8	4	.....	.....
Putnam	8,569	22	.....	2	6	8.4	.....	168.2	3	.....	1
Seymour	7,089	19	.....	2	5	8.5	.....	68.2	1	1	1
Shelton	9,927	21	.....	2	8	9.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Southington	8,737	13	.....	.....	6	8.2	.....	115.9	2	.....	2
Stafford	5,433	12	2	5	3	6.6	2.2	.....	.....	.....	2
Stamford	41,790	88	2	32	44	12.6	0.3	67.6	6	.....	18
Stonington	10,403	19	1	7	7	8.1	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Stratford	13,371	21	.....	4	8	7.2	1.8	41.4	1	1	4
Thompson	5,093	7	1	.....	6	14.1	2.4	210.5	2	2	1
Torrington	22,860	42	2	6	13	6.8	1.0	40.1	2	2	3
Vernon	8,898	10	1	6	2	2.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Wallingford	12,141	24	1	4	9	8.9	.....	55.8	1	.....	2
Waterbury	94,584	213	7	45	91	11.5	1.0	69.8	15	4	27
Watertown	6,389	15	.....	1	4	7.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
West Hartford	9,478	20	1	3	10	12.7	1.3	68.2	1	.....	5
West Haven	15,939	19	2	1	17	12.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Westport	5,245	5	.....	3	4	9.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Winchester	9,071	11	2	3	9	11.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Windham	13,985	27	.....	9	23	19.7	1.7	90.5	3	1	6
Windsor	5,842	7	.....	2	2	4.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	210,068	262	7	63	220	12.5	0.5	55.8	16	7	115

DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES

Pneumonia Undefined	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Cancer	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia—Lobar	Pneumonia—Broncho	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2	Puerperal Diseases	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Institutional Deaths	Non-resident Deaths
3	4	4	13	4	22	14	76	15	124	1	1	64	69	8	15	86	17	1	432	187
							2		4	1		1	4				1		1	
												1	1		1					
1			2	1	5		9	3	16			5	7		2	6			52	10
						1							1						1	
									3				3			2			3	6
							1		1						1	2			5	7
												1	1							
				1	1			1	2											
									2								2			1
												1								
1	1			1	1		2		2			2							5	2
									1											
							1													
	1		2		2		5	3	16			7	9	2		10	2		92	43
					1		1		2											
									2			1	1						3	1
						1	1		5			2	1			4			11	2
					1		4		6			2	3			3	2		20	16
							1		2			1		1		1			3	3
						1	1		1											
					2		2		1			2	3		1	4			13	3
1			2		3	2	5	3	14			10	10	1	2	12	3		85	17
									3			1	1			6	1		12	8
						2	1	1	3			1	4		2	5	1	1	9	4
	2					2	7		2			3	2		1	2	1		18	9
						1			2											
									1			1								
					1								1	1	1				2	1
							5												5	5
									2											
							1					1								
								1	4			1		1	1	4	1		12	6
																2				
			2						1											
							1						1							
							1	1				1				1			2	1
												1							1	
												1	1						2	
			3		3	1	5	1	5			2	2		1	7	1		32	6
									2							1				
							1									1			3	3
							6									1			6	6
																			2	1
												3	1			1			3	2
		1					1		1			3			2		1		7	4
													1							
		3	2	1	2	3	12	1	18		1	9	11	2		11	1		22	20

Laboratory Report December, 1921

Diagnostic Division

	+	—	?	Total
Typhoid	3	35	1	39
Paratyphoid B	.....	38	.....	38
Diphtheria:				1610
Diagnosis	180	624	.....	
Release	196	610	.....	
Diphtheria carriers:				1392
Diagnosis	118	914	.....	
Release	84	276	.....	
Diphtheria virulence	3	9	.....	12
Tuberculosis	15	108	.....	123
Syphilis	189	857	56	1102
Gonorrhoea	7	32	.....	39
Glanders	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pneumonia	.....	.....	.....	3
Type I	1	.....	.....	
Type II	.....	.....	.....	
Type III	.....	.....	.....	
Type IV	2	.....	.....	
Malaria	.....	2	.....	2
Rabies	3	2	.....	5
Feces for typhoid	.....	14	.....	14
Urine for typhoid	1	8	.....	9
Special	.....	2	.....	2
Total	802	3531	57	4390

Chemical Division

Water	101
Sewage	2
Milk	116
	219

Other Reportable Diseases

December, 1921

Chickenpox	290
Epidemic Encephalitis	2
Erysipelas	1
German Measles	8
Impetigo Contagiosa	7
Mumps	57
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2
Paratyphoid fever	1
Pneumonia (broncho)	3
Septic Sore Throat	5
Smallpox	3
Influenza	25
Tetanus	1
Gonorrhoea	41
Syphilis	192
	638

State of Connecticut Health Bulletin

Vol. 36 January-August, 1922. Nos. 1-8

Statistical Bulletin

This Issue Contains

Statistics for January to July, 1922.

Births.

Deaths.

Marriages.

Laboratory Reports.

Incidence of Reportable Diseases.

"For a Clean State and a Healthy People"

ISSUED BY
State Department of Health
HARTFORD

Application has been made to enter this bulletin as second-class matter in the Post Office at Hartford, Conn.

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CONNECTICUT

HEALTH BULLETIN

Vol. 36 JANUARY—AUGUST, 1922 Nos. 1-8

Issued Monthly by the

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

John T. Black, M. D., Commissioner, Editor

January—For Six Years

CONNECTICUT	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
BIRTHS	3571	3132	2793	2966	2856	2765
Birth Rate	31.6	26.7	22.9	25.5	24.1	22.9
MARRIAGES	1112	902	808	987	947	748
Marriage Rate	9.8	7.7	6.6	8.5	7.9	6.2
DEATHS	2305	1865	2424	1830	1530	1582
Death Rate	20.4	15.9	19.9	15.8	12.9	13.1
COMMUNICABLE DIS.* DEATHS	351	281	991	347	217	199
Per Cent to Total Deaths	15.2	15.1	40.9	19.0	14.1	12.6
DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR	300	318	316	252	257	206
Rate per 1000 births	95.8	102.5	111.6	88.5	90.8	73.1

*Includes: Typhoid Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Tuberculosis Pul., Cerebro-Spinal Men., Poliomyelitis, Influenza.

Cases of Reportable Diseases

January 1922	Population	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis Other Forms	Pneumonia Lobar	Other Com. Diseases
State of Connecticut	1,447,838	8	442	396	224	369	4	1	90	7	152	1099
NEW HAVEN CO.	435,282	1	54	120	86	126			34	3	26	252
New Haven	169,936		39	50	59	59			21	3	5	82
Waterbury	96,498	1	2	18	4	18			7		14	60
Meriden (city and town)	35,458		3	13	9	12			2		3	19
Ansonia	18,284		6	2	2	5					1	10
West Haven	16,354			2	1	2			1			7
Naugatuck	15,650											1
Wallingford (town and boro)	12,230			13		3					1	8
Milford	11,693		1	6		6						11
Derby	11,816			1		1						8
Hamden	9,321		2	3	2	5					1	7
Branford (town and boro)	6,776			3		12						17
Seymour	7,295					2						3
Towns under 5,000	23,971		1	9	9	1			3		1	19
FAIRFIELD CO.	340,407	1	50	109	45	77	2	1	22	2	56	346
Bridgeport	154,058		7	31	7	55		1	11		27	161
Stamford (city and town)	42,946	1	28	29	1	2			6	1	10	52
Norwalk	28,652		1	4					1		6	12
Danbury (city and town)	22,081		3	3		2	1					2
Greenwich (town and boro)	23,580		3	6	34	2			1	1	12	24
Stratford	14,055		1	9		3	1		2			34
Fairfield	12,850		3	3		5						12
Shelton	10,229		1	6		2			1			
Westport	5,334			1		2						3
Towns under 5,000	26,622		3	17	3	4					1	46
HARTFORD CO.	358,132	3	157	65	28	92			20	1	32	288
Hartford	148,110	1	41	31	16	55			5		6	177
New Britain	63,255		1	6	8	9			6	1	11	52
Bristol (city and town)	22,452	1		3		1			4		4	16
Manchester	19,587			2		2					3	9
Enfield	12,220	1	13			2					1	
East Hartford	12,552		9	2		1			1			2
Southington (town and boro)	8,935			2		4					1	2
West Hartford	9,896		12	2	1	2			1			2
Windsor	5,991											3
Glastonbury	5,797		80	2		2						3
Towns under 5,000	49,337		1	15	3	14			3		6	22
NEW LONDON CO.	108,051	2	83	48	20	29	1		5		12	49
Norwich (city and town)	30,031	2	24	4	3	9					2	3
New London	27,209		5	10	2	5			3		1	28
Stonington (town and boro)	10,514			8	1	4			1			3
Groton (town and boro)	9,930		44	14		3					3	6
Towns under 5,000	30,367		10	12	14	8	1		1		6	9
LITCHFIELD CO.	77,807		1	15	21	14	1		1	1	13	44
Torrington (town and boro)	23,178			5		2					1	1
Winchester (inc. Winsted)	9,106											3
Plymouth	6,179					6	1				3	3
Watertown	6,616			2	21						2	3
Towns under 5,000	32,728		1	8		6			1	1	7	34
WINDHAM CO.	53,963	1	43	12	21	26			5		9	74
Windham (inc. Willimantic)	14,058		12	4	5	8					4	
Putnam (city and town)	8,684					10			2		1	67
Plainfield	8,237	1				2						
Thompson	5,119			2		2			1			1
Killingly (inc. Danielson)	8,593			1	1	1					1	
Towns under 5,000	9,272		31	5	15	3			2		3	6
MIDDLESEX CO.	46,785		3	11	1	4			2		4	30
Middletown (city and town)	22,412			6								
Towns under 5,000	24,373		3	5	1	4			2		4	30
TOLLAND CO.	27,411		51	16	2	1			1			15
Vernon (inc. Rockville)	8,860			5		1						
Stafford (town and boro)	5,435		11	1								
Towns under 5,000	13,116		40	10	2				1			15

Laboratory Report January, 1922

Diagnostic Division

	+	—	?	Total
Typhoid	1	16	1	18
Paratyphoid B	.....	18	.....	18
Diphtheria:				1566
Diagnosis	288	608	.....	
Release	214	456	.....	
Diphtheria carriers:				1065
Diagnosis	123	590	.....	
Release	86	266	.....	
Diphtheria virulence	5	13	.....	18
Tuberculosis	28	92	.....	120
Syphilis	183	804	63	1050
Gonorrhoea	5	33	.....	38
Glanders	.....	.....	1	1
Pneumonia	.....	.....	.....	2
Type I	1	.....	.....	
Type II	.....	.....	.....	
Type III	.....	.....	.....	
Type IV	1	.....	.....	
Malaria	.....	4	.....	4
Rabies	4	1	.....	5
Feces for typhoid	.....	6	.....	6
Feces for Paratyphoid B	1	.....	.....	1
Urine for typhoid	.....	6	.....	6
Special	1	1	.....	2
Total	941	2914	65	3920

Chemical Division

Water	71
Sewage	0
Milk	164
	235

Other Reportable Diseases

January, 1922

Anthrax	1
Chickenpox	496
Conjunctivitus Inf.	3
Erysipelas	2
Favus	1
German Measles	24
Influenza	72
Jaundice	4
Malaria	1
Mumps	128
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4
Paratyphoid	1
Pneumonia (broncho)	5
Septic Sore Throat	1
Smallpox	95
Trachoma	1
Trichinosis	4
Gonorrhoea	81
Syphilis	175
	1099

Births, Marriages and Deaths

January 1922

State of Connecticut	Population Based on U. S. Census Est. as of July 1, 1922	TOTALS				DEATH RATES			AGE GROUPS		
		Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	All Causes (per 1,000 population)	Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	Children under 1 year (per 1,000 births)	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	65 years and over
	1,447,838	2765	106	748	1582	13.1	1.0	73.1	206	70	610
Ansonia	18,284	39	.....	13	14	9.2	1.9	77.3	3	1	5
Branford	6,776	4	.....	2	3	5.3	1.8	107.1	1	1	.....
Bridgeport	154,058	341	14	85	171	13.3	1.0	90.4	31	10	51
Bristol	22,452	46	3	9	21	11.2	0.5	.....	.....	1	13
Danbury	22,081	49	.....	10	28	15.2	1.6	45.6	2	.....	12
Derby	11,816	33	2	7	19	19.3	.....	120.2	5	2	4
East Hartford	12,552	18	.....	5	12	11.5	2.9	.....	.....	.....	6
Enfield	12,220	28	1	8	14	13.7	1.0	143.7	4	1	4
Fairfield	12,850	23	1	2	8	7.5	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Glastonbury	5,797	6	.....	1	6	12.4	.....	195.1	2	.....	3
Greenwich	23,580	36	2	33	30	15.3	.....	87.8	4	3	11
Groton	9,930	8	.....	5	12	14.5	1.2	80.5	1	.....	9
Hamden	9,321	16	1	6	9	11.6	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Hartford	148,110	335	10	118	160	13.0	1.1	82.0	27	8	48
Killingly	8,593	18	.....	6	8	11.2	.....	84.5	1	.....	5
Manchester	19,587	38	1	3	15	9.2	.....	58.7	2	1	6
Meriden	35,458	71	9	15	53	17.9	2.7	56.9	4	1	21
Middletown	22,412	58	2	13	37	19.8	.....	55.0	3	1	19
Milford	11,693	14	1	3	6	6.2	1.0	.....	.....	.....	4
Naugatuck	15,650	19	.....	2	13	10.0	0.8	46.2	1	1	2
New Britain	63,255	143	5	34	47	8.9	0.9	82.0	12	4	12
New Haven	169,936	355	8	126	201	14.2	1.2	64.8	23	7	72
New London	27,209	54	3	17	36	15.9	0.4	50.5	3	2	13
Norwalk	28,652	38	.....	20	28	11.7	0.8	102.4	5	.....	12
Norwich	30,031	71	3	18	46	18.4	1.2	106.9	7	1	11
Plainfield	8,237	15	.....	7	8	11.7	1.5	194.6	3	.....	5
Plymouth	6,179	7	1	1	10	19.4	.....	89.6	1	3	2
Putnam	8,684	21	.....	9	8	11.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Seymour	7,295	14	1	1	12	19.7	.....	226.4	3	2	3
Shelton	10,229	15	.....	.....	16	18.8	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Southington	8,935	14	.....	5	1	1.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Stafford	5,435	7	.....	.....	6	13.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Stamford	42,946	90	6	31	54	15.1	0.8	79.5	7	3	20
Stonington	10,514	11	3	5	14	16.0	1.1	190.5	3	.....	7
Stratford	14,055	32	3	3	7	6.0	.....	38.7	1	.....	3
Thompson	5,119	15	2	3	3	7.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Torrington	23,178	42	3	3	10	5.2	1.0	22.7	1	1	5
Vernon	8,860	13	1	1	10	13.5	4.1	.....	.....	1	5
Wallingford	12,230	13	.....	5	8	7.8	2.9	46.7	1	.....	4
Waterbury	96,498	223	10	30	86	10.7	0.7	74.8	16	6	24
Watertown	6,616	15	.....	2	5	9.1	.....	187.5	2	.....	1
West Hartford	9,896	13	1	1	7	8.5	.....	164.4	3	1	3
Westport	5,334	13	.....	1	6	13.5	.....	184.6	1	.....	3
Winchester	9,106	23	2	2	11	14.5	1.3	57.1	1	.....	6
Windham	14,058	28	.....	5	27	23.0	0.9	60.6	2	1	9
Windsor	5,991	8	.....	1	11	22.0	2.0	133.3	1	1	1
West Haven	16,354	24	.....	5	25	18.3	1.5	64.5	1	.....	9
Towns under 5,000	209,786	248	7	66	240	13.7	1.0	59.1	18	3	134

DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES

Pneumonia Undefined	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Cancer	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia—Lobar	Pneumonia—Broncho	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2	Puerperal Diseases	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Institutional Deaths	Non-resident Deaths
6	.....	3	10	7	23	26	126	13	121	4	.....	96	87	17	15	72	10	.....	444	206
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	11	.....	17	1	.....	15	13	1	1	3	3	.....	71	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	5	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	8	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	6	.....	.....	12	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	.....	1	.....	2	3	3	9	2	16	.....	.....	6	10	5	3	7	2	.....	76	38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	5	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	3	9	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	5	1	.....	11	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	20	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	2	.....	.....	3	6	3	.....	3	.....	.....	9	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	14	2	23	.....	.....	10	9	1	3	8	2	.....	63	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	13	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	5	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	7	.....	4	1	.....	3	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	16	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	8	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	7	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	23	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	5	3	5	.....	.....	8	9	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	30	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	.....	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7
1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	26	2	15	.....	.....	13	6	2	2	4	1	.....	31	31

February—For Six Years

CONNECTICUT	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
BIRTHS ..	2880	2885	2814	2954	2636	2425
Birth Rate	25.5	24.5	23.0	25.4	22.2	20.1
MARRIAGES	1071	832	846	930	730	771
Marriage Rate	9.4	7.0	6.9	8.0	6.1	6.4
DEATHS	1818	1717	1766	2801	1447	1742
Death Rate	16.1	14.6	14.4	24.1	12.2	14.4
COMMUNICABLE DIS.* DEATHS	272	251	483	1083	190	318
Per Cent to Total Deaths	14.9	14.6	27.3	38.6	13.1	18.2
DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR	294	339	286	378	225	248
Rate per 1000 births	93.9	109.2	100.9	133.3	80.0	88.6

*Includes: Typhoid Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Tuberculosis Pul., Cerebro-Spinal Men., Poliomyelitis, Influenza.

Cases of Reportable Diseases

February 1922	Population	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Pneumonia Lobar	Other Com. Diseases
State Total	1,447,838	7	545	375	112	255	12	4	140	10	259	4179
NEW HAVEN CO.	435,282	1	136	107	22	79	5	1	53	6	63	393
New Haven	169,936		107	46	13	21	3	1	22	3	13	75
Waterbury	96,498	1	5	28		25			15		20	61
Meriden (city and town)	35,458		1	9	2	8			2	3	11	130
Ansonia	18,284		1	1	3	5			3		3	25
West Haven	16,354		2	3		1			5		2	23
Naugatuck	15,650			4		1						
Wallingford (town and boro)	12,230			5								10
Milford	11,693		1	2		3			2		5	9
Derby	11,816		1				1		2			9
Hamden	9,321		17	7	2	7					1	25
Branford (town and boro)	6,776			1		7	1		1		6	6
Seymour	7,295				1	1						1
Towns under 5,000	23,971		1	1	1				1		2	19
FAIRFIELD CO.	340,407	1	89	127	35	58	4		18		65	1174
Bridgeport	154,058	1	17	39	3	38	3		8		25	492
Stamford (city and town)	42,946		60	42	2	2	1		1		5	40
Norwalk	28,652		1	4		3			3		6	56
Danbury (city and town)	22,081		4	3		2					2	326
Greenwich (town and boro)	23,580		5	3	28	6			3		7	59
Stratford	14,055			4		3					2	37
Fairfield	12,850		1	4		1					1	7
Shelton	10,229			6		2						1
Westport	5,334		1	1							3	13
Towns under 5,000	26,622			21	2	1			3		14	143
HARTFORD CO.	358,132	2	258	65	25	70	1	3	42	3	70	855
Hartford	148,110		179	23	17	49	1		32	2	22	131
New Britain	63,255			13	7	10			2		12	403
Bristol (city and town)	22,452		4	4		4			3		12	19
Manchester	19,587		2	9					1		5	36
Enfield	12,220	1	7		1						1	
East Hartford	12,552		6	3		2		1				
Southington (town and boro)	8,935		1	1							3	16
West Hartford	9,896		26	3		1					2	4
Windsor	5,991											1
Glastonbury	57,997		32									12
Towns under 5,000	49,337	1	1	9		4		2	4	1	13	233
NEW LONDON CO.	108,051	2	36	28	3	28	1		20		27	736
Norwich (city and town)	30,031	1	11	8		5					7	12
New London	27,209		6	2	1	5			4		2	33
Stonington (town and boro)	10,514	1	1			10	1		1			570
Groton (town and boro)	9,930		18	10		1					13	72
Towns under 5,000	30,367			8	2	7			15		5	49
LITCHFIELD CO.	77,807		4	13	10	6			1		16	141
Torrington (town and boro)	23,178											
Winchester (inc. Winsted)	9,106		1	3								1
Plymouth	6,179		1	1					1		3	3
Watertown	6,616				10						2	6
Towns under 5,000	32,728		2	9		6					11	131
WINDHAM CO.	53,963			25	5	10	1		4		7	55
Windham (inc. Willimantic)	14,058			5		2					1	
Putnam (city and town)	8,684			3		6					2	8
Plainfield	8,237								1			1
Thompson	5,119			3					1			2
Killingly (inc. Danielson)	8,593			7		2			1			
Towns under 5,000	9,272			7	5		1		1		4	44
MIDDLESEX CO.	46,785	1	4	1		3			2	1	7	813
Middletown (city and town)	22,412	1							1		4	603
Towns under 5,000	24,373		4	1		3			1	1	3	210
TOLLAND CO.	27,411		18	9	12	1					4	12
Vernon (inc. Rockville)	8,860			1		1						
Stafford (town and boro)	5,435										1	
Towns under 5,000	13,116		18	8	12						3	12

February 1922

	Population Based on U. S. Census Est. as of July 1, 1922	TOTALS				DEATH RATES			AGE GROUPS		
		Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	All Causes (per 1,000 population)	Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	Children under 1 year (per 1,000 births)	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	65 years and over
State of Connecticut	1,447,838	2425	96	771	1742	14.4	0.9	88.6	248	97	621
Ansonia	18,284	37	.....	9	22	14.4	0.7	103.0	4	.....	9
Branford	6,776	10	.....	1	9	15.9	.....	106.2	1	.....	5
Bridgeport	154,058	271	11	86	176	13.7	0.9	81.7	28	15	52
Bristol	22,452	43	.....	9	32	17.1	0.5	188.3	10	3	10
Danbury	22,081	29	1	11	29	15.8	.....	68.4	3	3	10
Derby	11,816	26	2	8	9	9.1	.....	48.1	2	.....	1
East Hartford	12,552	13	.....	5	8	7.6	1.0	115.9	2	.....	6
Enfield	12,220	32	.....	20	17	16.7	.....	71.9	2	3	5
Fairfield	12,850	14	.....	9	8	7.5	.....	49.4	1	.....	5
Glastonbury	5,797	8	1	3	6	12.4	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Greenwich	23,580	41	2	23	31	15.8	1.5	109.7	5	4	9
Groton	9,930	9	1	4	9	10.9	.....	161.1	2	.....	6
Hamden	9,321	18	2	4	12	15.4	.....	57.1	1	3	4
Hartford	148,110	294	8	112	194	15.7	0.8	103.2	34	9	50
Killingly	8,593	10	.....	9	7	9.8	1.4	84.5	1	.....	6
Manchester	19,587	32	.....	14	24	14.7	.....	146.7	5	.....	8
Meriden	35,458	53	1	17	46	15.6	0.7	71.2	5	4	12
Middletown	22,412	41	6	10	51	27.3	.....	54.9	3	.....	26
Milford	11,693	9	.....	1	12	12.3	.....	56.3	1	.....	6
Naugatuck	15,650	16	.....	11	11	8.4	0.8	92.3	2	.....	4
New Britain	63,255	137	4	40	49	9.3	0.4	88.8	13	6	10
New Haven	169,936	351	15	98	247	17.4	1.3	73.2	26	18	85
New London	27,209	46	2	13	31	13.7	.....	100.9	6	1	7
Norwalk	28,652	49	3	22	39	16.3	0.4	163.5	8	1	15
Norwich	30,031	57	3	15	45	18.0	1.2	61.1	4	3	17
Plainfield	8,237	10	1	3	10	14.6	2.9	.....	.....	1	3
Plymouth	6,179	8	.....	2	8	15.5	.....	179.1	2	1	2
Putnam	8,684	7	.....	4	7	9.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Seymour	7,295	15	1	1	5	8.2	.....	.....	.....	2	3
Shelton	10,229	20	.....	3	16	18.8	1.2	175.6	3	.....	3
Southington	8,335	9	.....	6	9	12.1	.....	128.3	2	1	5
Stafford	5,435	14	1	2	8	17.7	.....	90.9	1	.....	5
Stamford	42,946	75	5	36	47	13.1	0.6	91.1	8	.....	11
Stonington	10,514	18	2	5	10	11.4	1.1	.....	.....	.....	4
Stratford	14,055	24	.....	4	12	10.2	.....	38.8	1	1	4
Thompson	5,119	6	.....	6	6	14.1	2.3	424.7	4	.....	1
Torrington	23,178	31	2	6	14	7.2	.....	67.6	3	1	3
Vernon	8,860	14	.....	7	7	9.5	1.4	212.3	2	.....	4
Wallingford	12,230	21	1	8	12	11.8	1.0	93.4	2	.....	7
Waterbury	96,498	185	10	40	95	11.8	0.9	70.1	15	5	23
Watertown	6,616	7	.....	1	6	10.9	1.8	.....	.....	.....	4
West Hartford	9,896	12	.....	1	5	6.1	1.2	54.7	1	1	2
Westport	5,334	1	.....	2	7	15.7	.....	380.9	2	.....	3
Winchester	9,106	11	2	3	15	19.8	.....	57.1	1	.....	5
Windham	14,058	23	1	9	32	27.3	0.9	151.5	5	2	11
Windsor	5,991	10	.....	1	4	8.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
West Haven	16,354	27	.....	2	30	22.0	.....	193.5	3	1	10
Towns under 5,000	209,786	231	8	65	253	14.5	1.0	78.8	24	7	130

for the Month of February 1922

DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES																				
Pneumonia Undefined	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	Tuberculosis Other Forms	Cancer	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia—Lobar	Pneumonia—Broncho	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2	Puerperal Diseases	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Institutional Deaths	Non-resident Deaths
5	1	10	9	10	13	162	105	6	135	5	3	107	151	18	16	63	11	3	505	202
1					1	2	1		2	1		2	2							
									1	1		1								1
		1	2		4	17	10	2	14			14	18	2	2	2	2		61	8
1							1		2			1	3	2			1		2	
						2			6			5	1		1	1			8	4
						1			1			2			1				3	3
											1									1
				1		3			1			2	4				1		2	
		1				3			1											1
						1														2
				1	1	4	3		2				4			4			15	5
						2										1			2	
		2				4			1			1								
		2		2	1	6	7		15	1		11	26	1	1	10		1	107	38
1						4			2		1			1					9	
			1			6	5	1	4			1	3		1	2	1		15	6
						7	3		2			6	6		1	5			29	24
						2			1				1						4	1
			1						1			1	2							1
				1		14	2		5			3	2	1		4			6	
		3	2	1	2	24	14		19	2	1	25	22	2	2	12	2		83	15
					1	2			3				1			1			7	2
						5	1		5			4	2	1	1				8	1
				1		6	7		3				4		2	2			14	9
						2	2													
				1		1						1	1		1					
						1						1	1							
														1						
						1	4						1	1		1			3	3
						1			2											
									2				1			1	1		3	1
2			1			4	2		5			3	1		1	3	1		17	5
	1					1	1		2											
									1			1	1			1				
									1					1		1				
						4						1				1			4	1
													1			1			2	1
						3						1				1				
			1		2	4	6	1	6			8	10	1	2	2		2	30	9
							1		2											
							1						3						2	1
									1				1							
						2			3							1			4	3
		1	1	1		1	1		4			2	5			1			13	4
						2													1	1
				1	1	2	11	1	3				3						14	14
						18	22	1	12			10	21	4		5	2		37	37

Laboratory Report February, 1922

Diagnostic Division

	+	—	?	Total
Typhoid	.....	16	1	17
Paratyphoid B	.....	17	.....	17
Diphtheria:				1398
Diagnosis	208	462	.....	
Release	226	502	.....	
Diphtheria carriers:				426
Diagnosis	82	250	.....	
Release	12	82	.....	
Diphtheria virulence	7	8	.....	15
Tuberculosis	23	109	.....	132
Syphilis	160	862	39	1061
Gonorrhoea	6	43	.....	49
Glanders	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pneumonia	.....	1	.....	3
Type I	.....	.....	.....	
Type II	.....	.....	.....	
Type III	.....	.....	.....	
Type IV	2	.....	.....	
Malaria	.....	2	.....	2
Rabies	5	4	.....	9
Feces for typhoid	.....	.....	.....	.....
Urine for typhoid	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special	.....	2	.....	2
Total	731	2360	40	3131

Chemical Division

Water	68
Sewage	0
Milk	228
	296

Other Reportable Diseases

February, 1922

Chickenpox	296
Epidemic Encephalitis	11
Erysipelas	3
German Measles	40
Influenza	3534
Jaundice	4
Mumps	93
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	7
Pneumonia (broncho)	18
Septic Sore Throat	2
Smallpox	65
Tetanus	2
Gonorrhoea	51
Syphilis	53
	4179

March—For Six Years

CONNECTICUT	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
BIRTHS *Birth Rate*	3187 28.2	3392 28.9	2921 23.9	3165 27.3	2874 24.3	2644 21.9
MARRIAGES *Marriage Rate*	555 4.9	553 4.7	626 5.1	527 4.5	623 5.3	422 3.5
DEATHS *Death Rate*	1994 17.7	2010 17.1	1955 16.0	1802 15.5	1488 12.6	1904 15.8
COMMUNICABLE DIS.* DEATHS *Per Cent to Total Deaths*	284 14.2	292 14.5	487 24.9	381 21.1	209 14.1	339 17.8
DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR *Rate per 1000 births*	313 100.0	321 103.5	330 116.5	291 102.4	248 88.8	269 96.6

*Includes: Typhoid Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Tuberculosis Pul., Cerebro-Spinal Men., Poliomyelitis, Influenza.

Cases of Reportable Diseases

March 1922	Population	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Pneumonia Lobar	Other Com. Diseases
State Total	1,447,838	11	776	366	145	271	14	1	142	12	379	2353
NEW HAVEN CO.	435,282	3	204	130	56	67	9	1	62	5	141	367
New Haven	169,936	1	178	56	43	15	5		40	2	64	100
Waterbury	96,498		2	30	2	11	2		8	1	44	34
Meriden (city and town)	35,458	1		2	2	14			5		11	110
Ansonia	18,284			15	3	8	1		3		4	12
West Haven	16,354		2	2	5				1		1	6
Naugatuck	15,650											
Wallingford (town and boro)	12,230		1	2							3	4
Milford	11,693		1	4		4			2		1	19
Derby	11,816	1		7		3	1	1	1		4	41
Hamden	9,321		6	5	1	8			1			16
Branford (town and boro)	6,776			2		3					1	1
Seymour	7,295			1							3	4
Towns under 5,000	23,971		14	4		1			1	2	5	20
FAIRFIELD CO.	340,407	4	225	121	36	64	1		19	3	66	474
Bridgeport	154,058	1	16	57	6	48	1		8	1	45	131
Stamford (city and town)	42,946		198	26		1			4		2	13
Norwalk	28,652	1	3	4	6	3			2	1	4	2
Danbury (city and town)	22,081		2	4					1			173
Greenwich (town and boro)	23,580		2	7	19	7			1	1	3	23
Stratford	14,055		1	1							2	13
Fairfield	12,850		1			1			2		1	15
Shelton	10,229			9							1	3
Westport	5,334				4						2	23
Towns under 5,000	26,622	2	2	13	1	4			1		6	78
HARTFORD CO.	358,132	2	262	57	29	67	3		31	1	104	382
Hartford	148,110		205	18	5	44	1		16		40	105
New Britain	63,255		8	6	22	7	1		5		24	186
Bristol (city and town)	22,452		2	10		2			1		12	10
Manchester	19,587	1	3	4		3			3		3	21
Enfield	12,220	1	7			2					4	
East Hartford	12,552		4	6		3			3		1	1
Southington (town and boro)	8,935					1					7	2
West Hartford	9,896		26	1		1						8
Windsor	5,991											
Glastonbury	5,797					1					1	1
Towns under 5,000	49,337		7	12	2	3	1		3	1	12	48
NEW LONDON CO.	108,051		60	11	15	40	1		16	1	27	573
Norwich (city and town)	30,031		5	5		5			6		5	2
New London	27,209		39	1		9	1		5		6	26
Stonington (town and boro)	10,514		1	3		7					2	357
Groton (town and boro)	9,930		12	2		13					8	19
Towns under 5,000	30,367		3		15	6			5	1	6	169
LITCHFIELD CO.	77,807		5	8	3	11			3	1	17	253
Torrington (town and boro)	23,178											
Winchester (inc Winsted)	9,106		1	2		5						1
Plymouth	6,179								1			
Watertown	6,616		1	2							14	145
Towns under 5,000	32,728		3	4	3	6			2	1	3	107
WINDHAM CO.	53,963		1	17	3	18			5	1	8	71
Windham (inc. Willimantic)	14,058			1		8			3		1	
Putnam (city and town)	8,684		1	6	3	5			1		1	5
Plainfield	8,237					3					1	1
Thompson	5,119			2		1						
Killingly (inc. Danielson)	8,593			3						1	4	41
Towns under 5,000	9,272			5		1			1		1	24
MIDDLESEX CO.	46,785	1	4	8		4			5		14	164
Middletown (city and town)	22,412			2		2					2	101
Towns under 5,000	24,373	1	4	6		2			5		12	63
TOLLAND CO.	27,411	1	15	14	3				1		2	69
Vernon (inc. Rockville)	8,860											3
Stafford (town and boro)	5,435		2								1	
Towns under 5,000	13,116	1	13	14	3				1		1	66

Laboratory Report March, 1922

Diagnostic Division

	+	—	?	Total
Typhoid	4	21	.....	25
Paratyphoid B	.....	25	.....	25
Diphtheria:				1792
Diagnosis	292	580	.....	
Release	246	674	.....	
Diphtheria carriers:				470
Diagnosis	38	234	.....	
Release	56	142	.....	
Diphtheria Virulence	6	12	.....	18
Tuberculosis	24	145	.....	169
Syphilis	202	1127	80	1409
Gonorrhoea	8	53	.....	61
Glanders	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pneumonia	.....	1	.....	3
Type I	.....	.....	.....	
Type II	.....	.....	.....	
Type III	.....	.....	.....	
Type IV	2	.....	.....	
Malaria	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rabies	5	3	.....	8
Feces for typhoid	.....	20	.....	20
Urine for typhoid	.....	1	.....	1
Special	.....	1	.....	1
Total	883	3039	80	4002

Chemical Division

Water	113
Sewage	3
Milk	138
	254

Other Reportable Diseases

March, 1922

Chickenpox	204
Conjunctivitis Inf.	3
Epidemic Encephalitis	6
Erysipelas	7
German Measles	49
Influenza	1686
Jaundice	1
Mumps	94
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1
Pneumonia (broncho)	25
Septic Sore Throat	2
Smallpox	115
Tetanus	2
Gonorrhoea	63
Syphilis	95
	2353

Births, Marriages and Deaths

March 1922	Population Based on U. S. Census Est. as of July 1, 1922	TOTALS				DEATH RATES			AGE GROUPS		
		Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	All Causes (per 1,000 population)	Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	Children under 1 year (per 1,000 births)	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	65 years and over
State of Connecticut	1,447,838	2644	102	422	1904	15.8	1.0	96.6	269	125	657
Ansonia	18,284	38	2	.....	17	11.2	.....	77.3	3	2	8
Branford	6,776	12	1	1	11	19.5	3.5	212.3	2	.....	4
Bridgeport	154,058	336	11	43	167	13.0	0.9	72.9	25	15	48
Bristol	22,452	45	1	5	18	9.6	.....	18.8	1	3	4
Danbury	22,081	32	2	8	32	17.4	1.6	91.3	4	1	17
Derby	11,816	39	2	2	24	24.4	2.0	72.1	3	2	7
East Hartford	12,552	8	1	1	20	19.1	1.9	173.9	3	.....	8
Enfield	12,220	25	1	7	12	11.8	.....	107.8	3	1	3
Fairfield	12,850	16	3	.....	10	9.3	0.9	148.1	3	.....	4
Glastonbury	5,797	8	.....	1	3	6.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Greenwich	23,580	33	1	29	30	15.3	.....	109.7	5	3	8
Groton	9,930	10	.....	6	9	10.9	.....	.....	.....	1	5
Hamden	9,321	13	.....	1	13	16.7	.....	57.1	1	1	4
Hartford	148,110	307	9	75	203	16.4	0.8	103.2	34	12	59
Killingly	8,593	16	.....	1	13	18.2	2.8	169.0	2	.....	6
Manchester	19,587	38	2	6	15	9.2	1.2	58.7	2	1	6
Meriden	35,458	76	6	6	60	20.3	2.7	128.1	9	5	25
Middletown	22,412	45	2	1	51	27.3	1.6	127.9	7	3	19
Milford	11,693	11	.....	1	10	10.3	2.1	56.3	1	1	2
Naugatuck	15,650	22	1	5	16	12.3	1.5	138.5	3	.....	4
New Britain	63,255	153	5	13	56	10.6	0.9	102.5	15	2	13
New Haven	169,936	345	13	65	277	19.5	1.1	112.3	40	27	87
New London	27,209	51	1	16	33	14.6	0.4	16.8	1	4	13
Norwalk	28,652	54	3	8	52	21.8	2.9	102.2	5	3	18
Norwich	30,031	49	2	6	46	18.4	0.4	76.3	5	2	16
Plainfield	8,237	7	.....	1	9	13.1	1.5	64.9	1	1	3
Plymouth	6,179	13	.....	1	3	5.8	1.9	.....	.....	.....	1
Putnam	8,684	11	.....	4	22	30.4	.....	169.0	3	3	4
Seymour	7,295	18	1	.....	13	21.4	.....	150.9	2	1	6
Shelton	10,229	19	.....	4	15	17.6	1.2	.....	.....	.....	1
Southington	8,935	17	1	2	12	16.1	.....	.....	.....	2	5
Stafford	5,435	17	2	1	3	6.6	.....	90.9	1	.....	1
Stamford	42,946	100	3	13	53	14.8	0.8	68.3	6	3	17
Stonington	10,514	11	.....	3	12	13.7	.....	63.5	1	.....	4
Stratford	14,055	16	.....	4	15	12.8	0.9	116.5	3	1	6
Thompson	5,119	8	.....	1	2	4.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Torrington	23,178	38	2	5	19	9.8	0.5	90.2	4	1	6
Vernon	8,860	9	1	4	10	13.5	1.4	.....	.....	.....	6
Wallingford	12,230	14	1	3	13	12.8	2.0	46.7	1	.....	4
Waterbury	96,498	189	5	24	141	17.5	1.1	116.9	25	10	35
Watertown	6,616	8	.....	.....	8	14.5	.....	281.3	3	1	2
West Hartford	9,896	16	1	.....	8	9.7	1.2	54.8	1	1	4
Westport	5,334	7	.....	1	5	11.2	.....	571.4	3	.....	2
Winchester	9,106	22	1	3	12	15.8	.....	57.1	1	.....	6
Windham	14,058	40	2	2	30	25.6	0.9	181.8	6	.....	10
Windsor	5,991	4	.....	1	6	12.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
West Haven	16,354	26	.....	4	26	19.1	2.2	193.5	3	1	8
Towns under 5,000	209,786	252	13	34	269	15.4	0.7	91.9	28	11	133

DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES																			
Pneumonia Undefined	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Cancer	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia—Lobar	Pneumonia—Broncho	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2	Puerperal Diseases	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Institutional Deaths	Non-resident Deaths
12	1	9	7	16	18	158	125	11	135	5	.....	145	166	23	17	68	17	5	489	216
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	13	9	2	17	1	.....	14	8	4	2	6	3	.....	57	5
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	2	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	4	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	3	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	9	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	4	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	1	1	3	4	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	4	6	1	21	.....	.....	10	22	1	5	8	3	1	100	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	10	7	.....	3	.....	.....	2	8	1	.....	1	.....	.....	9	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	.....	3	.....	.....	4	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	22	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	11	4	.....	1	.....	.....	4	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	9	2
5	.....	6	.....	5	2	26	13	1	13	1	.....	22	29	2	2	16	4	.....	95	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	6	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	9	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	5	.....	6	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	13	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	6	.....	2	.....	.....	7	2	.....	.....	3	1	.....	13	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	10	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3	1	8	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	17	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1
2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	13	6	.....	13	1	.....	15	11	5	.....	5	2	1	41	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	9	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	.....	1	.....	.....	2	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	9	2
2	1	.....	2	.....	1	21	18	4	19	.....	.....	20	21	3	.....	7	2	.....	28	35

April—For Six Years

CONNECTICUT	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
BIRTHS *Birth Rate*	2973 26.3	3180 27.1	2924 24.0	2737 23.6	2947 24.9	2328 19.3
MARRIAGES *Marriage Rate*	1456 12.9	965 8.2	858 7.0	1313 11.3	1118 9.4	906 7.5
DEATHS *Death Rate*	1822 16.1	1834 15.6	1618 13.3	1579 13.6	1415 12.0	1558 12.9
COMMUNICABLE DIS.* DEATHS *Per Cent to Total Deaths*	244 13.4	305 16.6	292 18.0	267 16.9	199 14.1	221 14.2
DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR *Rate per 1000 births*	288 91.9	311 100.3	254 89.7	244 85.7	213 75.2	241 88.1

*Includes: Typhoid Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough. Diphtheria, Tuberculosis Pul., Cerebro-Spinal Men., Poliomyelitis, Influenza.

Cases of Reportable Diseases

April 1922	Population	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Pneumonia Lobar	Diseases Other Com.
State Total	1,447,838	12	909	252	124	212	11	.....	138	9	214	1056
NEW HAVEN CO.	435,282	7	274	80	45	55	6	.....	48	6	84	230
New Haven	169,936	6	197	39	21	19	2	.....	26	4	41	108
Waterbury	96,498	.....	7	9	3	7	2	.....	6	1	17	8
Meriden (city and town)	35,458	.....	1	2	1	9	1	.....	2	.....	9	22
Ansonia	18,284	.....	2	9	7	2	1	.....	3	.....	1	32
West Haven	16,354	.....	10	5	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	2	6
Naugatuck	15,650	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Wallingford (town and boro)	12,230	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Milford	11,693	.....	2	1	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14
Derby	11,816	1	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Hamden	9,321	.....	2	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
Branford (town and boro)	6,776	.....	4	2	3	6	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3
Seymour	7,295	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	7
Towns under 5,000	23,971	.....	48	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	4	10
FAIRFIELD CO.	340,407	3	192	98	40	53	1	.....	28	2	34	199
Bridgeport	154,058	.....	49	42	6	37	1	.....	16	.....	14	74
Stamford (city and town)	42,946	.....	112	20	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	2	11
Norwalk	28,652	1	2	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Danbury (city and town)	22,081	1	2	3	3	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	11
Greenwich (town and boro)	23,580	.....	4	11	31	5	.....	.....	1	.....	5	28
Stratford	14,055	.....	1	7	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	12
Fairfield	12,850	.....	2	2	.....	3	.....	.....	4	.....	2	9
Shelton	10,229	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4	2
Westport	5,334	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	22
Towns under 5,000	26,622	1	20	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	25
HARTFORD CO.	358,132	1	325	30	14	58	4	.....	36	1	60	181
Hartford	148,110	1	247	7	5	33	.....	.....	9	1	20	74
New Britain	63,255	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	12	.....	12	34
Bristol (city and town)	22,452	.....	1	7	4	3	.....	.....	9	.....	11	6
Manchester	19,587	.....	10	6	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	5
Enfield	12,220	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Hartford	12,552	.....	11	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4
Southington (town and boro)	8,935	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4
West Hartford	9,896	.....	30	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Windsor	5,991	.....	12	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Glastonbury	5,797	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	49,337	.....	13	4	.....	12	2	.....	4	.....	8	46
NEW LONDON CO.	108,051	.....	87	11	16	23	.....	.....	16	.....	15	42
Norwich (city and town)	30,031	.....	20	2	.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
New London	27,209	.....	56	1	.....	4	.....	.....	3	.....	4	9
Stonington (town and boro)	10,514	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Groton (town and boro)	9,930	.....	6	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	11	8
Towns under 5,000	30,367	.....	5	6	16	9	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	17
LITCHFIELD CO.	77,807	.....	8	7	7	4	.....	.....	4	.....	8	304
Torrington (town and boro)	23,178	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Winchester (inc. Winsted)	9,106	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Plymouth	6,179	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Watertown	6,616	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	268
Towns under 5,000	32,728	.....	4	4	7	3	.....	.....	3	.....	8	32
WINDHAM CO.	53,963	1	.....	12	2	4	.....	.....	3	.....	7	67
Windham (inc. Willimantic)	14,058	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Putnam (city and town)	8,684	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Plainfield	8,237	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Thompson	5,119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Killingly (inc. Danielson)	8,593	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	50
Towns under 5,000	9,272	1	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	2	16
MIDDLESEX CO.	46,785	.....	14	8	.....	5	.....	.....	2	.....	4	30
Middletown (city and town)	22,412	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	24,373	.....	11	8	.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	4	30
TOLLAND CO.	27,411	.....	9	6	.....	10	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3
Vernon (inc. Rockville)	8,860	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Stafford (town and boro)	5,435	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	13,116	.....	8	4	.....	8	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3

April 1922	Population Based on U. S. Census Est. as of July 1, 1922	TOTALS				DEATH RATES			AGE GROUPS		
		Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	All Causes (per 1,000 population)	Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	Children under 1 year (per 1,000 births)	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	65 years and over
State of Connecticut	1,447,838	2328	92	906	1558	12.9	0.9	88.1	241	88	542
Ansonia	18,284	26	1	8	15	9.8	1.3	51.5	1	2	6
Branford	6,776	5	.....	2	5	8.9	1.8	212.3	2	.....	1
Bridgeport	154,058	261	9	80	132	10.3	0.6	58.3	20	5	39
Bristol	22,452	48	3	11	19	10.2	1.6	75.4	4	3	3
Danbury	22,081	39	.....	10	25	13.6	.....	68.4	3	2	9
Derby	11,816	32	3	7	14	14.2	.....	72.1	3	2	4
East Hartford	12,552	10	.....	7	14	13.4	2.9	115.9	2	.....	6
Enfield	12,220	17	1	9	10	9.8	1.0	71.9	2	1	3
Fairfield	12,850	11	1	2	10	9.3	1.9	246.9	5	1	2
Glastonbury	5,797	8	.....	2	3	6.2	.....	195.1	2	.....	.....
Greenwich	23,580	31	.....	37	28	14.2	1.0	65.8	3	5	6
Groton	9,930	13	1	12	9	10.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Hamden	9,321	14	.....	6	5	6.4	1.3	.....	.....	.....	2
Hartford	148,110	302	13	150	186	15.1	0.9	118.3	39	10	50
Killingly	8,593	9	.....	5	8	11.2	2.8	165.5	2	.....	3
Manchester	19,587	24	1	9	12	7.4	0.6	88.0	3	1	6
Meriden	35,458	61	3	22	41	13.9	0.3	56.9	4	4	12
Middletown	22,412	36	3	17	39	20.9	0.5	72.3	4	2	18
Milford	11,693	10	1	3	12	12.3	.....	.....	.....	1	9
Naugatuck	15,650	17	1	9	8	6.1	1.5	.....	.....	1	3
New Britain	63,255	108	5	26	59	11.2	0.8	102.5	15	4	12
New Haven	169,936	315	11	132	213	15.0	1.0	81.4	29	14	76
New London	27,209	44	3	17	38	16.8	1.3	117.8	7	.....	12
Norwalk	28,652	46	2	15	32	13.4	0.8	102.2	5	.....	14
Norwich	30,031	65	3	11	30	11.9	0.4	61.1	4	2	11
Plainfield	8,237	10	2	5	14	20.4	4.4	.....	.....	1	4
Plymouth	6,179	7	.....	2	1	1.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Putnam	8,684	16	.....	4	19	26.3	.....	225.4	4	.....	9
Seymour	7,295	9	.....	5	3	4.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Shelton	10,229	13	.....	7	14	16.4	.....	117.1	2	1	2
Southington	8,935	11	1	1	9	12.1	1.3	128.3	2	.....	5
Stafford	5,435	11	1	6	6	13.2	.....	90.9	1	.....	3
Stamford	42,946	76	2	41	55	15.4	1.4	68.4	6	6	14
Stonington	10,514	17	.....	5	11	12.6	1.1	126.9	2	1	1
Stratford	14,055	20	.....	8	10	8.5	.....	116.1	3	1	2
Thompson	5,119	5	.....	2	8	18.8	.....	212.4	2	1	1
Torrington	23,178	33	.....	11	21	10.9	1.0	90.2	4	1	5
Vernon	8,860	12	1	7	12	16.3	1.4	212.3	2	.....	8
Wallingford	12,230	10	.....	3	11	10.8	2.9	93.3	2	.....	6
Waterbury	96,498	192	4	55	96	11.9	1.0	79.4	17	6	20
Watertown	6,616	6	2	6	11	19.9	.....	187.5	2	1	6
West Hartford	9,896	15	1	5	12	14.6	.....	109.6	2	1	4
Westport	5,334	2	.....	3	7	15.7	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Winchester	9,106	14	1	7	12	15.8	.....	57.1	1	1	7
Wincham	14,058	32	1	9	18	15.4	0.9	151.5	5	2	9
Windsor	5,991	9	.....	3	5	10.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
West Haven	16,354	28	.....	4	19	13.9	1.5	129.0	2	1	4
Towns under 5,000	209,786	228	11	98	217	12.4	0.6	75.5	23	3	110

DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES

Pneumonia Undefined	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	Tuberculosis Other Forms	Cancer	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia—Lobar	Pneumonia—Broncho	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2	Puerperal Diseases	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Institutional Deaths	Non-resident Deaths
9	3	9	12	2	6	67	112	10	122	9	1	93	98	28	19	63	8	5	460	206
				1			2	1		1			1	1				1		
						1			1			1		1						
			7	1	1	4	7		10			5	13		3	4	2	1	52	13
						2	3		1				2	2		1			3	
1					1					1			1			1	1		8	2
	1								1			1				4			8	4
							5		1				1			1				
						2	1	1												
						1	2						1	3		1				1
									1					1						
					1		3		5			1	2		1	2			10	3
						1							2						2	
							1		1				1							
1	1					2	7		21			13	15	4	2	6			94	42
						1	1									1				
							1					1	1						2	2
					1	4	3		4	1		5	1			4			14	5
						2	2	1	3			1	5			3			22	20
									1			2	1			1			1	3
						1	2													
						3	4		3	2	1	4	5	2	1	9	1		12	3
1	1	4			1	6	9	3	13	1		18	15	3	5	9			76	16
						4	2		2	1		3	1		1	1			12	4
						1	2		8			1						1	5	1
						2	4		2			1	1						14	5
						1	3	1								2				
1								1	2				2			1			5	2
									2											1
					1	1	6		1			1	1						6	7
						1	1		2				1							
														1					1	
1		4	2			1	3	1	7			1	2		1	2			16	8
2			1			1	1						1							
									2			1	1							
														1						
						1	2		3				1	1			1	1	4	1
			1				1		1			1	1						3	1
						1	3					2							2	
1						7	7		3	1		12	5	2	4	1	2		34	11
						2			1			2								1
														1					3	
							1		1				2						2	3
																			6	5
			1			1						1	2	2				1	4	1
									1											1
						1	10		1			1	1	1					8	8
1		1				12	15	1	17	1		14	9	2	1	9	1		31	32

Laboratory Report April, 1922

Diagnostic Division

	+	−−	?	Total
Typhoid	2	23	3	28
Paratyphoid B	.....	28	.....	28
Diphtheria:				1054
Diagnosis	128	452	.....	
Release	82	392	.....	
Diphtheria carriers:				52
Diagnosis	6	14	.....	
Release	10	22	.....	
Diphtheria virulence	16	12	.....	28
Tuberculosis	22	124	.....	146
Syphilis	163	856	62	1081
Gonorrhoea	7	45	.....	52
Glanders	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pneumonia	.....	1	.....	2
Type I	.....	.....	.....	
Type II	.....	.....	.....	
Type III	1	.....	.....	
Type IV	.....	.....	.....	
Malaria	.....	6	.....	6
Rabies	1	4	.....	5
Feces for typhoid	.....	6	.....	6
Feces for paratyphoid A	1	.....	.....	1
Urine for typhoid	.....	7	.....	7
Special	1	1	1	3
Total	440	1993	66	2499

Chemical Division

Water	126
Sewage	2
Milk	214
	342

Other Reportable Diseases

April, 1922

Chickenpox	175
Conjunctivitis Inf.	11
Dysentery (bacillary)	1
Epidemic Encephalitis	10
Erysipelas	1
German Measles	57
Influenza	445
Malaria	1
Mumps	100
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1
Pneumonia (broncho)	17
Septic Sore Throat	1
Smallpox	74
Trachoma	5
Gonorrhoea	47
Syphilis	110
	1056

May—For Six Years

CONNECTICUT	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
BIRTHS *Birth Rate*	2865 25.4	2976 25.3	2847 23.3	2948 25.4	2887 24.4	2591 21.5
MARRIAGES *Marriage Rate*	1327 11.8	885 7.5	957 7.8	1084 9.3	907 7.7	875 7.3
DEATHS *Death Rate*	1820 16.1	1489 12.7	1449 11.9	1522 13.1	1352 11.4	1452 12.0
COMMUNICABLE DIS.* DEATHS *Per Cent to Total Deaths*	269 14.8	239 16.1	230 15.9	246 16.2	162 12.0	181 12.5
DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR *Rate per 1000 births*	267 85.3	255 82.2	203 71.7	243 85.3	200 70.6	193 71.0

*Includes: Typhoid Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Tuberculosis Pul., Cerebro-Spinal Men., Poliomyelitis, Influenza.

Cases of Reportable Diseases

May 1922	Population	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Pneumonia Lobar	Other Com. Diseases
State Total	1,447,838	11	1664	272	136	152	10	3	161	16	146	527
NEW HAVEN CO.	435,282	3	776	73	50	35	3	1	59	8	49	127
New Haven	169,936		429	22	33	14		1	35	5	25	52
Waterbury	96,438		15	9	1	5	3		12		13	22
Meriden (city and town)	35,458		7	1	2	4			2	3	4	15
Ansonia	18,284	2	2	17	4	2			1			7
West Haven	16,354		205		1	3						3
Naugatuck	15,650										1	
Wallingford (town and boro)	12,230								1		1	9
Milford	11,693		24	1		1			1			2
Derby	11,816			14		1			2			
Hamden	9,321	1	13	6	2	2			1		3	2
Branford (town and boro)	6,776		3		3	2			1		1	1
Seymour	7,295											1
Towns under 5,000	23,971		78	3	4	1			3		1	13
FAIRFIELD CO.	340,407	2	293	115	30	55	4		29	3	41	160
Bridgeport	154,058	1	89	41	8	40	1		15	2	20	85
Stamford (city and town)	42,946		121	34	1	5			2		3	4
Norwalk	28,652		11	7		2	1		5		3	6
Danbury (city and town)	22,081	1	1	5		1	2				3	4
Greenwich (town and boro)	23,580		6	14	15	5			2		2	17
Stratford	14,055		18	6					1		2	25
Fairfield	12,850		8			1						6
Shelton	10,229			1	6				1		1	
Westport	5,334		2	1							2	1
Towns under 5,000	26,622		37	6		1			3	1	5	12
HARTFORD CO.	358,132	2	489	41	29	34	2	1	46	5	26	143
Hartford	148,110		355	13	18	25			31	4	7	69
New Britain	63,255			4	4	3	2				4	20
Bristol (city and town)	22,452		28	1	2	1			5	1	4	11
Manchester	19,587		9	15				1	1		3	5
Enfield	12.220		11	2	1	1					2	4
East Hartford	12,552		6			1						
Southington (town and boro)	8,935		1			1			2		5	2
West Hartford	9,896		3		1				1			18
Windsor	5,991											
Glastonbury	5,797											
Towns under 5,000	49,337	2	76	6	3	2			6		1	14
NEW LONDON CO.	108,051	1	68	10	11	7	1		9		13	37
Norwich (city and town)	30,031	1	10	2			1		1		2	
New London	27,209		28	4		5			3		2	11
Stonington (town and boro)	10,514					1			2			7
Groton (town and boro)	9,930			3		1					3	7
Towns under 5,000	30,367		30	1	11				3		6	12
LITCHFIELD CO.	77,807	2	10	21	1	9			3		11	18
Torrington (town and boro)	23,178		2	16		6					2	
Winchester (inc. Winsted)	9,106			1		2						1
Plymouth	6,179				1				1		4	1
Watertown	6,616		3	3							1	7
Towns under 5,000	32,728	2	5	1		1			2		4	9
WINDHAM CO.	53,963	1	2	5	11	9		1	6		4	8
Windham (inc. Willimantic)	14,058	1		1	1				1		2	1
Putnam (city and town)	8,684			2	2	1		1	1		1	2
Plainfield	8,237		1			3			1			
Killingly (inc. Danielson)	5,119					5						
Thompson	8,593			1	6							
Towns under 5,000	9,272		1	1	2				3		1	5
MIDDLESEX CO.	46,785		24	2		3			8		2	16
Middletown (city and town)	22,412		4	1					2			12
Towns under 5,000	24,373		20	1		3			6		2	4
TOLLAND CO.	27,411		2	5	4				1			18
Vernon (inc. Rockville)	8,860			1								10
Stafford (town and boro)	5,435		1									1
Towns under 5,000	13,116		1	4	4				1			7

Laboratory Report May, 1922

Diagnostic Division

	+	—	?	Total
Typhoid	9	41	1	51
Paratyphoid B	.....	51	.....	51
Diphtheria:				764
Diagnosis	72	432	.....	
Release	46	214	.....	
Diphtheria carriers:				1196
Diagnosis	172	978	.....	
Release	4	42	.....	
Diphtheria virulence	5	11	.....	16
Tuberculosis	33	122	.....	155
Syphilis	141	946	101	1188
Gonorrhoea	5	45	.....	50
Glanders	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pneumonia	.....	.....	.....	1
Type I	.....	.....	.....	
Type II	.....	....	.....	
Type III	1	.....	.....	
Type IV	.....	.....	.....	
Malaria	.....	5	.....	5
Rabies	1	.....	.....	1
Feces for typhoid	.....	5	.....	5
Urine for typhoid	.....	4	.....	4
Special	3	4	.....	7
Total	492	2900	102	3494

Chemical Division

Water	101
Sewage	34
Milk	214
	349

Other Communicable Diseases

May, 1922

Anthrax	2
Chickenpox	192
Conjunctivitis Inf.	3
Epidemic Encephalitis	6
Erysipelas	4
German Measles	67
Impetigo Contagiosa	1
Influenza	47
Malaria	2
Mumps	63
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3
Paratyphoid	2
Pellagra	1
Pneumonia (broncho)	8
Septic Sore Throat	5
Smallpox	53
Tetanus	2
Gonorrhoea	39
Syphilis	27
	527

May 1922	Population Based on U. S. Census Est. as of July 1, 1922	TOTALS				DEATH RATES			AGE GROUPS		
		Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	All Causes (per 1,000 population)	Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	Children under 1 year (per 1,000 births)	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	65 years and over
State of Connecticut	1,447,838	2591	101	875	1452	12.0	0.9	71.0	193	75	501
Ansonia	18,284	38	1	11	15	9.8	0.7	25.8	1	.....	3
Branford	6,776	12	.....	9	9	15.9	1.8	.....	.....	1	5
Bridgeport	154,058	352	9	88	147	11.5	1.3	46.7	16	6	43
Bristol	22,452	45	.....	18	15	8.0	1.6	56.5	3	.....	4
Danbury	22,081	44	3	11	24	13.0	0.5	68.4	3	.....	10
Derby	11,816	23	1	9	16	16.2	.....	48.1	2	.....	5
East Hartford	12,552	12	.....	9	5	4.8	1.9	.....	.....	1	3
Enfield	12,220	23	.....	17	12	11.8	.....	35.9	1	1	6
Fairfield	12,850	14	1	1	8	7.5	0.9	.....	.....	1	2
Glastonbury	5,797	9	.....	2	8	16.6	.....	195.1	2	.....	4
Greenwich	23,580	43	4	28	18	9.2	1.0	43.9	2	3	7
Groton	9,930	15	.....	2	9	10.9	.....	80.5	1	1	4
Hamden	9,321	15	.....	1	5	6.4	.....	171.4	3	.....	3
Hartford	148,110	310	18	111	161	13.0	0.6	94.1	31	9	41
Killingly	8,593	11	.....	4	2	2.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Manchester	19,587	26	3	9	10	6.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Meriden	35,458	72	5	24	39	13.2	0.7	14.2	1	2	9
Middletown	22,412	42	.....	9	34	18.2	.....	126.5	7	1	13
Milford	11,693	6	1	4	17	17.4	1.0	112.7	2	.....	9
Naugatuck	15,650	16	.....	4	8	6.1	0.8	46.2	1	.....	3
New Britain	63,255	127	3	33	39	7.4	0.8	61.5	9	6	14
New Haven	169,936	317	13	115	183	12.9	0.7	81.4	29	11	54
New London	27,209	55	1	31	26	11.5	1.3	67.3	4	.....	11
Norwalk	28,652	58	3	15	44	18.4	2.5	61.3	3	3	15
Norwich	30,031	61	2	22	49	19.6	1.2	45.8	3	4	14
Plainfield	8,237	12	.....	6	8	11.7	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Plymouth	6,179	9	.....	4	4	7.8	.....	89.6	1	.....	3
Putnam	8,684	13	.....	8	12	16.6	1.4	56.3	1	2	4
Seymour	7,295	8	.....	5	7	11.5	3.3	75.5	1	.....	3
Shelton	10,229	22	1	1	11	12.9	.....	175.6	3	.....	.....
Southington	8,935	18	1	6	2	2.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stafford	5,435	10	.....	6	3	6.6	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Stamford	42,946	67	5	30	52	14.5	0.6	113.9	10	5	16
Stonington	10,514	8	.....	5	13	14.8	2.3	127.0	2	.....	4
Stratford	14,055	23	1	5	7	6.0	0.9	77.4	2	.....	2
Thompson	5,119	13	1	2	5	11.7	.....	106.2	1	.....	1
Torrington	23,178	33	.....	11	22	11.4	0.5	22.6	1	1	10
Vernon	8,860	17	.....	10	11	14.9	1.4	.....	.....	.....	6
Wallingford	12,230	16	1	7	15	14.7	3.9	140.1	3	.....	7
Waterbury	96,498	195	9	44	86	10.7	0.6	74.8	16	8	19
Watertown	6,616	7	1	3	4	7.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
West Hartford	9,896	19	1	2	6	7.3	.....	54.8	1	1	4
Westport	5,334	6	.....	1	11	24.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Winchester	9,106	17	1	7	16	21.1	.....	57.1	1	.....	6
Windham	14,058	36	1	11	16	13.7	0.9	30.3	1	.....	4
Windsor	5,991	3	.....	2	2	4.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
West Haven	16,354	27	1	6	22	16.1	0.7	193.5	3	1	9
Towns under 5,000	209,786	266	9	106	214	12.2	0.7	72.1	22	5	104

for the Month of May 1922

DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES

Pneumonia Undefined	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Cancer	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia—Lobar	Pneumonia—Broncho	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2	Puerperal Diseases	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Institutional Deaths	Non-resident Deaths
5	4	14	5	7	7	32	104	16	134	5	3	58	67	24	12	70	16	2	453	187
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1	..	2	1	1	..	2	14	1	12	..	..	7	4	..	..	9	4	..	54	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	4	1
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	2	1	..	2	3	..	..	6	4
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	8	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	10	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	..	2	1	4	4	15	..	1	6	4	5	2	7	2	..	93	33
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	8	..	..	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	10	3
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	2	..	..	16	10
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	6	..	..	1	4	..	..	1	..	..	6	1
1	1	5	..	..	1	4	8	2	23	..	1	7	10	4	1	7	5	1	72	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	9	2
..	..	..	1	..	..	2	5	1	5	..	..	2	..	1	1	3	..	..	7	1
..	1	..	..	..	..	6	8	..	3	..	..	3	1	..	..	2	1	..	18	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	2	..	..	3	2	2	..	3	..	..	3	2	1	..	3	..	..	16	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	6	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	5	4	..	8	3	..	4	5	..	3	5	..	..	32	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	8	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	1	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	5	5
..	..	2	1	3	..	3	17	..	15	..	1	7	15	2	1	8	1	1	41	39

June—For Six Years

CONNECTICUT	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
BIRTHS *Birth Rate*	2982 26.4	3029 25.8	2421 19.8	2752 23.7	2732 23.1	2378 19.7
MARRIAGES *Marriage Rate*	2005 17.8	1423 12.1	1731 14.2	2117 18.2	1911 16.1	1651 13.7
DEATHS *Death Rate*	1496 13.2	1274 10.8	1211 9.9	1306 11.2	1216 10.3	1163 9.6
COMMUNICABLE DIS.* DEATHS *Per Cent to Total Deaths*	227 15.2	175 13.7	180 14.9	181 13.9	156 12.8	149 12.8
DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR *Rate per 1000 births*	221 70.6	214 70.0	182 64.2	208 73.0	162 57.2	153 56.9

*Includes: Typhoid Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Tuberculosis Pul., Cerebro-Spinal Men., Poliomyelitis, Influenza.

Cases of Reportable Diseases

June 1922	Population	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Pneumonia Lobar	Other Com. Diseases
State Total	1,447,838	40	1437	159	115	154	5	.....	137	13	58	575
NEW HAVEN CO.	435,282	24	843	55	29	39	2	.....	68	6	24	144
New Haven	169,936	17	424	14	11	18	.....	.....	39	5	10	50
Waterbury	96,498	1	27	9	.....	13	.....	.....	18	1	8	24
Meriden (city and town)	35,458	1	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	16
Ansonia	18,284	.....	3	11	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	13
West Haven	16,354	2	170	2	5	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Naugatuck	15,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wallingford (town and boro)	12,230	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Milford	11,693	1	34	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Derby	11,816	1	5	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamden	9,321	1	43	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	9
Branford (town and boro)	6,776	.....	57	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Seymour	7,295	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Towns under 5,000	23,971	.....	78	3	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
FAIRFIELD CO.	340,407	3	251	74	27	46	1	.....	29	5	12	83
Bridgeport	154,058	.....	62	18	1	29	1	.....	16	2	4	38
Stamford (city and town)	42,946	2	73	24	6	3	.....	.....	2	1	3	3
Norwalk	28,652	.....	26	1	1	2	.....	.....	4	.....	1	6
Danbury (city and town)	22,081	.....	1	4	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1
Greenwich (town and boro)	23,580	1	32	13	19	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	20
Stratford	14,055	.....	30	2	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5
Fairfield	12,850	.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Shelton	10,229	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westport	5,334	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Towns under 5,000	26,622	.....	16	7	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	3	7
HARTFORD CO.	358,132	5	261	17	21	42	.....	.....	27	1	13	129
Hartford	148,110	.....	116	7	4	25	.....	.....	16	.....	7	73
New Britain	63,255	5	3	2	2	4	.....	.....	6	1	1	22
Bristol (city and town)	22,452	.....	18	.....	11	1	.....	.....	4	.....	1	2
Manchester	19,587	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Enfield	12,220	.....	27	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3
East Hartford	12,552	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Southington (town and boro)	8,935	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
West Hartford	9,896	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	13
Windsor	5,991	.....	5	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Glastonbury	5,797	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Towns under 5,000	49,337	.....	82	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
NEW LONDON CO.	108,051	6	22	8	24	14	2	.....	4	.....	5	25
Norwich (city and town)	30,031	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
New London	27,209	2	10	3	1	7	.....	.....	2	.....	2	16
Stonington (town and boro)	10,514	4	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Groton (town and boro)	9,930	.....	.....	1	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Towns under 5,000	30,367	.....	8	4	12	3	2	.....	.....	.....	2	7
LITCHFIELD CO.	77,807	.....	6	2	3	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	166
Torrington (town and boro)	23,178	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winchester (inc. Winsted)	9,106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth	6,179	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Watertown	6,616	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Towns under 5,000	32,728	.....	5	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	158
WINDHAM CO.	53,963	1	12	2	5	6	.....	.....	4	.....	1	6
Windham (inc. Willimantic)	14,058	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Putnam (city and town)	8,684	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1
Plainfield	8,237	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Killingly (inc. Danielson)	5,119	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thompson	8,593	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	9,272	.....	5	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
MIDDLESEX CO.	46,785	1	42	1	1	5	.....	.....	1	1	1	11
Middletown (city aand town)	22,412	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Towns under 5,000	24,373	1	40	.....	1	5	.....	.....	1	1	1	10
TOLLAND CO.	27,411	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	11
Vernon (inc. Rockville)	8,860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Stafford (town and boro)	5,435	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	13,116	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	11

Births, Marriages and Deaths

June 1922	Population Based on U. S. Census Est. as of July 1, 1922	TOTALS				DEATH RATES			AGE GROUPS		
		Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	All Causes (per 1,000 population)	Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	Children under 1 year (per 1,000 births)	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	65 years and over
State of Connecticut	1,447,838	2378	76	1651	1163	9.6	0.9	56.9	153	77	369
Ansonia	18,284	29	3	26	10	6.6	1.3	.....	.....	2	3
Branford	6,776	10	1	7	7	12.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Bridgeport	154,058	244	6	163	118	9.2	1.0	32.1	11	12	40
Bristol	22,452	29	1	20	12	6.4	0.5	37.7	2	1	6
Danbury	22,081	42	4	25	20	10.9	1.1	45.6	2	1	6
Derby	11,816	23	1	15	12	12.2	.....	48.1	2	1	4
East Hartford	12,552	20	.....	10	6	5.7	.....	58.0	1	.....	3
Enfield	12,200	26	.....	10	4	3.9	.....	35.8	1	1	2
Fairfield	12,850	21	.....	4	7	6.5	0.9	98.8	2	.....	1
Glastonbury	5,797	9	.....	6	2	4.1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Greenwich	23,580	28	.....	56	20	10.2	2.5	21.9	1	3	4
Groton	9,930	17	.....	8	7	8.5	.....	80.5	1	.....	5
Hamden	9,321	13	.....	13	6	7.7	.....	113.7	2	.....	2
Hartford	148,110	319	10	213	128	10.4	0.6	75.9	25	8	38
Killingly	8,593	7	.....	14	10	14.0	.....	82.2	1	.....	5
Manchester	19,587	37	2	21	10	6.1	0.6	234.1	8	.....	1
Meriden	35,458	60	2	40	34	11.5	1.4	71.2	5	1	8
Middletown	22,412	43	.....	19	25	13.4	.....	36.2	2	1	9
Milford	11,693	20	.....	9	6	6.2	1.0	.....	.....	.....	4
Naugatuck	15,650	12	.....	16	5	3.8	0.8	.....	.....	1	3
New Britain	63,255	115	5	82	30	5.7	0.8	54.7	8	.....	4
New Haven	169,936	319	14	242	142	10.0	0.8	50.5	18	16	31
New London	27,209	61	1	27	22	9.7	1.3	117.8	7	.....	6
Norwalk	28,652	53	1	41	32	13.4	1.7	40.9	2	3	11
Norwich	30,031	64	1	37	34	13.6	0.4	106.9	7	.....	8
Plainfield	8,237	15	.....	8	7	10.2	.....	129.7	2	.....	2
Plymouth	6,179	10	.....	4	1	1.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Putnam	8,684	15	.....	15	13	18.0	1.4	.....	.....	.....	7
Seymour	7,295	7	.....	5	2	3.3	1.6	.....	.....	1	.....
Shelton	10,229	18	.....	6	19	22.3	1.2	58.5	1	.....	2
Southington	8,935	21	.....	12	6	8.1	.....	64.2	1	1	2
Stafford	5,435	17	.....	4	6	13.2	.....	180.5	2	.....	.....
Stamford	42,946	74	5	43	32	8.9	0.3	57.0	5	5	9
Stonington	10,514	17	.....	10	6	6.8	1.1	63.5	1	1	3
Stratford	14,055	14	1	9	7	6.0	0.9	.....	.....	1	3
Thompson	5,119	8	.....	6	5	11.7	2.3	106.2	1	.....	2
Torrington	23,178	38	1	24	13	6.7	1.0	22.6	1	.....	4
Vernon	8,860	11	.....	17	8	10.8	.....	106.2	1	.....	5
Wallingford	12,230	9	1	7	7	6.9	1.0	46.7	1	.....	3
Waterbury	96,498	185	.....	114	81	10.1	0.6	42.1	9	10	19
Watertown	6,616	5	1	6	1	1.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
West Hartford	9,896	8	.....	9	10	12.1	.....	54.8	1	.....	5
Westport	5,334	9	.....	9	4	9.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Winchester	9,106	4	.....	11	9	11.9	1.3	57.1	1	.....	5
Windham	14,058	21	4	15	4	3.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Windsor	5,991	8	.....	2	2	4.0	2.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Haven	16,354	34	.....	20	30	22.0	2.2	129.0	2	.....	9
Towns under 5,000	209,786	209	11	171	181	10.4	0.4	52.5	16	6	77

for the Month of June 1922

DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES																						
Pneumonia Undefined	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	Tuberculosis—Other Forms	Cancer	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia—Lobar	Pneumonia—Broncho	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2	Puerperal Diseases	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Institutional Deaths	Non-resident Deaths
2	4	16	1	4	12	6	103	11	123	3	.....	35	38	20	10	80	13	2	395	219
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	1	.....	1	4	.....	10	1	9	1	.....	2	5	1	1	9	3	2	56	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	9	5
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	8	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	4	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	19	.....	.....	2	3	3	2	13	1	.....	72	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	11	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	2	4	1	.....	3	.....	.....	18	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	10	2
1	.....	8	.....	2	2	1	8	3	24	.....	.....	8	6	3	1	8	.....	.....	54	18
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	9
.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	5	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	19	9
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	11	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	11	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	4	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	12	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	2	9	.....	.....	7	5	3	1	4	.....	.....	30	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	5	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	12	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	15	1	23	.....	.....	4	5	2	2	14	1	.....	30	39

Laboratory Report June, 1922

Diagnostic Division

	+	—	?	Total
Typhoid	15	67	4	86
Paratyphoid B	.....	86	.....	86
Diphtheria:				600
Diagnosis	56	262	.....	
Release	42	240	.....	
Diphtheria carriers:				234
Diagnosis	20	212	.....	
Release	.....	2	.....	
Diphtheria virulence	3	5	.....	8
Tuberculosis	18	105	.....	123
Syphilis	156	1013	100	1269
Gonorrhoea	16	40	.....	56
Glanders	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pneumonia	.....	.....	.....	.....
Type I	.....	.....	.....	.....
Type II	.....	.....	.....	.....
Type III	.....	.....	.....	.....
Type IV	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malaria	.....	2	.....	2
Rabies	1	1	.....	2
Feces for typhoid	1	7	.....	8
Urine for typhoid	3	2	.....	5
Special	.....	1	.....	1
Totals	331	2045	104	2480

Chemical Division

Water	141
Sewage	4
Milk	268
Total	368

Other Reportable Diseases

June, 1922

Botulism	1
Chickenpox	138
Conjunctivitis Infectious	152
Erysipelas	1
Dysentery (Amoebic)	1
German Measles	35
Influenza	22
Malaria	4
Mumps	46
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1
Paratyphoid Fever	3
Pneumonia (Broncho)	7
Septic Sore Throat	3
Smallpox	25
Tetanus	2
Trachoma	2
Gonorrhoea	55
Syphilis	77
	575

July—For Six Years

CONNECTICUT	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
BIRTHS	3191	3303	2432	2925	2898	2596
Birth Rate	28.3	28.1	19.9	25.2	24.5	21.5
MARRIAGES	1152	950	963	1091	1016	852
Marriage Rate	10.2	8.1	7.9	9.4	8.6	7.1
DEATHS	1553	1418	1258	1274	1280	1203
Death Rate	13.8	12.1	10.3	11.0	10.8	10.0
COMMUNICABLE DIS.* DEATHS	222	170	167	172	133	125
Per Cent to Total Deaths	14.3	12.0	13.3	13.5	10.4	10.4
DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR	252	306	205	224	220	183
Rate per 1000 births	80.5	98.6	72.4	78.7	77.7	68.7

*Includes: Typhoid Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Tuberculosis Pul., Cerebro-Spinal Men., Poliomyelitis, Influenza.

Cases of Reportable Diseases

July 1922	Population	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Pneumonia Lobar	Other Com. Diseases
State Total	1,447,838	64	502	80	201	111	6	1	143	8	38	224
NEW HAVEN CO.	435,282	40	233	20	52	27	1		53	2	13	53
New Haven	169,936	22	126	3	25	9			26	1	3	25
Waterbury	96,498	3	11	3	7	5			12		5	6
Meriden (city and town)	35,458	1	4	2		4			3		2	8
Ansonia	18,284		6	3	2	5			1			2
West Haven	16,354	4	19	1					3			1
Naugatuck	15,650	1		1								
Wallingford (town and boro)	12,230			1								
Milford	11,693	2	13		5	2			2		1	2
Derby	11,816		6	2								1
Hamden	9,321	4	25	1	6						1	2
Branford (town and boro)	6,776		13			2			2	1	1	1
Seymour	7,295	1		1					2			
Towns under 5,000	23,971	2	10	2	7		1		2			5
FAIRFIELD CO.	340,407	2	143	31	83	34	1		33	1	7	64
Bridgeport	154,058	1	51	16	4	21	1		16		2	22
Stamford (city and town)	42,946	1	27	7	1	5			1		2	1
Norwalk	28,652		26		46				3			20
Danbury (city and town)	22,081					1			2			
Greenwich (town and boro)	23,580		11	5	11	3			6		1	18
Stratford	14,055		13	3		1			1	1	1	
Fairfield	12,850		5			1						1
Shelton	10,229		2		8	1			1			
Westport	5,334											
Towns under 5,000	26,622		8		13	1			3		1	2
HARTFORD. CO.	358,132	9	39	8	22	33	3		32	5	7	81
Hartford	148,110	5	21	1	9	19			15	3	3	53
New Britain	63,255	3	2		1	3			9	2	1	8
Bristol (city and town)	22,452		10		5				3		1	3
Manchester	19,587			4								2
Enfield	12,220	1				1	1					2
East Hartford	12,552		1		1	2			1			1
Southington (town and boro)	8,935		1						2			4
West Hartford	9,896				2							4
Windsor	5,991											
Glastonbury	5,797			1	4	1	1					1
Towns under 5,000	49,337		4	2		7	1		2		2	3
NEW LONDON CO.	108,051	9	33	8	15	9		1	11		9	10
Norwich (city and town)	30,031	1	2			1			2			
New London	27,209	2	8	1	2	2			2		4	5
Stonington (town and boro)	10,514	5	2		3	2					1	1
Groton (town and boro)	9,930	1	3	4	1	2		1	1		1	1
Towns under 5,000	30,367		18	3	9	2			6		3	3
LITCHFIELD CO.	77,807		16	11	9				4		1	
Torrington (town and boro)	23,178											
Winchester (inc. Winsted)	9,106								2			
Plymouth	6,179											
Watertown	6,616		2	2	9							
Towns under 5,000	32,728		14	9					2		1	
WINDHAM CO.	53,963	3	8	2	8	6			4			4
Windham (inc Willimantic)	14,058					1						
Putnam (city and town)	8,684			1	4				1			
Plainfield	8,237	1				2			2			
Killingly (inc. Danielson)	8,593											1
Thompson	5,119		6									
Towns under 5,000	9,272	2	2	1	4	3			1			3
MIDDLESEX CO.	46,785	1	30			2			3			10
Middletown (city and town)	22,412		7						1			4
Towns under 5,000	24,373	1	23			2			2			6
TOLLAND CO.	27,411				12		1		3		1	2
Vernon (inc. Rockville)	8,860				3							
Stafford (town and boro)	5,435								2			
Towns under 5,000	13,116				9		1		1		1	2

Laboratory Report July, 1922

Diagnostic Division

	+	—	?	Total
Typhoid	17	68	7	92
Paratyphoid B	.....	92	.....	92
Diphtheria:				328
Diagnosis	46	158	.....	
Release	30	94	.....	
Diphtheria carriers:				92
Diagnosis	8	70	.....	
Release	.....	14	.....	
Diphtheria virulence	3	2	.....	5
Tuberculosis	25	68	.....	93
Syphilis	108	764	92	964
Gonorrhoea	11	39	.....	50
Glanders	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pneumonia	.....	.....	.....	.....
Type I	.....	.....	.....	
Type II	.....	.....	.....	
Type III	.....	.....	.....	
Type IV	.....	.....	.....	
Malaria	.....	6	.....	6
Rabies	4	5	.....	9
Feces for typhoid	.....	41	.....	41
Urine for typhoid	2	22	.....	24
Special	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	254	1443	99	1796

Chemical Division

Water	118
Sewage	2
Milk	251
	371

Other Reportable Diseases

July, 1922

Chickenpox	26
Conjunctivitis Inf.	1
Dysentery (bacillary)	1
Epidemic Encephalitis	3
Erysipelas	1
Favus	1
German Measles	6
Influenza	20
Malaria	3
Mumps	25
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1
Pneumonia (broncho)	6
Septic Sore Throat	2
Smallpox	11
Tetanus	8
Trachoma	1
Gonorrhoea	44
Syphilis	64
	224

July 1922

State of Connecticut	Population Based on U. S. Census Est. as of July 1, 1922	TOTALS: Births	TOTALS: Still Births	TOTALS: Marriages	TOTALS: Deaths	DEATH RATES: All Causes (per 1,000 population)	DEATH RATES: Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	DEATH RATES: Children under 1 year (per 1,000 births)	AGE GROUPS: Under 1 year	AGE GROUPS: 1 to 5 years	AGE GROUPS: 65 years and over
	1,447,838	2596	76	852	1203	10.0	0.7	68.7	183	70	505
Ansonia	18,284	24	2	13	12	7.8	0.7	51.5	2	3	5
Branford	6,776	8	.....	3	2	3.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bridgeport	154,058	318	14	84	103	8.0	0.6	46.6	16	3	37
Bristol	22,452	44	1	16	17	9.1	1.1	94.2	5	1	6
Danbury	22,081	46	2	10	23	12.5	.....	68.4	3	1	9
Derby	11,816	37	4	8	11	11.2	.....	96.2	4	.....	3
East Hartford	12,552	22	1	3	11	10.5	.....	173.9	3	1	3
Enfield	12,200	24	.....	11	10	9.8	.....	71.6	2	1	3
Fairfield	12,850	17	.....	3	9	8.4	.....	98.8	2	.....	4
Glastonbury	5,797	3	1	5	4	8.3	.....	97.6	1	.....	2
Greenwich	23,580	50	2	47	13	6.6	0.5	43.9	2	2	5
Groton	9,930	8	.....	4	5	6.0	.....	161.1	2	.....	1
Hamden	9,321	16	.....	3	7	9.0	.....	113.7	2	.....	2
Hartford	148,110	338	9	110	131	10.6	0.7	60.7	20	11	47
Killingly	8,593	18	.....	6	8	11.2	.....	82.2	1	.....	4
Manchester	19,587	39	1	9	17	10.4	0.6	58.5	2	.....	5
Meriden	35,458	76	1	19	28	9.5	1.0	85.4	6	2	6
Middletown	22,412	39	3	16	31	16.6	.....	.....	.....	1	16
Milford	11,693	17	.....	3	17	17.4	1.0	.....	.....	2	7
Naugatuck	15,650	14	.....	5	5	3.8	.....	46.2	1	.....	2
New Britain	63,255	122	4	34	37	7.0	0.9	75.2	11	3	6
New Haven	169,936	329	11	107	144	10.2	0.6	56.1	20	17	43
New London	27,209	56	1	20	32	14.1	.....	50.5	3	2	9
Norwalk	28,652	45	.....	21	34	14.2	1.3	122.7	6	1	12
Norwich	30,031	68	.....	17	26	10.4	0.4	30.5	2	2	5
Plainfield	8,237	9	.....	6	6	8.7	1.5	194.6	3	.....	.....
Plymouth	6,179	5	.....	2	7	13.5	.....	179.1	2	.....	4
Putnam	8,684	18	.....	6	7	9.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Seymour	7,295	7	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelton	10,229	15	1	5	14	16.4	.....	58.5	1	1	2
Southington	8,935	12	1	7	6	8.1	1.3	.....	.....	.....	2
Stafford	5,435	13	1	3	5	11.0	2.2	90.2	1	.....	3
Stamford	42,946	82	2	36	33	9.2	1.1	22.8	2	2	7
Stonington	10,514	17	.....	11	10	11.4	.....	63.5	1	1	5
Stratford	14,055	24	2	3	13	11.1	0.9	77.4	2	.....	4
Thompson	5,119	7	.....	4	2	4.7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Torrington	23,178	26	.....	12	14	7.2	0.5	45.1	2	.....	7
Vernon	8,860	16	.....	5	6	8.1	1.4	106.2	1	.....	2
Wallingford	12,230	16	.....	3	16	15.7	.....	186.8	4	1	4
Waterbury	96,498	163	5	58	71	8.8	1.5	93.5	20	3	15
Watertown	6,616	10	1	2	1	1.8	.....	93.8	1	.....	.....
West Hartford	9,896	16	.....	2	8	9.7	.....	.....	.....	2	4
Westport	5,334	7	.....	9	9	20.2	.....	190.5	1	.....	4
Winchester	9,106	10	.....	4	11	14.5	2.6	114.3	2	.....	2
Windham	14,058	35	1	7	15	12.8	.....	30.3	1	.....	5
Windsor	5,991	5	.....	3	3	6.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
West Haven	16,354	38	1	5	18	13.2	.....	129.0	2	.....	4
Towns under 5,000	209,786	267	3	80	191	10.9	0.8	68.9	21	6	94

DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES

Pneumonia Undefined	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Cancer	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia—Lobar	Pneumonia—Broncho	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2	Puerperal Diseases	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Institutional Deaths	Non-resident Deaths
2	8	9	2	6	5	4	86	17	119	5	.....	16	30	46	15	102	8	4	378	221
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	7	.....	12	1	.....	.....	4	2	2	5	1	.....	37	9
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	8	6
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	6	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	3	12	.....	.....	3	5	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	.....	73	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	10	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	22	17
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	8
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.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	6	1	6	.....	.....	11	4
.....	4	4	.....	3	.....	1	6	2	16	1	.....	5	8	5	2	17	.....	.....	58	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	15	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	4	.....	.....	5	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	14	7
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4
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.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	6	1	5	.....	2	26	5
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	7	7
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	2	18	1	.....	.....	4	2	.....	14	1	.....	36	54

State of Connecticut Health Bulletin

Vol. 36 September-October, 1922. Nos. 9-10

Statistical Bulletin

This Issue Contains

Statistics August, September and October, 1922.

Births.

Deaths.

Marriages.

Laboratary Reports.

Incidence of Reportable Diseases

"For a Clean State and a Healthy People"

ISSUED BY
State Department of Health
HARTFORD

Application has been made to enter this bulletin as second-class matter in the Post Office at Hartford, Conn.

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CONNECTICUT

HEALTH BULLETIN

Vol. 36 SEPTEMBER—OCTOBER, 1922 Nos. 9-10

Issued Monthly by the

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

John T. Black, M. D., Commissioner

AUGUST, 1922

Births

August was characterized by a decrease in the number of births, compared with 1921, the decrease being 310. The average number of births for the month for the last six years is 2,980. Comparing this with the figures for the month this year, 2,706, the deviation from the average is 274 minus. The stillbirths for the month decreased 5 in comparison with 1921, there being 77 stillbirths in 1922 and 82 in 1921. With respect to the births, there was no sudden drop in any city, the decrease being distributed generally. Ansonia, New Britain, New Haven, and New London showed increases, the most pronounced being New London where the increase was 32 over a year ago, there being 76 births this year as compared with 44 in 1921.

Deaths

The deaths for the month of August 1921 were 1,220 and in 1922 were 1,249. This is an increase of 29. The average for the last six years is 1,386, this year's figures being 137 below the average. The rate per 1,000 population is 10.4 as compared with 10.3 a year ago. Infant mortality has increased from 76.6 in 1921 to 79.9 in 1922. However, the actual deaths under one year are less for 1922 than for 1921, the apparently unfavorable mortality rate being accounted for in the falling off of the births. In 1921 there were 215 deaths under one year for the month and in 1922 there were 212. In 1922 the following increases over 1921 are noted:

Typhoid Fever	1
Measles	4
Cancer	9
Lobar Pneumonia	8
Broncho Pneumonia	3
Diarrhoea and Enteritis under two	1
Puerperal Diseases	5
Accident	29
Suicide	5

The following decreases occurred:

Scarlet Fever	4
Whooping Cough	3
Diphtheria	4
Influenza	4
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	10
Tuberculosis (Other forms)	6
Poliomyelitis	7

Pneumonia undefined remained the same, there being 3 such deaths reported in 1922 and also in 1921. Cerebro-spinal meningitis was constant with 4 deaths, as was homicide with 3.

Marriages

In 1922 there were 899 marriages. In 1921 there were 1,003, a decrease of 104. The average for the preceding six years is 1,008. This year, therefore, is 109 below the average.

August, 1917—1922

CONNECTICUT	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
BIRTHS	3250	3297	2663	2948	3016	2706
Birth Rate	28.8	28.1	21.8	25.4	25.5	22.4
MARRIAGES	1013	1024	1060	1051	1003	899
Marriage Rate	9.0	8.7	8.7	9.1	8.5	7.5
DEATHS	1792	1431	1255	1370	1220	1249
Death Rate	15.9	12.2	10.3	11.8	10.3	10.4
COMMUNICABLE DIS.* DEATHS	204	171	141	153	138	111
Per Cent. to Total Deaths	11.3	11.9	11.2	11.2	11.3	8.9
DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR	421	355	273	324	217	212
Rate per 1000 births	134.5	114.4	96.4	113.8	76.7	79.9

*Includes: Typhoid Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Tuberculosis Pul., Cerebrospinal Men., Poliomyelitis, Influenza.

Cases of Reportable Diseases

August 1922	Population	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis Other forms	Pneumonia Lobar	Other Com. Diseases
State Total	1,447,838	56	131	66	149	97	12	9	146	10	32	152
NEW HAVEN CO.	435,282	18	50	17	37	18	9	1	66	4	16	53
New Haven	169,936	14	30	5	25	6	2	.....	45	4	9	41
Waterbury	96,498	.....	.....	1	8	1	1	.....	12	.....	.....	2
Meriden (city and town)	35,458	1	1	2	.....	4	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1
Ansonia	18,284	1	2	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
West Haven	16,354	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Naugatuck	15,650	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wallingford (town and boro)	12,230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Milford	11,693	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Derby	11,816	1	.....	5	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Hamden	9,321	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Branford (town and boro)	6,776	.....	9	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Seymour	7,295	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	23,971	.....	1	3	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
FAIRFIELD CO.	340,407	16	45	27	46	27	.....	3	40	2	10	43
Bridgeport	154,058	3	16	9	7	12	.....	2	29	1	7	12
Stamford (city and town)	42,946	3	4	9	4	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5
Norwalk	28,652	4	7	.....	9	3	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1
Danbury (city and town)	22,081	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
Greenwich (town and boro)	23,580	.....	1	2	12	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	14
Stratford	14,055	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Fairfield	12,850	1	3	1	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4
Shelton	10,229	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Westport	5,334	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	26,662	1	14	3	12	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	3
HARTFORD CO.	358,132	14	16	9	42	25	1	1	25	2	3	32
Hartford	148,110	6	5	3	19	10	.....	.....	10	2	2	19
New Britain	63,255	4	2	.....	6	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	7
Bristol (city and town)	22,452	2	8	.....	2	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2
Manchester	19,587	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Enfield	12,220	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Hartford	12,552	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Southington (town and boro)	8,935	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Hartford	9,896	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Windsor	5,991	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glastonbury	5,797	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	49,337	1	.....	4	9	3	.....	.....	5	.....	1	2
NEW LONDON CO.	108,051	4	4	2	4	9	2	4	10	.....	2	11
Norwich (city and town)	30,031	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
New London	27,209	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	.....	1
Stonington (town and boro)	10,514	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Groton (town and boro)	9,930	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	3
Towns under 5,000	30,367	.....	2	1	2	6	.....	.....	4	.....	1	7
LITCHFIELD CO.	77,807	2	5	5	3	6	.....	.....	2	.....	1	5
Torrington (town and boro)	23,178	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Winchester (inc. Winsted)	9,106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth	6,179	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watertown	6,616	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	32,728	1	5	4	3	4	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4
WINDHAM CO.	53,963	2	5	5	17	8	.....	.....	1	2	.....	5
Windham (inc. Willimantic)	14,058	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Putnam (city and town)	8,684	1	.....	3	11	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Plainfield	8,237	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Killingly (inc. Danielson)	8,593	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Thompson	5,119	.....	3	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	9,272	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
MIDDLESEX CO.	46,785	.....	6	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Middletown (city and town)	22,412	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	24,373	.....	6	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
TOLLAND CO.	27,411	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Vernon (inc. Rockville)	8,860	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Stafford (town and boro)	5,435	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	13,116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

Births, Marriages and Deaths

August 1922	Population Based on U. S. Census Est. as of July 1, 1922	TOTALS				DEATH RATES			AGE GROUPS		
		Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	All Causes (per 1,000 population)	Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	Children under 1 year (per 1,000 births)	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	65 years and over
State of Connecticut	1,447,838	2706	77	899	1249	10.4	0.7	79.9	212	64	403
Ansonia	18,284	33	3	11	15	9.8	0.6	180.2	7	.....	1
Branford	6,776	5	1	5	7	12.4	1.8	.....	.....	1	2
Bridgeport	154,058	303	14	94	113	8.8	1.0	52.5	18	6	28
Bristol	22,452	63	2	11	14	7.5	.....	56.5	3	.....	6
Danbury	22,081	48	2	11	31	16.8	1.1	182.5	8	.....	9
Derby	11,816	30	1	5	19	19.3	.....	71.9	3	1	3
East Hartford	12,552	18	.....	6	8	7.6	.....	115.9	2	.....	3
Enfield	12,200	29	.....	16	5	4.9	.....	35.8	1	.....	1
Fairfield	12,850	33	1	5	8	7.5	.....	49.4	1	1	3
Glastonbury	5,797	4	.....	3	2	4.1	2.0	97.6	1	.....	.....
Greenwich	23,580	50	.....	38	23	11.7	1.5	21.9	1	3	7
Groton	9,930	15	1	11	6	7.3	1.2	161.1	2	.....	2
Hamden	9,321	10	1	2	6	7.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Hartford	148,110	315	8	118	148	12.0	0.7	94.0	31	4	53
Killingly	8,593	13	.....	8	7	9.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Manchester	19,587	36	.....	12	8	4.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Meriden	35,458	67	4	14	28	9.5	1.0	99.6	7	1	7
Middletown	22,412	61	1	20	27	14.5	0.5	54.3	3	2	11
Milford	11,693	.....	.....	.....	13	13.3	.....	281.6	5	1	3
Naugatuck	15,650	23	.....	8	4	3.1	1.5	92.3	2	.....	1
New Britain	63,255	152	1	38	38	7.2	1.1	75.2	11	1	11
New Haven	169,936	354	10	121	172	12.1	0.6	86.9	31	22	41
New London	27,209	76	2	24	19	8.4	0.4	67.3	4	.....	8
Norwalk	28,652	54	1	23	23	9.6	0.4	61.3	3	.....	8
Norwich	30,031	65	4	26	33	13.2	1.6	137.4	9	3	4
Plainfield	8,237	19	1	8	7	10.2	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Plymouth	6,179	13	.....	2	4	7.8	.....	89.6	1	.....	2
Putnam	8,684	17	.....	11	13	17.9	1.4	56.3	1	.....	5
Seymour	7,295	6	.....	4	3	4.9	.....	75.4	1	.....	2
Shelton	10,229	11	2	2	18	21.1	.....	234.1	4	.....	2
Southington	8,935	5	1	4	3	4.0	.....	64.2	1	.....	2
Stafford	5,435	9	.....	3	6	13.2	2.2	.....	.....	.....	3
Stamford	42,946	92	.....	24	41	11.5	0.6	102.5	9	3	13
Stonington	10,514	10	.....	11	5	5.7	.....	63.4	1	.....	3
Stratford	14,055	27	.....	4	12	10.2	1.7	154.8	4	.....	2
Thompson	5,119	11	.....	2	6	14.1	.....	.....	.....	2	4
Torrington	23,178	43	1	4	19	9.8	0.5	44.9	2	1	3
Vernon	8,860	4	2	5	6	8.1	1.4	.....	.....	.....	2
Wallingford	12,230	12	.....	5	11	10.8	.....	93.4	2	1	4
Waterbury	96,498	188	5	46	71	8.8	0.7	46.7	10	2	18
Watertown	6,616	9	.....	3	3	5.4	.....	93.8	1	1	.....
West Hartford	9,896	10	.....	4	7	8.5	.....	54.8	1	.....	2
Westport	5,334	4	.....	.....	8	18.0	.....	381.0	2	.....	4
Winchester	9,106	16	2	4	10	13.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Windham	14,058	32	1	12	14	12.0	.....	90.9	3	.....	4
Windsor	5,991	6	.....	1	2	4.0	.....	133.3	1	.....	.....
West Haven	16,354	41	.....	8	16	11.7	.....	64.5	1	1	4
Towns under 5,000	209,786	264	5	102	187	10.7	0.4	45.9	14	6	88

for the Month of August 1922

DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES																					
Pneumonia Undefined	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Cancer	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia—Lobar	Pneumonia—Broncho	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2	Puerperal Diseases	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Institutional Deaths	Non-resident Deaths
3	3	8	.....	7	6	.....	83	5	124	4	.....	18	35	84	13	100	23	3	408	201
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	12	.....	.....	2	4	4	1	10	1	1	48	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	12	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	4	.....	.....	11	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	5	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....	11	.....	.....	1	5	11	2	8	1	.....	79	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	5	1	.....	16	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	4	1	.....	13	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	7	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	3	1	.....	7	3
1	.....	4	.....	3	1	.....	2	2	18	.....	.....	2	10	18	2	17	3	.....	77	19
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	6	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	8	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	9	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	1	.....	.....	16	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	1	1	15	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	4	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	3	3	.....	24	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	6	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	5	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	16	.....	15	.....	.....	2	4	9	1	14	4	1	31	38

Laboratory Report August, 1922

Diagnostic Division

	+	—	?	Total
Typhoid	15	74	7	96
Paratyphoid B	1	92	3	96
Diphtheria:				372
Diagnosis	50	190	.....	
Release	16	116	.....	
Diphtheria Carriers:				60
Diagnosis	4	34	.....	
Release	.....	22	.....	
Diphtheria Virulence	5	1	.....	6
Tuberculosis	22	83	.....	105
Syphilis	134	954	80	1,168
Gonorrhoea	17	42	.....	59
Glanders	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pneumonia	.....	.....	.....	.....
Type I	.....	.....	.....	
Type II	.....	.....	.....	
Type III	.....	.....	.....	
Type IV	.....	.....	.....	
Malaria	.....	11	.....	11
Rabies	7	4	.....	11
Feces for typhoid	.....	10	.....	10
Urine for typhoid	.....	6	.....	6
Special	.....	2	.....	2
Totals	271	1,641	90	2,002

Chemical Division

Water	171
Sewage	0
Milk	195
	366

Other Reportable Diseases

August, 1922

Chickenpox	6
Conjunctivitis Inf.	1
Dysentery (Bacillary)	5
Epid. Encephalitis	6
German Measles	4
Influenza	3
Malaria	3
Mumps	23
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2
Para-typhoid Fever	5
Septic Sore Throat	1
Smallpox	1
Tetanus	3
Trachoma	3
Gonorrhoea	45
Syphilis	36
Total	147

SEPTEMBER, 1922

Births

The births in the State for the month of September, 1922, totalled 2,558. In 1921 there were 2,878 births reported, which means that this year there are 320 less births for the month. The trend this year is for a marked decline in the number of births, the total births for the year, so far, being 23,580, whereas, a year ago, the total was 26,021, showing a decrease of 2,441. Undoubtly the industrial depression which has continued for over a year is the cause of this drop. The average for September for the last six years, including 1922, is 2,915. Comparing this with 1922 a decrease of 357 is noted. The towns showing increases worthy of note were Danbury, Derby, Stamford, and Windham. In the main, all other towns of the State showed varying decreases. The stillbirths for the month are 74, which is 11 less than for 1921 when there were 85.

Deaths

The deaths for the month totalled 1,200, which is 14 more than a year ago when there were 1,186. And while there are more deaths this year, still, owing to the estimated increase in population, this year's death rate for the month is more favorable than that of one year ago. When it is considered that last year was the year in which the State experienced its lowest death rate, this year's rate of 9.9, for the month of September, is more remarkable. The average number of deaths for the past six years is 1,384. This average includes 1922. Therefore, the number of deaths for the month is 184 less than the average.

In comparison with 1921 the following table is of interest:

Cause of Death	Decrease in Number of Deaths
Typhoid Fever	3
Scarlet Fever	2
Whooping Cough	3
Influenza	3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	23
Tuberculosis, other forms	2
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	4
Poliomyelitis	2
Pneumonia, Lobar	3
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, Under 2	24
Accident	6
Homicide	1

Also the following:

Cause of Death	Increase In Number of Deaths
Puerperal Diseases	1
Suicide	4
Measles	1
Diphtheria	7
Cancer	3

Infant Mortality

In 1922 there were 169 deaths under 1 year for the month and in 1921 there were 193, or 24 less. The death rate per 1,000 births for 1922 is 64.2 while in 1921 it was 68.4.

Marriages

In 1922 there were 1,230 marriages in September as compared with 1,316 in 1921, a falling off of 36. The average number of marriages for the month for the past six years is 1,279, so that the record for September, 1922, is the average.

September—1917 to 1922

CONNECTICUT	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
BIRTHS *Birth Rate*	3137 27.8	3084 26.3	2980 24.4	2856 24.6	2878 24.3	2558 21.2
MARRIAGES *Marriage Rate*	1156 10.2	1102 9.4	1271 10.4	1547 13.3	1316 11.1	1280 10.6
DEATHS *Death Rate*	1580 14.0	1823 15.5	1189 9.7	1326 11.4	1186 10.0	1200 9.9
COMMUNICABLE DIS.* DEATHS *Per Cent to Total Deaths*	203 12.8	486 26.7	129 10.8	150 11.3	140 11.8	106 8.8
DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR *Rate per 1000 births*	363 115.9	355 114.4	233 82.3	281 98.6	194 68.5	169 64.2

*Includes: Typhoid Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Tuberculosis Pul., Cerebrospinal Men., Poliomyelitis, Influenza.

Cases of Reportable Diseases

September 1922	Population	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other forms Tuberculosis	Pneumonia Lobar	Other Com. Diseases
State Total	1,447,838	39	50	143	158	178	4	11	114	12	33	314
NEW HAVEN CO.	435,282	11	6	29	37	35	2	2	46	6	16	82
New Haven	169,936	7	3	3	15	6	1	2	21	5	10	34
Waterbury	96,498	1		14	15	11	1		8		3	14
Meriden (city and town)	35,458	1	1	1	3	8			4		1	22
Ansonia	18,284		1	2		4			1	1		4
West Haven	16,354			1	3				4			2
Naugatuck	15,650											
Wallingford (town and boro)	12,230	1										
Milford	11,693								1		1	1
Derby	11,816			2					1			
Hamden	9,321	1							2			1
Branford (town and boro)	6,776		1			6			1			
Seymour	7,295											
Towns under 5,000	23,971			6	1				3		1	4
FAIRFIELD CO.	340,407	16	25	46	10	37		6	26	3	8	73
Bridgeport	154,058	6	7	13	1	17		4	14	3	5	46
Stamford (city and town)	42,946	1	1	2	1	3			1			
Norwalk	28,652	3	8	6	3	5			3			7
Danbury (city and town)	22,081	2		7		7		1			1	1
Greenwich (town and boro)	23,580			1	2				2		2	4
Stratford	14,055		2	2		3			1			4
Fairfield	12,850		4	4					2			4
Shelton	10,229	1		2	1	1						
Westport	5,334	1	1		1							1
Towns under 5,000	26,662	2	2	9	1	1		1	3			6
HARTFORD CO.	358,132	8	9	25	55	60	2	1	23	3	8	110
Hartford	148,110	4	7	6	33	23			8	1	4	59
New Britain	63,255	1		3	4	23	1	1	9	2	2	11
Bristol (city and town)	22,452			1	13	1			4		1	1
Manchester	19,587			5		5						6
Enfield	12,220					3	1					1
East Hartford	12,552											1
Southington (town and boro)	8,935				3				1		1	
West Hartford	9,896											25
Windsor	5,991											
Glastonbury	5,797		1	2								
Towns under 5,000	49,337	3	1	8	2	5			1			6
NEW LONDON CO.	108,051	2		15	13	23			12			20
Norwich (city and town)	30,031			1		4			2			3
New London	27,209	2		3	10	12			3			13
Stonington (town and boro)	10,514			6		3						
Groton (town and boro)	9,930			4		1						1
Towns under 5,000	30,367			1	3	3			7			2
LITCHFIELD CO.	77,807			18	26	4		1	2			9
Torrington (town and boro)	23,178			7		2						
Winchester (inc. Winsted)	9,106											
Plymouth	6,179			6				1				1
Watertown	6,616			1	10	2						1
Towns under 5,000	32,728			4	16				2			7
WINDHAM CO.	53,963		8	5	4	12		1	4			10
Windham (inc. Willimantic)	14,058		4	1		3						1
Putnam (city and town)	8,684			2		7			1			
Plainfield	8,237					1						
Thompson	5,119		1	1		1						
Killingly (inc. Danielson)	8,593			1	4			1				
Towns under 5,000	9,272		3						3			9
MIDDLESEX CO.	46,785	2	1	2	13	3			1		1	7
Middletown (city and town)	22,412	1				2						
Towns under 5,000	24,373	1	1	2	13	1			1		1	7
TOLLAND CO.	27,411		1	3		4						3
Vernon (inc. Rockville)	8,860		1			2						1
Stafford (town and boro)	5,435											
Towns under 5,000	13,116			3		2						2

Births, Marriages and Deaths

September 1922	Population Based on U. S. Census Est. as of July 1, 1922	TOTALS				DEATH RATES			AGE GROUPS		
		Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	All Causes (per 1,000 population)	Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population	Children under 1 year (per 1,000 births)	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	65 years and over
State of Connecticut	1,447,838	2558	74	1280	1200	9.9	0.6	64.2	169	67	400
Ansonia	18,284	32	1	26	14	9.2	0.7	128.7	5	.....	5
Branford	6,776	9	1	6	4	7.1	.....	105.3	1	1	2
Bridgeport	154,058	276	8	126	106	8.3	0.7	43.7	15	6	31
Bristol	22,452	52	1	23	7	3.7	.....	75.4	4	.....	1
Danbury	22,081	46	2	17	18	9.8	0.5	68.4	3	1	8
Derby	11,816	57	4	12	13	13.2	4.1	24.0	1	1	2
East Hartford	12,552	16	.....	8	6	5.7	.....	115.9	2	.....	3
Enfield	12.200	26	1	20	9	8.9	.....	35.8	1	.....	2
Fairfield	12,850	24	1	5	8	7.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Glastonbury	5,797	5	.....	3	2	4.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Greenwich	23,580	58	3	44	19	9.7	.....	65.8	3	2	9
Groton	9,930	11	.....	4	3	3.6	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Hamden	9,321	16	.....	4	11	14.2	1.3	.....	.....	2	5
Hartford	148,110	328	8	162	143	11.6	0.7	63.7	21	6	41
Killingly	8,593	19	.....	8	5	7.0	.....	82.2	1	1	3
Manchester	19,587	51	1	17	14	8.6	0.6	87.8	3	2	2
Meriden	35,458	58	.....	25	20	6.8	1.0	42.7	3	4	3
Middletown	22,412	39	2	20	38	20.3	0.5	18.1	1	1	15
Milford	11,693	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naugatuck	15,650	19	.....	17	7	5.4	.....	.....	.....	1	2
New Britain	63,255	141	1	46	43	8.2	0.2	129.9	19	4	9
New Haven	169,936	312	10	199	144	10.2	0.6	44.9	16	14	34
New London	27,209	46	.....	35	37	16.3	0.9	84.2	5	.....	14
Norwalk	28,652	41	.....	22	30	12.6	1.3	20.4	1	2	16
Norwich	30,031	55	5	42	37	14.8	0.8	30.5	2	1	18
Plainfield	8,237	6	.....	7	4	5.8	1.5	.....	.....	.....	2
Plymouth	6,179	14	.....	4	3	5.8	.....	89.6	1	.....	2
Putnam	8,684	15	.....	11	15	20.7	1.4	225.4	4	.....	3
Seymour	7,295	11	.....	4	2	3.3	1.6	75.5	1	.....	.....
Shelton	10,229	16	.....	6	8	9.4	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Southington	8,935	20	.....	9	9	12.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Stafford	5,435	13	1	5	7	15.5	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Stamford	42,946	100	6	45	42	11.7	0.3	56.9	5	.....	9
Stonington	10,514	13	.....	11	12	13.7	.....	63.4	1	2	4
Stratford	14,055	19	.....	2	9	7.7	0.9	38.7	1	.....	2
Thompson	5,119	10	.....	6	2	4.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Torrington	23,178	47	1	14	11	5.7	.....	89.9	4	1	1
Vernon	8,860	10	1	6	7	9.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Wallingford	12,230	13	1	4	14	13.7	1.0	46.7	1	.....	6
Waterbury	96,498	186	8	79	66	8.2	0.4	79.4	17	4	18
Watertown	6,616	8	.....	8	2	3.6	.....	93.8	1	.....	1
West Hartford	9,896	15	2	7	15	18.2	1.2	164.4	3	.....	6
Westport	5,334	7	.....	7	7	15.7	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Winchester	9,106	17	.....	11	5	6.6	1.3	57.1	1	.....	2
Windham	14,058	36	.....	16	11	9.4	.....	60.6	2	1	5
Windsor	5,991	5	.....	4	6	12.0	.....	133.3	1	.....	2
West Haven	16,354	25	.....	12	11	8.1	.....	129.0	2	.....	3
Towns under 5,000	209,786	215	5	111	194	11.1	0.6	55.8	17	6	88

During September, 1922

DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES																					
Pneumonia Undefined	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Cancer	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia—Lobar	Pneumonia—Broncho	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2	Puerperal Diseases	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Institutional Deaths	Non-resident Deaths
2	3	2	1	5	16	5	73	11	112	.....	1	18	25	58	12	89	17	4	380	213
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	7	1	11	.....	1	3	2	4	2	7	1	2	49	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	4	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	6	2	18	.....	.....	3	4	6	4	14	3	.....	70	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	5	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	5	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	2	.....	22	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	2	.....	.....	7	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	5	11	.....	.....	5	7	5	1	14	2	1	59	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	8	.....	.....	16	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	7	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	8	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	.....	16	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	1	4	.....	.....	1	3	3	1	4	1	.....	19	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	4
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	19	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	9	1	1	31	47

Laboratory Report September, 1922

Diagnostic Division

	+	—	?	Total
Typhoid	13	64	7	84
Paratyphoid B	.....	84	.....	84
Diphtheria:				604
Diagnosis	86	288	.....	
Release	54	176	.....	
Diphtheria Carriers:				102
Diagnosis	.....	100	.....	
Release	.....	2	.....	
Diphtheria Virulence	2	1	.....	3
Tuberculosis	20	95	.....	115
Syphilis	191	933	61	1,185
Gonorrhoea	15	45	.....	60
Glanders	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pneumonia	.....	.....	.....	1
Type I	.....	.....	.....	
Type II	.....	.....	.....	
Type III	.....	.....	.....	
Type IV	1	.....	.....	
Malaria	.....	8	.....	8
Rabies	1	3	.....	4
Feces for typhoid	.....	35	.....	35
Urine for typhoid	.....	30	.....	30
Special	1	2	.....	3
Totals	384	1,866	68	2,318

Chemical Division

Water	129
Ice	3
Milk	147
	279

Other Reportable Diseases

September, 1922

Chickenpox	57
Conjunctivitis Inf.	1
Dysentery (Bacillary)	4
Epidemic Encephalitis	2
German Measles	2
Influenza	11
Malaria	22
Mumps	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2
Paratyphoid Fever	1
Pneumonia (Broncho)	3
Septic Sore Throat	1
Smallpox	2
Tetanus	4
Gonorrhoea	93
Syphilis	95
Total	303

OCTOBER, 1922

Births

In October, 1922, there were 2,436 births and in 1921, for the month, there were 2,656. This is a decrease of 220. The year promises to show a decided falling off in the number of births and October is in line with the general downward trend. So far this year, the total decrease in births is 2,661. The average for the past six years, including 1922, is 2,897, so that 1922 is 461 below the average, which is a marked deviation. Hartford, alone, of the larger cities, showed an increase in the number of births. However, no city experienced a very marked decrease, the falling off being uniformly distributed.

The stillbirths for the month were 104 which is 19 more than a year ago when there were 85. In Hartford there were 19 stillbirths as compared with only 8 in 1921. In New Haven there were but 6 stillbirths as compared with 14 a year ago, which is a very creditable reduction especially in view of the fact that the number of births is about the same for both years, there being 317 births in 1922 and 324 in 1921.

Deaths

The total number of deaths for the month were 1,317 which is 17 more than in 1921 when there were 1,300. While it is still too early to predict positively, it seems reasonably certain that 1922 will prove to be nearly, if not actually, as favorable as 1921. The death rate for this month is 10.9 which is the same as it was one year ago.

October is the month in which the Influenza took its appalling toll in 1918. In that year there were 7,520 deaths. In averaging, this year, 1918, is excluded. The average number of deaths for five years, 1917, 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922 is 1,345, so 1922 is 28 below the average.

Comparing with 1921:

Cause of Death	Decrease in Number of Deaths
Scarlet Fever	3
Whooping Cough	2
Influenza	2
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	3
Poliomyelitis	6
Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2	26
Suicide	3

Cause of Death	Increase In Number of Deaths
Typhoid Fever	1
Measles	2
Diphtheria	3
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	9
Tuberculosis, other forms	7
Cancer	7
Lobar Pneumonia	3
Broncho Pneumonia	20
Puerperal Diseases	1

Infant Mortality

For October 1922 there were 182 deaths under one year while in 1921 there were 213. The death rates per 1,000 living births are, 1922, 70.5 and for 1921, 76.3.

Marriages

In 1922 there were 1,403 marriages—an increase of 7 over 1921 where there were 1,396. The average number of marriages, excluding 1918, for the past five years, is 1,450. 1918 is excluded for the reason that owing to the Influenza epidemic the marriages for that month totalled only 812.

October—1917 to 1922

CONNECTICUT	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
BIRTHS	3017	3378	3136	2757	2656	2436
Birth Rate	26.7	28.8	25.7	23.7	22.4	20.2
MARRIAGES	1278	812	1563	1569	1438	1403
Marriage Rate	11.3	6.9	12.8	13.5	12.1	11.6
DEATHS	1517	7520	1281	1308	1300	1317
Death Rate	13.4	64.0	10.5	11.3	11.0	10.9
COMMUNICABLE DIS.* DEATHS	202	5507	170	159	144	143
Per Cent to Total Deaths	13.3	73.2	13.3	12.2	11.1	10.9
DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR	277	592	217	234	212	182
Rate per 1000 births	88.5	190.8	76.6	82.2	74.9	70.5

*Includes: Typhoid Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Tuberculosis Pul., Cerebrospinal Men., Poliomyelitis, Influenza.

Cases of Reportable Diseases

October 1922	Population	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Meningitis Cerebro-spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis Other forms	Pneumonia Lobar	Other Com. Diseases
State Total	1,447,838	41	215	212	219	354	2	10	131	8	70	392
NEW HAVEN CO.	435,282	13	46	59	79	65		6	61	4	27	89
New Haven	169,936	13	41	6	37	12		4	31	3	9	49
Waterbury	96,498		1	35	7	25		1	15		8	8
Meriden (city and town)	35,458				11	12					6	6
Ansonia	18,284		2	2		7		1	3	1	2	4
West Haven	16,354			1					4			2
Naugatuck	15,650			7					1			
Wallingford (town and boro)	12,230					6					1	
Milford	11,693					1			1			
Derby	11,816		2	2		1			1			
Hamden	9,321				20				1			14
Branford (town and boro)	6,776					1						1
Seymour	7,295				1							2
Towns under 5,000	23,971			6	3				4		1	3
FAIRFIELD CO.	340,407	10	115	70	18	107		2	27	2	18	90
Bridgeport	154,058	6	11	26	2	63			14	2	15	25
Stamford (city and town)	42,946		1	11	3	14			4			2
Norwalk	28,652		46	11		20						9
Danbury (city and town)	22,081	1		7		2			4			2
Greenwich (town and boro)	23,580	1		4	4	1		1	1		1	33
Stratford	14,055	1		2	7	5			1		1	
Fairfield	12,850	1	7	2				1	1			4
Shelton	10,229		1	2								
Westport	5,334		2									7
Towns under 5,000	26,662		47	5	2	2			2		1	8
HARTFORD CO.	358,132	11	42	42	64	112			22	2	20	129
Hartford	148,110	4	11	20	38	35			7	1	8	40
New Britain	63,255	1	1	4	3	38			2		4	16
Bristol (city and town)	22,452	1	13	8	17	2			6		2	
Manchester	19,587	2		4	2	2			1		2	6
Enfield	12,220	2				2						
East Hartford	12,552	1				1			2		1	3
Southington (town and boro)	8,935					2					2	1
West Hartford	9,896		1		3				1			53
Windsor	5,991					10			1			
Glastonbury	5,797					8						1
Towns under 5,000	49,337		16	6	1	12			2	1	1	9
NEW LONDON CO.	108,051	3		7	37	34	2		10		2	33
Norwich (city and town)	30,031			3		18	1		4			2
New London	27,209				10	8	1		1			11
Stonington (town and boro)	10,514			2	22	4			1			7
Groton town and boro)	9,930					1						2
Towns under 5,000	30,367	3		2	5	3			4		2	11
LITCHFIELD CO.	77,807		1	18	4	5					2	13
Torrington (town and boro)	23,178											
Winchester (inc. Winsted)	9,106											
Plymouth	6,179			3	3						2	1
Watertown	6,616		1	6								2
Towns under 5,000	32,728			9	1	5						10
WINDHAM CO.	53,963	1	9	12	11	5		1	8		1	20
Windham (inc. Willimantic)	14,058	1						1				4
Putnam (city and town)	8,684		2	7	6	1			1			
Plainfield	8,237					2			3			
Killingly (inc. Danielson)	8,593			1	5				3		1	9
Thompson	5,119		6	3		1						1
Towns under 5,000	9,272		1	1		1			1			6
MIDDLESEX CO.	46,785	3	2	3	5	13		1	3			18
Middletown (city and town)	22,412	3		1		4		1				1
Towns under 5,000	24,373		2	2	5	9			3			17
TOLLAND CO.	27,411			1	1	13						
Vernon (inc Rockville)	8,860				1	13						
Stafford (town and boro)	5,435											
Towns under 5,000	13,116			1								

Births, Marriages and Deaths

October 1922	Population Based on U S Census Est as of July 1, 1922	TOTALS				DEATH RATES			AGE GROUPS		
		Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	All Causes (per 1,000 population)	Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	Children under 1 year (per 1,000 births)	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	65 years and over
State of Connecticut	1,447,838	2436	104	1403	1317	10.9	0.8	70.5.	182	69	453
Ansonia	18,284	33	2	24	11	7.2	0.7	.....	.....	.....	5
Branford	6,776	9	.....	5	4	7.1	1.8	.....	.....	.....	1
Bridgeport	154,058	258	10	138	101	7.9	0.5	55.4	19	6	24
Bristol	22,452	54	2	18	21	11.2	1.1	75.3	4	.....	12
Danbury	22,081	42	3	23	24	13.0	.....	45.6	2	.....	15
Derby	11,816	46	4	10	21	21.3	1.0	95.8	4	3	5
East Hartford	12,552	6	.....	8	6	5.7	1 9	115 9	2	1	1
Enfield	12,200	29	1	13	9	8.9	.....	35.8	1	.....	5
Fairfield	12,850	18	.....	11	10	9.3	0.9	98.8	2	1	3
Glastonbury	5,797	6	1	5	8	16.6	2.1	97.6	1	.....	4
Greenwich	23,580	38	2	58	21	10.7	0.5	43.9	2	.....	7
Groton	9,930	21	.....	8	11	13.3	.....	80.5	1	.....	5
Hamden	9,321	19	.....	12	5	6.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Hartford	148,110	334	19	175	139	11.3	0.3	81.9	27	11	34
Killingly	8,593	14	.....	5	2	2.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Manchester	19,587	38	1	22	8	4.9	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Meriden	35,458	59	1	39	43	14.6	1.0	56.9	4	3	19
Middletown	22,412	25	3	17	44	23.6	1.1	18.1	1	2	13
Milford	11,693	14	.....	5	15	15.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Naugatuck	15,650	21	4	14	7	5.4	2.3	92.3	2	1	1
New Britain	63,255	125	3	65	41	7.8	.....	82.1	12	5	12
New Haven	169,936	317	6	185	173	12.2	1.0	56.1	20	12	48
New London	27,209	35	1	34	34	15.0	0.9	67.3	4	3	14
Norwalk	28 652	45	1	25	37	15.5	1.3	40.9	2	1	12
Norwich	30,051	57	5	35	45	18.0	1.6	61.1	4	3	16
Plainfield	8,237	9	1	10	6	8.7	.....	129.7	2	.....	3
Plymouth	6,179	5	.....	.....	1	1.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Putnam	8,684	19	.....	10	11	15.2	.....	169.0	3	.....	4
Seymour	7,295	3	.....	4	3	4.9	1.6	75.5	1	.....	.....
Shelton	10,229	13	1	7	9	10.6	.....	58.5	1	2	.....
Southington	8,935	18	3	7	11	14.8	1.3	.....	.....	.....	3
Stafford	5,435	11	.....	12	4	8.8	.....	90.2	1	.....	3
Stamford	42,946	82	.....	52	37	10.3	.....	34.1	3	2	10
Stonington	10,514	17	.....	11	15	17.1	.....	63.5	1	.....	8
Stratford	14,055	15	.....	10	7	6.0	.....	38.7	1	.....	4
Thompson	5,119	13	1	12	5	11.7	.....	212.3	2	1	.....
Torrington	23,178	38	2	19	16	8.3	0.5	89.9	4	1	5
Vernon	8,860	12	2	10	9	12.2	4.1	106.2	1	.....	1
Wallingford	12,230	18	2	4	9	8.8	2.0	46.7	1	.....	6
Waterbury	96,498	179	7	62	77	9.6	0.9	70.1	15	2	23
Watertown	6,616	8	1	6	7	12.7	.....	93.8	1	1	4
West Hartford	9,896	16	2	5	10	12.1	.....	164.4	3	.....	5
Westport	5,334	4	.....	6	3	6.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winchester	9,106	17	.....	9	14	18.4	.....	171.4	3	.....	6
Windham	14,058	31	1	17	15	12.8	0.9	90.9	3	3	3
Windsor	5,991	2	.....	4	2	4.0	2.0	.....	.....	.....	1
West Haven	16,354	28	1	12	18	13.2	1.5	64.5	1	1	4
Towns under 5,000	209,786	215	11	160	188	10.8	1.0	68.9	21	3	89

DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES																					
Pneumonia Undefined	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Cancer	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia—Lobar	Pneumonia—Broncho	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2	Puerperal Diseases	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Institutional Deaths	Non-Resident Deaths
2	8	2	1	4	24	8	93	15	123	1	2	38	67	41	10	91	19	3	420	224
					1	1	1					1	1							
									1			1					1			
		1			2		7		6			5	6	3	1	6	2	1	42	12
							2		2				1	1		1				
									4						1		2		7	2
					1				1			1	2	1	1	4	1		10	8
							1					2					1			1
					1								1			2			1	3
	1						1					1		1		1				3
				1			1		1											
									1				1	1		1			6	3
									3							2			2	1
													1							
	1			1	2		2	3	14			8	14	7	1	12	2	1	80	31
									1											
									1							1			1	
				1	2		5		2			2	1		1	1	1		12	5
							6		2	1		1	4			3	2		33	30
									5						1				2	1
							1					1	1							
					2	1		2	3			2	6	1	1	3			5	1
1	4			1			11	2	18		2	6	11	2	1	14			81	23
	1				2	1	2		2			2	1	3	1	4			7	5
		1			1		2		5				1			3	1		7	3
					2	2	11		5				2	2		6			16	11
									1				1							1
									2							1			4	1
							1													
	1		1				5						1	1					5	5
									2							3	1			3
																1			3	1
					2			1	1						1	2	4		16	8
									3							1	1			
					1								1	1						
								1	1					1						1
					2		1	1					1	1		1			1	1
							3		2						1	1			2	
							1		1			1							3	2
					2	1	4	1	2			2	1	3		3	3		18	9
									1							1				1
									1					2					7	3
																			2	3
									4							1			6	3
					1		1	2					1		1	1			6	5
																1				
1						2	6	1	1							1		1	6	5
							17	1	24			2	7	9	2	7	2		29	29

Other Reportable Diseases

October, 1922

Chickenpox	133
Conjunctivitis Inf.	1
Dysentery (Bacillary)	3
German Measles	4
Influenza	19
Leprosy	1
Malaria	16
Mumps	75
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2
Para-Typhoid Fever	2
Pneumonia (Broncho)	3
Septic Sore Throat	4
Trachoma	2
Tetanus	2
Trichinosis	1
Gonorrhoea	48
Syphilis	68
Total	384

Laboratory Report October, 1922

Diagnostic Division

	+	—	?	Total
Typhoid	3	47	8	58
Paratyphoid B	.....	58	.....	58
Diphtheria:				1,434
Diagnosis	166	726	.....	
Release	96	446	.....	
Diphtheria Carriers:				828
Diagnosis	72	748	.....	
Release	.....	8	.....	
Diphtheria Virulence	4	5	.....	9
Tuberculosis	22	80	.....	102
Syphilis	153	886	48	1,087
Gonorrhoea	22	36	.....	58
Glanders	.....	.....	1	1
Pneumonia	.....	.....	.....	.....
Type I	.....	.....	.....	
Type II	.....	.....	.....	
Type III	.....	.....	.....	
Type IV	.....	.....	.....	
Malaria	.....	4	.....	4
Rabies	.....	.....	.....	.....
Feces for typhoid	.....	22	.....	22
Urine for typhoid	.....	9	.....	9
Special	1	2	.....	3
Totals	539	3,077	57	3,673

Chemical Division

Water	145
Sewage	3
Milk	183
	331

State of Connecticut Health Bulletin

Vol. 36 November, 1922. No. 11

Statistical Bulletin

This Issue Contains

Statistics for November, 1922.

Births.

Deaths.

Marriages.

Laboratory Reports.

Incidence of Reportable Diseases.

For a Clean State and a Healthy People"

ISSUED BY
State Department of Health
HARTFORD

Application has been made to enter this bulletin as second-class matter in the Post Office at Hartford, Conn.

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THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, HARTFORD

CONNECTICUT
HEALTH BULLETIN

Vol. 36 NOVEMBER, 1922 No. 11

Issued Monthly by the
STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
John T. Black, M. D., Commissioner

NOVEMBER, 1922

Births

In November, 1922, there were 2,260 births as compared with 2,667 for the same month in 1921. This is a decrease of 407, and with the exception of April is the most decided falling off in the number of births for any month of a year characterized by a sharp decline in the number of births. The average number of births for the previous six years is 2,696. The month therefore is 436 below the average. The total accumulated decrease for the year is 3,068. Stamford alone of the larger cities reported more births for the month than a year ago. The number of stillbirths for 1922 is 93 as compared with 105 a year ago, but in each month the per cent. of stillbirths among total births remained the same, about 4 in every hundred being a stillbirth. Stamford, reporting 100 live births this year, reports only 1 stillbirth,—a very creditable record.

Deaths

The total number of deaths reported for the month were 1,328. In 1921 there were 1,292 deaths. 1922 therefore shows an increase of 36. The death rate per 1,000 population is 11.0 this year as compared with 10.9 a year ago, and the year seems likely to equal, if not actually better, the record made in 1921 when the death rate for the State was the lowest ever recorded. The average number of deaths for six years is 1,552, and 1922 is 224 below this average.

In comparing 1922 and 1921 in so far as certain causes of death are concerned, the following table is of interest:

Cause of Death	1922	1921	In-crease	De-crease
Typhoid Fever	5	6		1
Measles	6	2	4	
Scarlet Fever	5	5		
Whooping Cough	8	5	3	
Diphtheria	31	15	16	
Influenza	12	12		
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	81	69	12	
Tuberculosis (Other Forms)	4	8		4
Cancer	125	123	2	
Meningitis (Cerebro Spinal)	1	3		2
Poliomyelitis	3	1	2	
Pneumonia (Lobar	51	39	12	
Pneumonia (Broncho)	57	46	11	
Pneumonia Undefined	3	6		3
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (Under 2)	33	39		6
Puerperal Diseases	14	15		1
Accident	99	91	8	
Suicide	12	21		9
Homicide	3	4		1

Causes of death of this type, with the exception of Typhoid Fever and Diphtheria, might be termed "nomadic" and considerable fluctuation expected from month to month. But any such increase as indicated by Diphtheria above is startling. Doctors are urged to avail themselves of the various biologics distributed free by the local Health Officers. The biologics used to combat Diphtheria are:

Diphtheria Antitoxin in 5,000, and 10,000 units packages for treating cases.

Diphtheria Antitoxin in a 1,000 unit package for immunizing immediately persons who have been in contact with diphtheria patients.

Diphtheria Toxin-Antitoxin for permanently immunizing individuals.

Schick Test used to detect persons who can be infected with diphtheria germs.

In regard to Infant Mortality, there were 131 deaths under one year for the month giving an Infant Mortality rate of 50.5 (Death Rate per 1,000 births), whereas a year ago there were 160 deaths under one year, giving a rate of 56.5. This year's rate is the lowest reported in the last six years. The average rate for the last six years is 72.2. The widespread efforts of local and state departments to reduce the infant mortality are indeed bearing fruit, as this substantial reduction in the rate testifies.

Marriages

The marriages for the month totalled 1,273 whereas a year ago there were 1,142. This is an increase of 131. The average for the last six years is 1,249, so this year is somewhat above the normal.

November, 1917—1922.

CONNECTICUT	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
BIRTHS	3026	2726	2990	2505	2667	2260
Birth Rate	26.8	23.2	24.5	21.6	22.5	18.7
MARRIAGES	1255	910	1523	1390	1142	1273
Marriage Rate	11.1	7.7	12.5	11.9	9.6	10.6
DEATHS	1456	2566	1309	1361	1292	1328
Death Rate	12.9	21.8	10.7	11.7	10.9	11.0
COMMUNICABLE DIS.* DEATHS	221	1265	177	187	118	152
Per Cent to Total Deaths	15.2	49.2	13.5	13.7	9.1	11.4
DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR	228	291	206	247	160	131
Rate per 1000 births	72.8	93.8	72.7	86.7	56.5	50.5

*Includes: Typhoid Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Tuberculosis Pul., Cerebrospinal Men., Poliomyelitis, Influenza.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

November 1922	Population Based on U. S. Census Est. as of July 1, 1922	TOTALS				DEATH RATES			AGE GOUPS		
		Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	All Causes (per 1,000 population)	Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	Children under 1 year (Per 1,000 births)	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	65 years and over
State of Connecticut	1,447.838	2260	93	1273	1328	11.0	0.7	50.5	131	66	494
Ansonia	18,284	28	2	19	19	12.5	1.3	51.5	2	1	6
Branford	6,776	8	.....	8	5	8.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Bridgeport	154,058	245	14	123	115	9.0	0.6	20.4	7	3	39
Bristol	22,452	45	2	19	22	11.8	.....	75.4	4	5	5
Danbury	22,081	45	1	26	31	16.8	0.5	22.8	1	.....	14
Derby	11,816	35	2	11	16	16.2	1.0	47.9	2	2	4
East Hartford	12,552	14	.....	8	7	6.7	1.0	.....	.....	.....	4
Enfield	12,200	18	.....	19	5	4.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Fairfield	12,850	22	.....	3	7	6.5	0.9	49.4	1	.....	3
Glastonbury	5,797	6	.....	2	3	6.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Greenwich	23,580	34	3	45	22	11.2	0.5	43.9	2	2	9
Groton	9,930	9	.....	6	11	13.2	.....	80.5	1	1	7
Hamden	9,321	20	.....	7	4	5.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Hartford	148,110	276	15	145	158	12.8	0.7	48.5	16	11	48
Killingly	8,593	11	.....	15	8	11.2	1.4	.....	.....	1	4
Manchester	19,587	33	.....	15	18	11.0	0.6	58.5	2	1	6
Meriden	35,458	49	1	40	28	9.5	0.3	42.7	3	1	13
Middletown	22,412	42	4	26	39	20.9	.....	90.5	5	1	12
Milford	11,693	14	.....	5	6	6.2	.....	56.3	1	.....	3
Naugatuck	15,650	15	.....	8	10	7.7	0.8	46.2	1	.....	6
New Britain	63,255	116	5	52	50	9.5	0.4	75.2	11	4	12
New Haven	169,936	309	12	163	159	11.2	0.6	53.3	19	6	48
New London	27,209	36	1	31	30	13.2	.....	33.6	2	1	9
Norwalk	28,652	41	3	27	33	13.8	0.8	.....	.....	.....	16
Norwich	30,031	48	.....	30	41	16.4	1.2	30.5	2	4	16
Plainfield	8,237	3	2	11	8	11.7	1.5	64.9	1	.....	4
Plymouth	6,179	7	.....	5	1	1.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Putnam	8,684	15	.....	12	12	16.6	1.4	.....	.....	1	6
Seymour	7,295	9	1	2	1	1.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Shelton	10,229	13	1	6	10	11.7	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Southington	8,935	14	2	10	4	5.4	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Stafford	5,435	12	1	3	6	13.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Stamford	42,946	100	1	55	33	9.2	0.6	56.9	5	1	9
Stonington	10,514	12	.....	10	9	10.3	2.3	63.5	1	.....	6
Stratford	14,055	23	.....	3	9	7.7	0.9	38.7	1	2	5
Thompson	5,119	5	.....	3	8	18.8	.....	106.2	1	.....	4
Torrington	23,178	29	.....	13	18	9.3	0.5	22.5	1	.....	8
Vernon	8,860	16	1	6	6	8.1	1.4	.....	.....	.....	3
Wallingford	12,230	12	1	2	6	5.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Waterbury	96,498	175	6	87	61	7.6	0.7	70.1	15	2	14
Watertown	6,616	9	2	4	5	9.1	.....	93.7	1	1	1
West Hartford	9,896	12	.....	5	11	13.3	1.2	.....	.....	.....	7
Westport	5,334	5	.....	10	9	20.2	.....	.....	.....	1	5
Winchester	9,106	17	1	6	10	13.2	1.3	.....	.....	.....	3
Windham	14,058	24	1	13	19	16.2	.....	90.9	3	1	9
Windsor	5,991	5	.....	4	5	10.0	.....	131.8	1	1	2
West Haven	16,354	18	2	7	16	11.7	2.2	64.5	1	.....	5
Towns under 5,000	209,786	205	6	143	214	12.2	0.7	59.1	18	10	99

DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES

Pneumonia Undefined	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Cancer	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia—Lobar	Pneumonia—Broncho	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2	Puerperal Diseases	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Institutional Deaths	Non-resident Deaths
3	5	6	5	8	31	12	81	4	125	1	3	51	57	33	14	99	12	3	394	214
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	2	6	.....	13	.....	.....	6	6	2	.....	9	1	.....	28	11
.....	.....	3	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	1	.....	4	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	.....	.....	9	6
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	4	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	7	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
.....	1	1	.....	1	13	1	8	.....	16	.....	.....	2	8	4	3	11	3	.....	85	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	4	4
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	7	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	26	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	3	.....	.....	3	2	3	.....	6	.....	1	15	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	2	18	.....	.....	11	8	4	3	13	1	.....	56	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	2	1	.....	1	4	.....	.....	12	9
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	5	1	.....	6	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	1	6	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	15	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	1	.....	10	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	1	3	.....	.....	4	5	2	1	4	.....	.....	31	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	10	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4
2	.....	1	1	.....	3	3	16	.....	16	.....	.....	5	10	5	.....	12	1	.....	22	31

Cases of Reportable Diseases

November 1922	Population	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Pneumonia Lobar	Other Com. Diseases
State Total	1,447,838	18	653	375	246	401	7	5	149	12	110	502
NEW HAVEN CO.	435,282	3	183	138	110	68	3	4	62	5	39	128
New Haven	169.936	2	104	3	45	15	1	4	37	5	17	49
Waterbury	96,498	.....	2	83	22	17	.....	.....	13	.....	10	11
Meriden (city and town)	35,458	.....	1	5	19	7	1	.....	2	.....	3	5
Ansonia	18,284	.....	25	.....	1	9	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3
West Haven	16,354	.....	1	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	14
Naugatuck	15,650	.....	.....	6	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Wallingford (town and boro)	12,230	.....	1	2	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	3	2
Milford	11,693	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1
Derby	11,816	.....	23	13	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1
Hamden	9,321	.....	6	1	18	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4
Branford (town and boro)	6.776	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Seymour	7,295	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	15
Towns under 5,000	23,971	.....	17	18	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	20
FAIRFIELD CO.	340,407	7	152	102	9	105	2	1	37	4	30	109
Bridgeport	154,058	2	25	31	2	74	1	.....	21	4	17	24
Stamford (city and town)	42,946	1	.....	3	3	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Norwalk	28,652	1	57	15	2	9	.....	.....	3	.....	5	23
Danbury (city and town)	22,081	1	1	8	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1
Greenwich (town and boro)	23,580	1	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	27
Stratford	14,055	.....	1	3	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	5
Fairfield	12 850	.....	45	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Shelton	10.229	1	5	22	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Westport	5,334	.....	10	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Towns under 5,000	26,622	.....	7	8	.....	6	.....	.....	5	.....	1	19
HARTFORD CO.	358,132	4	236	81	79	173	1	.....	35	3	25	127
Hartford	148,110	2	106	31	37	69	1	.....	15	1	6	45
New Britain	63,255	.....	21	11	13	43	.....	.....	9	1	8	26
Bristol (city and town)	22,452	1	66	4	15	9	.....	.....	4	.....	10	.....
Manchester	19,587	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3
Enfield	12.220	.....	.....	4	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Hartford	12.552	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Southington (town and boro)	8,935	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
West Hartford	9,896	1	10	1	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Windsor	5.991	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glastonbury	5,797	.....	.....	2	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Towns under 5,000	49,337	.....	33	21	8	21	.....	.....	5	1	.....	21
NEW LONDON CO.	108.051	3	.....	8	36	11	.....	.....	7	.....	6	78
Norwich (city and town)	30,031	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	1	4
New London	27,209	.....	.....	2	16	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	36
Stonington (town and boro)	10,514	.....	.....	1	16	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Groton (town and boro)	9,930	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Towns under 5,000	30.267	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	1	24
LITCHFIELD CO.	77,807	1	2	14	5	13	.....	.....	2	.....	7	7
Torrington (town and boro)	23,178	.....	.....	2	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Winchester (inc. Winsted)	9,106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth	6,179	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Watertown	6,616	.....	.....	8	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Towns under 5,000	32.728	.....	2	3	4	4	.....	.....	1	.....	6	4
WINDHAM CO.	58.06	.....	79	13	7	18	.....	.....	3	.....	2	14
Windham (inc. Willimantic)	14,058	.....	1	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Putnam (city and town	8,654	.....	29	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Plainfield	8,237	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Killingly (inc. Danielson)	8,593	.....	.....	1	4	5	.....	.....	3	.....	1	7
Thompson	5,119	.....	44	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Towns under 5,000	9,272	.....	5	6	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
MIDDLESEX CO.	46.785	.....	1	19	.....	7	.....	.....	2	.....	1	32
Middletown (city and town)	22,412	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Towns under 5,000	24,373	.....	1	14	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	29
TOLLAND CO.	27,411	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	1	.....	.....	7
Vernon (inc. Rockville)	8,860	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stafford (town and boro)	5,435	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	13,116	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	7

Laboratory Report November, 1922

Diagnostic Division

	+	—	?	Total
Typhoid	3	23	3	29
Paratyphoid B	.....	28	1	29
Diphtheria:				1,380
Diagnosis	148	608	.....	
Release	102	522	.....	
Diphtheria Carriers:				3,088
Diagnosis	196	2,668	.....	
Release	20	204	.....	
Diphtheria Virulence	10	7	.....	17
Tuberculosis	27	94	.....	121
Syphilis	158	994	72	1,224
Gonorrhoea	15	32	.....	47
Glanders	.....	.....	1	1
Pneumonia	.....	.....	.....	1
Type I	.....	.....	.....	
Type II	.....	.....	.....	
Type III	.....	.....	.....	
Type IV	1	.....	.....	
Malaria	.....	1	.....	1
Rabies	2	2	.....	4
Feces for typhoid	.....	3	.....	3
Feces for paratyphoid B	1	.....	.....	1
Urine for typhoid	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special	.....	2	.....	2
Totals	683	5,188	77	5,948

Chemical Division

Water	109
Sewage	3
Milk	164
	276

Other Reportable Diseases

November, 1922

Botulism	1
Chickenpox	243
Conjunctivitis Infectious	1
Dysentery (Bacillary)	1
Dysentery (Amoebic)	2
Epidemic Encephalitis	1
German Measles	6
Influenza	24
Malaria	28
Mumps	75
Para-typhoid Fever	1
Septic Sore Throat	1
Smallpox	3
Tetanus	3
Gonorrhoea	47
Syphilis	65
Total	502

State of Connecticut Health Bulletin

Vol. 36 December, 1922. No. 12

Statistical Bulletin

This Issue Contains

Statistics for December, 1922.

Births.

Deaths.

Marriages.

Laboratary Reports.

Incidence of Reportable Diseases.

"For a Clean State and a Healthy People"

ISSUED BY
State Department of Health
HARTFORD

Application has been made to enter this bulletin as second-class matter in the Post Office at Hartford, Conn.

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CONNECTICUT

HEALTH BULLETIN

Vol. 36 DECEMBER, 1922 No. 12

Issued Monthly by the

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Stanley H. Osborn, M. D., C. P. H., Commissioner

DECEMBER, 1922

Births

In December, 1922, there were 2,340 births as compared with 2,753 for December, 1921. This is a decrease of 413. Provisional figures for the year give a total of 30,882 births. In 1921 there were 34,091 births. The decrease in births during the year just ended is, therefore, 3,209. This is a decided falling off, due, no doubt, to unstable economic conditions. Greenwich, Hartford, Middletown, Norwich, Winchester, West Haven, and Windham reported more births for the month than were reported for December, 1921. In the main. the increases were small, and did not make up the decline which was general in all towns except the above. For the month there were 107 stillbirths, as compared with 102 a year ago. In Hartford, there were 17 stillbirths and 291 living births. One year ago the figures were 7 stillbirths and 289 living births.

Deaths

In December, 1922, there were 1,611 deaths as compared with 1,425 for the same month a year ago. This is an increase of 186. The average number of deaths for December for the last six years is 1,675. The Provisional Summary for 5 years is given in tabular form at the end of this article, and while 1922 did not equal the exceptional record of 1921, still the year is among the most favorable ever experienced by the State, being surpassed only by 1921. The crude death rate is 12.0 per 1,000 population.

Comparing December, 1922, with December, 1921

Cause of Death	1922	1921	Increase	Decrease
Typhoid Fever	2	4		2
Measles	16	4	12	
Scarlet Fever	9	13		4
Whooping Cough	3	4		1
Diphtheria	23	22	1	
Influenza	27	14	13	
Tuberculosis, (Pulmonary)	100	76	24	
Tuberculosis, (Other Forms)	11	15		4
Cancer	122	124		2
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	2	1	1	
Poliomyelitis	1	1		
Pneumonia, Lobar	96	64	32	
Pneumonia, Broncho	100	69	31	
Pneumonia Undefined	7	3	4	
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, (under 2)	17	8	9	
Puerperal Diseases	10	15		5
Accident	97	86	11	
Suicide	6	17		11
Homicide	1	1		

Infant Mortality

In December, 1922, there were 211 deaths under one year, giving an Infant Mortality rate of 81.9 (per 1,000 births). For the same month in 1921 there were 180 deaths giving a rate of 63.6. An examination of the Summary shows that the Provisional Infant Mortality rate for the year is 77.9.

Marriages

In December there were 715 marriages exactly the same number as occurred one year ago. For the year the marriages so far reported totalled 12,015. In 1921 there were 12,916 marriages.

DEATHS IN CONNECTICUT—1918-1922

Provisional Summary For 5 Years

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

Year	Total Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths Under 1	Rate Per 1,000 Births	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	Tuberculosis (Other Forms)	Pneumonia (All Forms)	Cancer	Poliomyelitis	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (Under 2)	Puerperal State	Suicide	Accident	Homicide	Cerebrospinal Meningitis
1918**	27,380	19.4	3,962	106.5	74	87	36	279	201	7,602	1,776	288	2,991	1,254	16	852	176	197	1,229	54	77
1919**	18,253	12.4	2,928	86.2	56	100	46	58	253	1,583	1,485	222	1,632	1,288	10	649	198	198	1,016	52	45
1920*	18,923	13.6	3,144	92.0	58	137	74	218	235	1,254	1,441	210	2,084	1,390	23	719	194	153	1,023	51	63
1921*	16,167	11.4	2,489	73.0	49	43	102	137	176	193	1,186	172	1,382	1,380	25	473	178	202	983	42	47
1922*	17,423	12.0	2,407	77.9	43	107	62	83	185	515	1,200	139	1,761	1,505	15	415	177	169	1,017	41	45

*Rates Figured on U. S. Census

**Rates Figured on State School Census

Total Births 1921 34,091

Total Births 1922 30,882

Cases of Reportable Diseases

December 1922	Population	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis Other Forms	Pneumonia Lobar	Other Com. Diseases
State Total	1,447,838	14	1234	436	280	370	4	2	116	7	164	525
NEW HAVEN CO.	435,282	6	422	159	89	75	3	1	47	3	45	160
New Haven	169,936	3	209	20	34	9	2	1	25	3	22	59
Waterbury	96,498	.....	2	79	9	25	.....	.....	11	.....	4	24
Meriden (city and town)	35,458	.....	.....	5	5	6	.....	.....	7	.....	2	1
Ansonia	18,284	.....	65	3	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6
West Haven	16,354	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7
Naugatuck	15,650	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Wallingford (town and boro)	12,230	.....	2	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3
Milford	11,693	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Derby	11,816	.....	54	23	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Hamden	9,321	.....	21	6	35	2	.....	.....	1	.....	5	13
Branford (town and boro)	6,776	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Seymour	7,295	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Towns under 5,000	23,971	.....	49	18	6	6	1	.....	2	.....	2	38
FAIRFIELD CO.	340,407	2	294	126	10	67	.....	1	29	2	37	134
Bridgeport	154,058	1	40	43	1	49	.....	1	20	2	14	37
Stamford (city and town)	42,946	1	1	4	2	4	.....	.....	2	.....	8	8
Norwalk	28,652	.....	177	7	.....	7	.....	.....	2	.....	6	20
Danbury (city and town)	22,081	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1
Greenwich (town and boro)	23,580	.....	1	16	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	37
Stratford	14,055	.....	2	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Fairfield	12,850	.....	9	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Shelton	10,229	.....	19	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Westport	5,334	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	10
Towns under 5,000	26,622	.....	24	13	1	4	.....	.....	3	.....	1	14
HARTFORD CO.	358,132	2	363	73	117	188	.....	.....	25	2	43	130
Hartford	148,110	1	28	14	71	104	.....	.....	18	1	17	40
New Britain	63,255	.....	146	10	24	28	.....	.....	3	.....	9	34
Bristol (city and town)	22,452	.....	113	1	16	16	.....	.....	3	.....	8	1
Manchester	19,587	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Enfield	12,220	.....	.....	15	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	14
East Hartford	12,552	.....	1	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Southington (town and boro)	8,935	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
West Hartford	9,896	1	43	2	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Windsor	5,991	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Glastonbury	5,797	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	49,337	.....	31	25	3	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	16
NEW LONDON CO.	108,051	3	7	11	26	22	.....	.....	9	.....	14	27
Norwich (city and town)	30,031	.....	.....	5	.....	11	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....
New London	27,209	.....	1	1	15	4	.....	.....	2	.....	7	11
Stonington (town and boro)	10,514	1	2	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6
Groton (town and boro)	9,930	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2
Towns under 5,000	30,367	2	3	3	.....	6	.....	.....	2	.....	3	8
LITCHFIELD CO.	77,807	1	58	14	23	2	.....	.....	1	.....	8	23
Torrington (town and boro)	23,178	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Winchester (inc. Winsted)	9,106	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth	6,179	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Watertown	6,616	.....	.....	7	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Towns under 5,000	32,728	.....	54	5	22	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	19
WINDHAM CO.	53,963	.....	89	15	6	8	1	.....	3	.....	3	7
Windham (inc. Willimantic)	14,058	.....	1	1	4	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Putnam (city and town)	8,684	.....	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Plainfield	8,237	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Killingly (inc. Danielson)	8,593	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Thompson	5,119	.....	54	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	9,272	.....	18	7	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
MIDDLESEX CO.	46,785	.....	1	32	9	6	.....	.....	1	.....	8	37
Middletown (city and town)	22,412	.....	.....	8	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Towns under 5,000	24,373	.....	1	24	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	8	36
TOLLAND CO.	27,411	.....	.....	6	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	6	7
Vernon (inc. Rockville)	8,860	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1
Stafford (town and boro)	5,435	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Towns under 5,000	13,116	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6

(For cases of other reportable diseases, see page 7.)

Bureau of Laboratories Report for December, 1922

Diagnostic Division

	+	—	?	Total
Typhoid	4	20	2	26
Paratyphoid B	.....	26	.....	26
Diphtheria:				1,296
Diagnosis	162	550	.....	
Release	102	482	.....	
Diphtheria Carriers:				1,716
Diagnosis	56	1,340	.....	
Release	16	304	.....	
Diphtheria Virulence	9	8	.....	17
Tuberculosis	19	84	.....	103
Syphilis	160	892	51	1,103
Gonorrhoea	18	21	.....	39
Glanders	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pneumonia	.....	.....	.....	.....
Type I	.....	.....	.....	
Type II	.....	.....	.....	
Type III	.....	.....	.....	
Type IV	.....	.....	.....	
Malaria	.....	1	.....	1
Rabies	1	.....	.....	1
Feces for typhoid	.....	7	.....	7
Urine for typhoid	.....	1	.....	1
Special	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	547	3,736	53	4,336

Chemical Division

Water	75
Sewage	2
Milk	105
	182

Cases of Other Reportable Diseases

December, 1922

Chickenpox	255
Conjunctivitis Infectious	2
Dysentery (Amoebic)	1
Epidemic Encephalitis	2
German Measles	8
Hookworm Infection	1
Influenza	58
Mumps	78
Septic Sore Throat	3
Smallpox	2
Trachoma	1
Gonorrhoea	45
Syphilis	69
Total	525

Births, Marriages and Deaths

DECEMBER 1922

	Population Based on U. S. Census Est. as of July 1, 1922	TOTALS				DEATH RATES			AGE GROUPS		
		Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	All causes (per 1,000 population)	Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	Children under 1 year (per 1,000 births)	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	65 years and over
State of Connecticut	1,447,838	2340	107	715	1611	13.4	0.8	81.9	211	97	566
Ansonia	18,284	22	1	7	23	15.1	1.9	51.5	2	7	3
Branford	6,776	8	2	1	10	17.7	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Bridgeport	154,058	285	12	85	138	10.7	1.2	37.9	13	8	46
Bristol	22,452	54	2	8	35	18.7	.....	94.2	5	4	12
Danbury	22,081	50	1	9	27	14.7	.....	114.1	5	1	12
Derby	11,816	34	2	7	20	20.3	2.0	71.9	3	4	2
East Hartford	12,552	10	.....	8	9	8.6	.....	58.0	1	1	6
Enfield	12,200	13	.....	10	13	12.8	.....	35.8	1	1	6
Fairfield	12,850	9	1	2	10	9.3	0.9	98.8	2	.....	5
Glastonbury	5,797	4	1	3	4	8.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Greenwich	23,580	45	.....	36	21	10.7	.....	43.9	2	1	10
Groton	9,930	11	.....	3	12	14.5	.....	161.1	2	.....	8
Hamden	9,321	16	1	2	11	14.2	1.3	.....	.....	.....	6
Hartford	148,110	291	17	101	181	14.7	0.7	78.9	26	9	51
Killingly	8,593	14	1	2	12	16.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Manchester	19,587	33	.....	9	16	9.8	0.6	58.5	2	3	6
Meriden	35,458	56	3	9	38	12.9	1.4	56.9	4	1	14
Middletown	22,412	59	.....	6	36	19.3	.....	162.8	9	2	13
Milford	11,693	11	1	2	8	8.2	.....	56.3	1	.....	2
Naugatuck	15,650	7	.....	4	11	8.4	0.8	.....	.....	1	6
New Britain	63,255	137	7	25	78	14.8	1.1	150.4	22	7	16
New Haven	169,936	268	14	108	210	14.8	0.8	70.1	25	14	66
New London	27,209	47	2	21	31	13.7	.....	84.2	5	2	8
Norwalk	28,652	42	1	8	28	11.7	0.8	61.3	3	2	10
Norwich	30,031	75	2	16	50	20.0	1.2	122.1	8	1	18
Plainfield	8,237	16	3	1	8	11.7	1.5	194.5	3	.....	3
Plymouth	6,179	14	1	1	2	3.9	1.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Putnam	8,684	12	.....	6	9	12.4	.....	56.3	1	.....	4
Seymour	7,295	8	.....	2	5	8.2	.....	150.9	2	.....	2
Shelton	10,229	14	1	3	9	10.6	.....	58.5	1	.....	1
Southington	8,935	10	.....	.....	13	17.5	.....	64.2	1	2	10
Stafford	5,435	20	.....	3	9	19.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Stamford	42,946	83	7	19	59	16.5	0.8	113.7	10	1	15
Stonington	10,514	12	.....	4	13	14.8	.....	63.5	1	1	7
Stratford	14,055	17	.....	8	7	6.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Thompson	5,119	6	.....	.....	6	14.1	.....	212.4	2	1	2
Torrington	23,178	36	2	13	23	11.9	1.6	89.9	4	1	5
Vernon	8,860	12	.....	4	10	13.5	.....	106.2	1	.....	6
Wallingford	12,230	16	.....	1	9	8.8	2.0	46.7	1	.....	4
Waterbury	96,498	169	9	39	104	12.9	0.6	84.1	18	8	20
Watertown	6,616	3	.....	4	2	3.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
West Hartford	9,896	7	.....	3	11	13.3	.....	109.6	2	.....	6
Westport	5,334	5	.....	2	11	24.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Winchester	9,106	20	.....	5	13	17.1	.....	.....	.....	1	9
Windham	14,058	33	3	7	14	12.0	0.9	90.9	3	.....	5
Windsor	5,991	2	.....	2	4	8.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
West Haven	16,354	21	2	7	23	16.9	1.5	64.5	1	.....	6
Towns under 5,000	209,786	203	8	89	215	12.3	0.7	62.3	19	11	103

for the Month of December 1921

DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES

Pneumonia Undefined	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis Pulmonary	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Cancer	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia—Lobar	Pneumonia—Broncho	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2	Puerperal Diseases	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Institutional Deaths	Non-resident Deaths
7	2	16	9	3	23	27	100	11	122	2	1	96	100	17	10	97	6	1	459	206
.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	14	1	11	.....	1	12	6	.....	1	13	.....	.....	53	12
1	.....	4	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1
.....	.....	2	...	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	4	.....	14	.....	.....	18	15	2	.....	13	.....	.....	101	49
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	8	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	21	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	2	5	1	7	.....	.....	7	7	3	2	3	.....	.....	16	1
.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	3	5	3	26	1	.....	15	17	3	2	14	1	.....	74	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	7	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	9	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	9	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	16	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	8	2	1	.....	5	1	.....	27	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	2
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	3	4	.....	9	.....	.....	2	5	1	1	9	.....	.....	33	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	6
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9
1	.....	2	3	.....	2	3	19	3	16	.....	.....	7	13	3	1	8	2	.....	27	27

December, 1917-1922

CONNECTICUT	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
BIRTHS *Birth Rate*	3009 26.6	2762 23.5	3060 25.1	2651 22.8	2753 23.3	2340 19.4
MARRIAGES *Marriage Rate*	910 8.1	614 5.2	845 6.9	806 6.9	715 6.0	715 5.9
DEATHS *Death Rate*	1610 14.3	2420 20.6	1538 12.6	1446 12.5	1425 12.0	1611 13.4
COMMUNICABLE DIS.* DEATHS *Per Cent. to Total Deaths*	231 14.3	1006 41.6	189 12.3	177 12.2	139 9.8	183 11.4
DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR *Rate per 1000 births*	252 80.5	279 89.9	226 79.6	221 77.6	180 63.3	211 81.9

*Includes: Typhoid Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough. Diphtheria, Tuberculosis Pul., Cerebro-Spinal Men., Poliomyelitis, Influenza.

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State of Connecticut Health Bulletin

Vol. 37 January, 1923. No. 1

Statistical Bulletin

This Issue Contains

Statistics for January, 1923.

Laboratory Reports.

Incidence of Reportable Diseases.

Morbidity and Mortality, 1922.

For a Clean State and a Healthy People"

ISSUED BY
State Department of Health
HARTFORD

Application has been made to enter this bulletin as second-class matter in the Post Office at Hartford, Conn.

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ALL CORRESPONDENCE, except for laboratory outfits, should be directed to
THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, HARTFORD

CONNECTICUT
HEALTH BULLETIN

Vol. 37 JANUARY, 1923 No. 1

Issued Monthly by the
STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Stanley H. Osborn, M. D., C. P. H., Commissioner

INCIDENCE OF PREVENTABLE DISEASES

January, 1923

AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS

A comparison of the daily morbidity reports received during the month of January 1923, with the corresponding month for the years 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922 is shown in the following table:

Disease	Average 1918-1922 for Jan.	Mean 1918-1922 for Jan.	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Cerebrospinal Meningitis ..	8	6	21	3	8	6	4	8
Diphtheria	367	369	322	280	429	435	369	299
Epidemic Encephalitis (not reportable till Nov. 11, 1921)						3	.....	2
Measles	501	442	705	362	425	571	442	2,066
Poliomyelitis	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
Scarlet Fever	368	396	178	198	438	630	396	459
Typhoid Fever	10	8	18	6	11	8	8	7
Tuberculosis (pul)	129	127	108	132	127	189	90	118
Whooping Cough	260	286	286	37	309	447	224	352

A comparison of the morbidity on these diseases for the two preceding months, November and December, 1922, with the January 1923, record is as follows:

	November	December	January
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	7	4	8
Diphtheria	401	370	299
Epidemic Encephalitis	1	2	2
Measles	653	1234	2066
Poliomyelitis	5	2	1
Scarlet Fever	375	436	459
Typhoid Fever	18	14	7
Tuberculosis (pul)	149	116	118
Whooping Cough	246	280	352
Smallpox	3	2	4

Connecticut State Department of Health

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY—1922

(Population 1,447,838)

Disease	Cases	Case Rate (Per 100,000)	Deaths	Death Rate (Per 100,000)	Fatallty Rate (Per cent.)
Actinomycosis	0	.....	0	.....	.....
Anthrax	3	0.2	0	.....	.....
Botulism	2	0.1	0	.....	.....
Cerebrospinal Men.	91	6.3	45	3.1	49.5
Chickenpox	2,221	153.4	3	0.2	0.1
Cholera, Asiatic	0	.....	0	.....	.....
Conjunctivitis Inf.	179	12.4	0	.....	.....
Diphtheria	2,924	202.0	185	12.8	6.3
Dysentery, Amoebic	4	0.3	1	0.1	25.0
Dysentery, Bacillary	15	1.0	1	0.1	6.7
Encephalitis, Epid.	47	3.2	31	2.1	66.0
Favus	2	0.1	0	.....	.....
German Measles	302	20.9	0	.....	.....
Glanders	0	.....	0	.....	.....
Hookworm Infection	1	0.1	0	.....	.....
Influenza	5,941	410.3	517	35.7	8.7
Leprosy	1	0.1	0	.....	.....
Malaria	80	5.5	4	0.3	5.0
Measles	8,558	591.1	109	7.5	1.3
Mumps	803	55.5	4	0.3	0.5
Paratyphoid Fever	15	1.0	1	0.1	6.7
Plague	0	.....	0	.....	.....
Pneumonia (lobar)	1,655	114.3	779	53.8	47.1
Poliomyelitis	47	3.2	15	1.0	31.9
Rabies (in humans)	0	.....	0	.....	.....
Scarlet Fever	3.132	216.3	62	4.3	2.0
Septic Sore Throat	26	1.8	12	0.8	46.2
Smallpox	447	30.9	6	0.4	1.3
Tetanus	28	1.9	18	1.2	64.3
Trachoma	15	1.0	0	.....	.....
Trichinosis	5	0.3	0	.....	.....
Tuberculosis (pul.)	1,605	110.9	1,200	82.9	74.8
Tuberculosis (other forms)	124	8.6	140	9.7	112.9
Typhoid Fever	315	21.8	43	3.0	13.7
Typhus Fever	0	.....	0	.....	.....
Whooping Cough	2,109	145.7	83	5.7	3.9
Yellow Fever	0	.....	0	.....	.....
Gonorrhoea	658	45.4	9	0.6	1.4
Syphilis	936	64.6	83	5.7	8.9

Cases of Reportable Diseases

January 1923	Population	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Meningitis Cerebrospinal	Poliomyelitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Pneumonia Lobar	Other Com. Diseases
State Total	1,475,122	7	2066	459	352	299	8	1	118	9	236	828
NEW HAVEN CO.	443,309	3	655	142	76	75	1		47	2	65	148
New Haven	172,849	1	217	33	39	8	1		27	1	37	63
Waterbury	98,378		19	70	11	31			7	1	7	17
Meriden (city and town)	35,736		1	3	6	5			4		1	5
Ansonia	18,541		31	3		7			1			6
West Haven	16,854		32	6		6			3		6	5
Naugatuck	15,890	2	1	1		1					1	
Wallingford (town and boro)	12,317		1		1	6					1	1
Milford	12,293		35	2					1		2	6
Derby	12,048		5	9		1						
Hamden	9,606		151	5	14	6			3		1	8
Branford (town and boro)	6,835		3			3					2	
Seymour	7,500		59	1		1			1		3	3
Towns under 5,000	24,462		100	9	5						4	34
FAIRFIELD CO.	348,196	2	715	160	50	63	3		35	5	72	259
Bridgeport	158,218	2	271	60	10	41	1		22	4	41	79
Stamford (city and town)	44,002		14	11	27	10			2	1	11	53
Norwalk	28,929		81	7	4	1	1		1		5	16
Danbury (city and town)	22,081		5	9		2			2		1	1
Greenwich (town and boro)	24,091		4	8	4	2			1		3	57
Stratford	14,738		46	5		1			1			
Fairfield	13,400		106	7		6			3			4
Shelton	10,531		85	35	2		1		1		1	5
Westport	5,421		13								4	6
Towns under 5,000	26,785		90	18	3				2		6	38
HARTFORD CO.	366,974		479	82	129	113	1		17	1	57	175
Hartford	152,140		22	24	57	49	1		10		15	45
New Britain	64,784		228	4	23	29				1	11	52
Bristol (city and town)	23,165		48	2	8	2			1		13	3
Manchester	20,074			4		3			2		4	7
Enfield	12,425			19		4						
East Hartford	12,913				8				1		1	
Southington (town and boro)	9,133		2	2		5					1	1
West Hartford	10,312		91	3	1	1			1		1	46
Windsor	6,139											
Glastonbury	5,878		4			2					1	
Towns under 5,000	50,011		84	24	32	18			2		10	21
NEW LONDON CO.	109,427		62	11	67	15	2	1	8		14	146
Norwich (city and town)	30,152		4	2	1	2	1		2		1	
New London	27,800		6	2	34	4			5		3	56
Stonington (town and boro)	10,607		43	2	4	2		1			1	7
Groton (town and boro)	10,211		5	2	28	2			1		5	18
Towns under 5,000	30,657		4	3		5	1				4	65
LITCHFIELD CO.	78,428	1	90	16	6	14			2		12	65
Torrington (town and boro)	23,518		1	4		11						1
Winchester (inc. Winsted)	9,060											
Plymouth	6,220		50	2	5	1			1		6	1
Watertown	6,789		1									40
Towns under 5,000	32,841	1	38	10	1	2			1		6	23
WINDHAM CO.	54,422	1	39	20	13	13			7	1	5	8
Windham (inc. Willimantic)	14,142			4	7	6			5		2	
Putnam (city and town)	8,779			6	2				1		1	
Plainfield	8,341			1		3			1	1		
Killingly (inc. Danielson)	8,739					1						
Thompson	5,145	1	31	1	4	1						
Towns under 5,000	9,276		8	8		2					2	8
MIDDLESEX CO.	46,878		24	26	11	5	1		1		9	23
Middletown (city and town)	22,420		3	4	5	4						1
Towns under 5,000	24,458		21	22	6	1	1		1		9	22
TOLLAND CO.	27,488		2	2		1			1		2	4
Vernon (inc. Rockville)	8,837		1						1			3
Stafford (town and boro)	5,438			1								
Towns under 5,000	13,213		1	1		1					2	1

(*For cases of other reportable diseases, see page* 6.)

Bureau of Laboratories Report for January, 1923

Diagnostic Division	+	—	?	Total
Typhoid	.....	14	1	15
Paratyphoid B	.....	15	.....	15
Diphtheria				1,020
Diagnosis	128	380	.....	
Release	102	410	.....	
Diphtheria carriers:				652
Diagnosis	38	512	.....	
Release	6	96	.....	
Diphtheria virulence	4	7	.....	11
Tuberculosis	22	107	.....	129
Syphilis	157	930	64	1,151
Gonorrhoea	21	41	.....	62
Glanders	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pneumonia:	.....	.....	.....	.....
Type I	.....	.....	.....	
Type II	.....	.....	.....	
Type III	.....	.....	.....	
Type IV	.....	.....	.....	
Malaria	.....	1	.....	1
Rabies	1	3	.....	4
Feces for typhoid	.....	1	.....	1
Urine for typhoid	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special	.....	5	1	6
Totals	479	2,522	66	3,067

Chemical Division	
Water	40
Sewage	0
Milk	53
	93

Cases of Other Reportable Diseases

January, 1923

Chickenpox	323
Conjunctivitis Infectious	12
Epidemic Encephalitis	2
Favus	1
German Measles	14
Influenza	284
Mumps	94
Paratyphoid Fever	5
Septic Sore Throat	1
Small-pox	4
Trachoma	1
Typhus Fever	1
Gonorrhoea	46
Syphilis	40
	828

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State of Connecticut Health Bulletin

Vol. 37 February, 1923 No. 2

Statistical Bulletin

This Issue Contains

Vital Statistics Summary of Deaths for 1922

Births, for January, 1923

Deaths, for January, 1923

Marriages, for January, 1923

Laboratory Reports, for February, 1923

Incidence of Reportable Diseases, for February, 1923

"For a Clean State and a Healthy People"

ISSUED BY
State Department of Health
HARTFORD

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CONNECTICUT

HEALTH BULLETIN

Vol. 37 FEBRUARY, 1923 No. 2

Issued Monthly by the

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Stanley H. Osborn, M. D., C. P. H., Commissioner

INCIDENCE OF PREVENTABLE DISEASES

February, 1923

As compared with Previous Years.

A comparison of the daily morbidity reports received during the month of February, 1923, with the corresponding month for the years 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, and 1922 is shown in the following table:

Diseases	Average 1918-1922 for Feb.	Mean 1918-1922 for Feb.	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Cerebrospinal Meningitis ..	8	9	10	3	9	8	12	9
Diphtheria	271	258	173	258	281	389	255	191
Epid. Encephalitis (not reportable till Nov. 11, 1921)						4	16	11	34
Measles	748	671	601	671	1,165	756	545	1,575
Poliomyelitis	2	1	2	1	1	1	4	1
Scarlet Fever	370	365	190	242	365	679	375	362
Typhoid Fever	9	7	9	6	6	17	7	5
Tuberculosis (pul.)	136	131	124	131	98	188	140	101
Whooping Cough	242	255	421	45	255	376	112	303

A comparison of the morbidity on these diseases for the two preceding months, December and January, with the February record is as follows:

	December	January	February
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	4	8	9
Diphtheria	370	299	191
Epid. Encephalitis	2	2	34
Measles	1234	2066	1575
Poliomyelitis	2	1	1
Scarlet Fever	436	459	362
Typhoid Fever	14	7	5
Tuberculosis (pul.)	116	118	101
Whooping Cough	280	352	303
Smallpox	2	4	10

VITAL STATISTICS

Summary of Deaths for 1922

While complete figures for 1922 will not be available for some time, it is possible to make a broad analysis of the year 1922. There were 17,423 deaths during the year. The population, estimated as of July 1st, 1,447,838. With this as a base, the crude death rate is 12.0 per 1,000. In 1921 the death rate was 11.4, which is the lowest ever recorded in this State. The next lowest is the 12.0 established during the year just ended, and therefore even though 1922 brought an excess of 1,256 deaths over 1921 the record for the year reflected the favorable conditions of 1921. Two-thirds of the increased number of deaths fell under three heads—influenza, pneumonia (all forms) and cancer.

CAUSE OF DEATH	1922	1921	INCREASE
Influenza	515	193	322
Pneumonia (all forms)	1761	1382	379
Cancer (all forms)	1505	1380	125
Total	3781	2955	826

The smaller increases or decreases are as follows:

CAUSE OF DEATH	1922	1921	INCREASE	DECREASE
Typhoid Fever	43	49		6
Measles	107	43	64	
Scarlet Fever	62	102		40
Whooping Cough	83	137		54
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	1200	1186	14	
Diphtheria	185	176	9	
Tuberculosis (other forms)	139	172		33
Poliomyelitis	15	25		10
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (Under 2)	415	473		58
Puerperal State	177	178		1
Suicide	169	203		34
Accident	1017	983	34	
Homicide	41	42		1
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	45	47		2
Deaths under 1	2407	2489		82

There were 30,882 births in 1922 as compared with 34,091 in 1921. This is a decrease of 3,209. This startling fall in the number of births seems to have been occasioned by the unsettled economic condition. It must be remembered that late in 1921 and for nearly all of 1922, many of our great manufacturing plants either suspended work entirely or operated only a few days per week in an effort to maintain their personnel.

In 1922 there were 12,094 marriages as compared with 12,916 in 1921. This is a decrease of 822.

These figures are provisional and will be subject to slight changes later when a more complete analysis can be made.

January, 1923

Births

In January there were 2,404 births as compared with 2,874 for the same month in 1922. This is a decrease of 470. The average number of births for the five years 1918-1922 is 2,968.

The month, therefore, is 564 below the average. A decrease in the number of marriages and the unsettled business outlook are the causes of this sharp decline in the number of births. It is hoped that this deviation from the average will not be maintained throughout the year, for if it is the births will be over 6,500 below the average for the last five years.

Of the larger cities in the state New Britain, New London, Norwalk, Plymouth, Shelton, Stafford, West Hartford, Winchester, and West Haven report more births than one year ago. There were 81 stillbirths as compared with 106 a year ago. Figuring on the basis of total births (living and stillbirths combined) 3.26 per cent. of this total were stillbirths for the month in 1923. One year ago the figues were 3.56 per cent.

Deaths

There were 1,822 deaths for the month. One year ago there were 1,595 deaths. Therefore, there were 227 more deaths. The average number of deaths for the five years, 1918-1922 is 1,851. This average is inclusive of the month for 1919, when there were 2,424 deaths as a result of the recurrence of influenza. The table below will show the increase in influenza and pneumonia that has been experienced this year. The severity of the winter, coupled with lack of heat, have no doubt caused the increased number of deaths from influenza and pneumonia.

Comparison of January Deaths, 1922 and 1923

CAUSE OF DEATH	1923	1922	INCREASE	DECREASE
Pneumonia Undefined	5	7		2
Typhoid Fever				
Measles	24	3	21	
Scarlet Fever	6	10		4
Whooping Cough	9	8	1	
Diphtheria	30	23	7	
Influenza	72	26	46	
Tuberculosis Pulmonary	99	128		29
Tuberculosis, Other forms	11	13		2
Cancer	128	123	5	
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	7	4	3	
Poliomyelitis				
Pneumonia Lobar	146	97	49	
Pneumonia Broncho	170	89	81	
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (Under 2)	18	19		1
Puerperal Diseases	15	17		2
Accident	70	75		5
Suicide	21	10	11	
Homicide	1		1	

Infant Mortality

There were 237 deaths under 1 year as compared with 210 a year ago. This gives a mortality rate of 92.9 per 1,000 living births for 1923. The rate one year ago was 81.1.

Marriages

During the month there were 756 marriages. In 1922 there were 767. This year is therefore 11 short. The average for the years 1918-1922 is 890. The month is 134 below the average.

January, 1918—1923

CONNECTICUT	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
BIRTHS *Birth Rate*	3221 27.4	2817 23.1	2977 25.6	2950 24.9	2874 23.8	2404 19.6
MARRIAGES *Marriage Rate*	926 7.9	811 6.6	988 8.5	960 8.1	767 6.4	756 6.1
DEATHS *Death Rate*	1877 16.0	2424 19.9	1828 15.7	1534 13.0	1595 13.2	1822 14.8
COMMUNICABLE DIS.* DEATHS *Per Cent. to Total Deaths*	281 15.0	991 40.9	347 19.0	217 14.1	202 12.7	247 13.6
DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR *Rate per 1000 births*	318 102.5	316 111.3	252 88.5	256 90.1	210 81.1	237 92.9

*Includes: Typhoid Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough. Diphtheria, Tuberculosis Pul., Cerebro-Spinal Men., Poliomyelitis, Influenza.

Cases of Other Reportable Diseases

February, 1923

Chicken-pox	202
Conjunctivitis Infectious	3
Dysentery (Amoebic)	3
Dysentery (Bacillary)	1
Epidemic Encephalitis	34
German Measles	3
Influenza	1365
Mumps	270
Para-typhoid Fever	2
Small-pox	10
Yaw	1
Gonorrhoea	46
Syphilis	40
	1980

Births, Marriages and Deaths

January 1923	Population Based on U S Census Est. as of July 1, 1923	TOTALS				DEATH RATES			AGE GROUPS		
		Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	All Causes (per 1,000 population)	Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	Children under 1 year (per 1,000 births)	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	65 years and over
State of Connecticut	1,475,122	2404	81	756	1822	14.8	0.8	92.9	237	113	695
Ansonia	18 541	27	.....	8	21	13.6	.....	30.3	1	5	8
Branford	6,835	7	1	1	7	12.3	.....	112.1	1	.....	2
Bridgeport	158,218	257	14	112	180	13.7	1.1	59.8	17	14	46
Bristol	23,165	46	1	14	24	12.4	.....	104.5	5	3	5
Danbury	22,081	43	1	9	41	22.3	1.6	264.2	12	1	11
Derby	12,048	17	.....	13	19	18.9	1.0	108.1	4	3	7
East Hartford	12,913	9	.....	2	15	13.9	1.9	.....	.....	.....	7
Enfield	12,425	24	.....	14	12	11.6	.....	120.8	3	.....	7
Fairfield	13,400	22	.....	3	7	6.3	.....	53.6	1	2	3
Glastonbury	5,878	7	.....	3	9	18.4	2.0	.....	.....	.....	6
Greenwich	24,091	34	.....	37	17	8.5	0.5	24.4	1	2	7
Groton	10,211	9	.....	3	15	17.6	.....	75.5	1	.....	10
Hamden	9,606	16	1	3	6	7.5	.....	185.6	3	.....	2
Hartford	152,140	334	14	100	206	16.2	0.3	111.5	35	15	63
Killingly	8,739	11	1	4	13	17.9	.....	69.4	1	.....	8
Manchester	20,074	25	.....	8	12	7.2	.....	136.1	5	1	3
Meriden	35,736	57	1	12	33	11.1	1.3	62.2	4	1	15
Middletown	22,420	.....	.....	.....	44	23.6	.....	39.7	2	1	23
Milford	12,293	11	.....	2	15	14.6	1.0	.....	.....	.....	9
Naugatuck	15,890	7	1	11	15	11.3	1.5	59.4	1	1	4
New Britain	64.784	147	2	36	63	11,7	0.4	158.2	21	14	8
New Haven	172,849	311	8	87	243	16.9	0.4	103.6	34	12	85
New London	27,800	59	1	12	45	19.4	1.3	107.0	6	1	21
Norwalk	28,929	39	.....	11	47	19.5	.....	82.9	4	2	20
Norwich	30,152	56	6	22	48	19.1	1.2	80.0	5	1	15
Plainfield	8,341	15	.....	6	9	12.9	1.4	147.2	2	1	5
Plymouth	6,220	10	.....	3	4	7.7	1.9	102.6	1	.....	2
Putnam	8,779	15	2	11	16	21.9	.....	61.2	1	2	7
Seymour	7,500	1	.....	2	4	6.4	.....	93.0	1	.....	1
Shelton	10,531	18	.....	5	21	23.9	2.3	251.3	4	.....	4
Southington	9.133	9	.....	3	7	9.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Stafford	5,438	12	1	4	4	8.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Stamford	44,002	86	3	25	59	16.1	1.4	78.7	7	3	25
Stonington	10,607	9	1	9	14	15.8	1.1	67.8	1	1	7
Stratford	14,738	22	.....	7	17	13.8	.....	44.9	1	1	7
Thompson	5,145	5	.....	5	2	4.7	.....	110.1	1	.....	.....
Torrington	23,518	37	2	6	16	8.2	0.5	50.3	2	2	5
Vernon	8,837	21	.....	2	11	14.9	.....	81.6	1	.....	10
Wallingford	12,317	8	.....	.....	14	13.6	1.0	.....	.....	2	11
Waterbury	98,378	202	5	41	96	11.7	0.9	93.8	18	9	18
Watertown	6,789	9	.....	3	5	8.8	.....	117.6	1	.....	2
West Hartford	10,312	17	.....	1	10	11.6	.....	140.4	2	4	.....
Westport	5,421	3	.....	2	7	15.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Winchester	9,060	25	.....	7	15	19.9	.....	120.6	2	.....	6
Windham	14,142	19	4	11	25	21.2	1.7	32.1	1	2	15
Windsor	6,139	7	.....	1	11	21.5	2.0	133.3	1	.....	6
West Haven	16,854	28	1	6	32	22.8	0.7	33.6	1	1	12
Towns under 5,000	211,793	251	10	68	266	15.1	0.7	84.9	22	6	147

for the month of January, 1923

DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES																				
Pneumonia Undefined	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Cancer	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia—Lobar	Pneumonia—Broncho	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2	Puerperal Diseases	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Institutional Deaths	Non-Resident Deaths
5		24	6	9	30	72	99	11	128	7		146	170	18	15	70	21	1	537	261
		1	1		2			1	3				5							
									1			2		1						
1		1			6	14	12	2	13	1		23	16	1	1	9	1		71	17
		1				1			2			2	2	1	1	1			3	
1						1	2		2			4	2	2	2		1		12	6
		2										2	1			2			5	2
						2	2		2				2							
						3							3			1				
						2			2				2							1
							1									1			1	1
							1		1										5	
1								1	2			3							1	
												1								
			1		5	7	2		19	2		15	28	2	3	8	3		109	42
						3											1			
						1			2			3	2						7	
				1	1	3	3		4				3			2			6	3
					1	1	1		3	1		3	4			2			27	21
						1							4	3		1			2	2
					1			1				4						1		
		5			3	4		1	1			3	15			3	1		10	3
1		5		2	2	4	2	5	17	1		20	22	1	3	15	5		75	33
				1		1	2		1	1		4	6			2			14	7
		2			1	9			5			4	5		1	2	1		6	1
		1			1	1	8		3			1	2	1					17	6
							1		1				3							
							1					1			1					
						2			3			1	1			1			6	1
																	1			
		2				1	11						1						10	10
									2			2								
									1										1	1
				2	1	4	2		3			10	6			2	1		20	3
1							1						2			1				
			1			1						2	2	1			1			
				1			1		1				2			2	1		2	1
												2	2						2	1
				1	1		1					2							2	1
			1	1			4		10	1		9	8	1	3	7	1		42	16
						2			1					2					8	4
																	1		4	4
		1											1			1			3	1
					1		2		3								1		8	3
							1		1			3	2							1
		1					16		1			2							16	16
		2	2		4	4	22		18			18	16	2		7	1		42	48

Cases of Reportable Diseases

February 1923

	Population	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Meningitis Cerebro-spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis Other forms	Pneumonia Lobar	Other Com. Diseases
State Total	1,475,122	5	1575	362	303	191	9	1	101	6	265	1980
NEW HAVEN CO.	**443,309**	**1**	**574**	**95**	**68**	**53**	**3**		**43**	**5**	**74**	**293**
New Haven	172,849	1	187	19	23	6	2		30	3	44	95
Waterbury	98,378		90	48	15	21			6		11	34
Meriden (city and town)	35,736			2	1	4			1	1	2	32
Ansonia	18,541		2	4		5					2	16
West Haven	16,854		18	3		1			2		3	9
Naugatuck	15,890						1				2	
Wallingford (town and boro)	12,317		1			7						7
Milford	12,293		8	4	3	1			1		2	
Derby	12,048			1	2	1				1		
Hamden	9,606		121	5	3	3					1	27
Branford (town and boro)	6,835			1		1			2		2	2
Seymour	7,500		21			1						7
Towns under 5,000	24,462		126	8	21	2			1		5	64
FAIRFIELD CO.	**348,196**		**554**	**118**	**42**	**43**	**3**		**25**	**1**	**69**	**297**
Bridgeport	158,218		332	46	5	24	2		19	1	37	40
Stamford (city and town)	44,002		6	6	29	7			1		10	40
Norwalk	28,929		26	3		5					3	11
Danbury (city and town)	22,081			4								
Greenwich (town and boro)	24,091		2	7	2				2		12	80
Stratford	14,738		102	5							1	2
Fairfield	13,400		39	8	6	3	1				2	2
Shelton	10,531		4	16		2			1		1	1
Westport	5,421					1			1			
Towns under 5,000	26,785		43	23		1			1		3	121
HARTFORD CO.	**366,974**	**1**	**209**	**91**	**122**	**78**	**1**		**18**		**68**	**420**
Hartford	152,140		20	15	56	30			13		26	97
New Britain	64,784		93	7	16	24	1		3		17	219
Bristol (city and town)	23,165		1	9	6	6					3	54
Manchester	20,074	1	2	4					2		6	8
Enfield	12,425			22		3						2
East Hartford	12,913			4	7	2					5	3
Southington (town and boro)	9,133			2		2					2	2
West Hartford	10,312		24	2	16	2					2	8
Windsor	6,139											
Glastonbury	5,878			1	8	2						
Towns under 5,000	50,011		69	25	13	7					7	27
NEW LONDON CO.	**109,427**		**147**	**18**	**69**	**8**	**1**		**8**		**19**	**132**
Norwich (city and town)	30,152		37	5	1	2			3		1	25
New London	27,800		27	7	24	4	1		2		6	31
Stonington (town and boro)	19,607		35								1	13
Groton (town and boro)	10,211		46	1	13	2					3	16
Towns under 5,000	30,657		2	5	31				3		8	50
LITCHFIELD CO.	**78,428**		**16**	**9**	**1**	**2**	**1**		**1**		**9**	**198**
Torrington (town and boro)	23,518											1
Winchester (inc. Winsted)	9,060											
Plymouth	6,220		12								2	21
Watertown	6,789			3		1	1					16
Towns under 5,000	32,841		4	6	1	1			1		7	160
WINDHAM CO.	**54,422**	**3**	**62**	**5**	**1**	**2**		**1**	**5**		**20**	**20**
Windham (inc. Willimantic)	14,142			1	1			1	2		2	2
Putnam (city and town)	8,779	1	4			2			2		7	1
Plainfield	8,341											
Thompson	5,145	2	7									4
Killingly (inc. Danielson)	8,739		48	1					1		5	1
Towns under 5,000	9,276		3	3							6	12
MIDDLESEX CO.	**46,878**		**13**	**22**		**5**					**4**	**611**
Middletown (city and town)	22,420		1	5		5						526
Towns under 5,000	24,458		12	17							4	85
TOLLAND CO.	**27,488**			**4**					**1**		**2**	**6**
Vernon (inc Rockville)	8,837											
Stafford (town and boro)	5,438											
Towns under 5,000	13,213			4					1		2	6

(For cases of other reportable diseases, see page 7)

Diagnostic Division

	+	—	?	Total
Typhoid	2	24	1	27
Paratyphoid B	.....	27	.....	27
Diphtheria:				736
Diagnosis	68	320	.....	
Release	60	288	.....	
Diphtheria carriers:				238
Diagnosis	10	226	.....	
Release	.....	2	.....	
Diphtheria virulence	2	8	.....	10
Tuberculosis	19	99	.....	118
Syphilis	150	908	68	1126
Gonorrhoea	13	28	.....	41
Glanders	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pneumonia:		.....		.....
Type I	.....			
Type II	.....			
Type III	.....			
Type IV	.....			
Malaria	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rabies	1	5	.....	6
Feces for typhoid	.....	9	.....	9
Urine for typhoid	.....	1	.....	1
Special	.....	1	.....	1
Totals	325	1946	69	2340

CHEMICAL DIVISION

Milk Examination

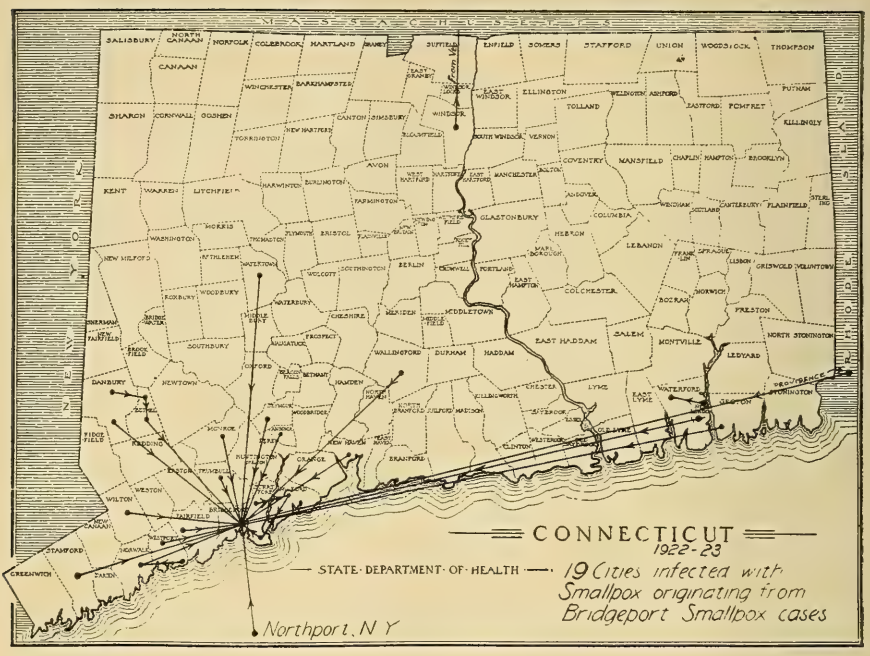
Town	No. of Samples	
Manchester	9	
Orange	1	
Roekville	6	
Torrington	22	
Winsted	12	
	50	
Number of towns sending samples		5
Number of samples tested		50
Number of samples below fat standard		0
Number of samples showing low refractive index, indicating watering		0

Water Examination

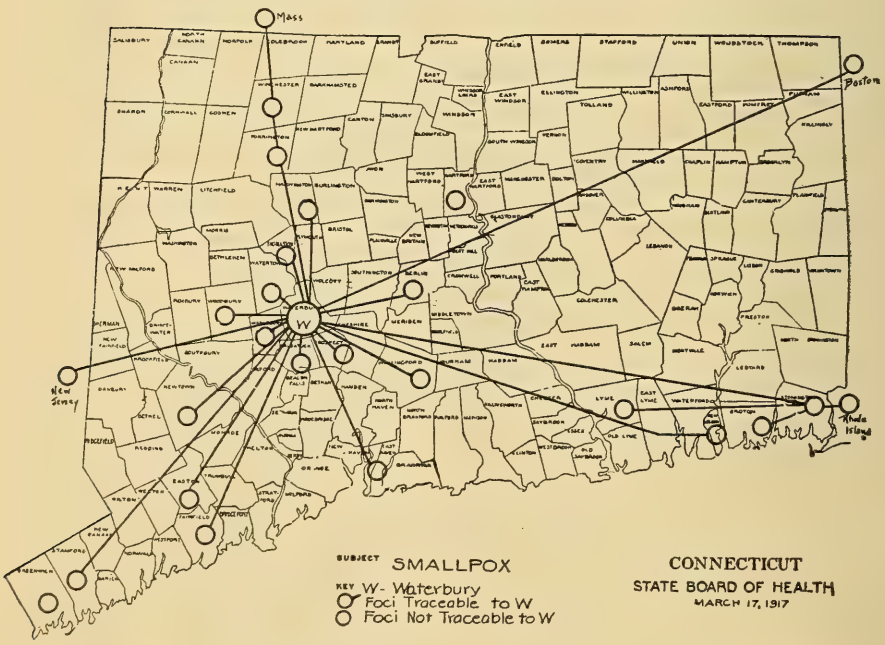
Number of towns sending samples	21	21
Samples of water examined	46	
Samples of sewage examined	2	48

Total number of samples examined in the division of chemistry during the month of February 98

Extent of Smallpox Epidemics 1917-18 and 1921-23.


CONNECTICUT
1922-23
STATE · DEPARTMENT · OF · HEALTH
19 Cities infected with Smallpox originating from Bridgeport Smallpox cases
Northport, N Y

How Smallpox Spread in 1917.



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State of Connecticut Health Bulletin

Vol. 37 March, 1923. No. 3

Statistical Bulletin

This Issue Contains

Incidence of Reportable Diseases, for March, 1923

Birth and Death Rates for Towns over 5,000 Population for 1921 and 1922

Infant Mortality Rates for 1921 and 1922 for Towns over 5,000 Population

For a Clean State and a Healthy People"

ISSUED BY
State Department of Health
HARTFORD.

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CONNECTICUT
HEALTH BULLETIN

Vol. 37 MARCH, 1923 No. 3

Issued Monthly by the
STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Stanley H. Osborn, M. D., C. P. H., Commissioner

INCIDENCE OF PREVENTABLE DISEASES
March, 1923
AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS

A comparison of the daily morbidity reports received during the month of March, 1923, with the corresponding month for the years 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, and 1922 is shown in the following table:

Diseases	Average 1918-1922 for Mar.	Mean 1918-1922 for Mar.	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Cerebrospinal Meningitis ..	10	11	12	7	11	6	14	9
Diphtheria	268	281	203	281	292	295	271	259
Epidemic Encephalitis (Not reportable till 1921)						16	6	30
Measles	912	830	773	869	1,313	830	776	1,328
Poliomyelitis	1	2	1	.....	2	2	1	1
Scarlet Fever	366	366	178	239	442	588	366	372
Typhoid Fever	12	11	11	17	6	14	11	9
Tuberculosis (pul)	163	154	154	152	192	174	142	145
Whooping Cough	237	244	448	31	244	316	145	253

A comparison of the morbidity on these diseases for the two preceding months, January and February, 1923, with the March record is as follows:

	January	February	March
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	8	9	9
Diphtheria	299	191	259
Epidemic Encephalitis	2	34	30
Measles	2,066	1,575	1,328
Poliomyelitis	1	1	1
Scarlet Fever	459	362	372
Typhoid Fever	7	5	9
Tuberculosis (pul)	118	101	145
Whooping Cough	352	303	253
Smallpox	4	10	6

Cases of Reportable Diseases

March 1923	Population	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Meningitis Cerebrospinal	Poliomyelitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Pneumonia Lobar	Other Com. Diseases
State Total	1,475,122	9	1328	372	253	259	9	1	145	15	277	1304
NEW HAVEN CO.	**443,309**	**1**	**615**	**122**	**55**	**77**	**6**	.....	**59**	**7**	**78**	**260**
New Haven	172,849	1	141	28	25	7	3	.....	28	7	32	118
Waterbury	98,378	.....	308	54	12	29	.....	.....	13	.....	18	31
Meriden (city and town)	35,736	.....	5	1	4	1	.....	.....	7	.....	6	33
Ansonia	18,541	.....	2	17	.....	9	.....	.....	1	.....	3	5
West Haven	16,854	.....	14	8	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	9
Naugatuck	15,890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Wallingford (town and boro)	12,317	.....	.....	1	.....	9	1	.....	1	.....	2	2
Milford	12,293	.....	2	4	4	3	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1
Derby	12,048	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Hamden	9,606	.....	91	1	6	10	2	.....	2	.....	4	27
Branford (town and boro)	6,835	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....
Seymour	7,500	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Towns under 5,000	24,462	.....	46	6	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5	34
FAIRFIELD CO.	**348,196**	**1**	**290**	**117**	**31**	**66**	**1**	.....	**43**	**4**	**60**	**166**
Bridgeport	158,218	.....	153	48	17	39	1	.....	28	2	37	35
Stamford (city and town)	44,002	.....	9	3	9	11	.....	.....	3	.....	4	37
Norwalk	28,929	.....	2	4	2	6	.....	.....	1	.....	4	10
Danbury (city and town)	22,081	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	2
Greenwich (town and boro)	24,091	.....	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	46
Stratford	14,738	.....	67	3	.....	5	.....	.....	2	.....	3	3
Fairfield	13,400	.....	38	9	2	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....	7
Shelton	10,531	.....	6	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westport	5,421	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Towns under 5,000	26,785	1	11	16	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	6	26
HARTFORD CO.	**366,974**	.....	**42**	**72**	**80**	**102**	**1**	**1**	**28**	**4**	**86**	**223**
Hartford	152,140	.....	.....	15	30	51	.....	.....	24	3	25	46
New Britain	64,784	.....	21	6	15	23	1	.....	.....	.....	26	99
Bristol (city and town)	23,165	.....	5	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	10
Manchester	20,074	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	10	12
Enfield	12,425	.....	1	17	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
East Hartford	12,913	.....	.....	1	5	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Southington (town and boro)	9,133	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	24
West Hartford	10,312	.....	4	4	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7
Windsor	6,139	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Glastonbury	5,878	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	50,011	.....	9	22	18	4	.....	1	2	.....	15	23
NEW LONDON CO.	**109,427**	.....	**236**	**19**	**68**	**7**	**1**	.....	**7**	.....	**18**	**159**
Norwich (city and town)	30,152	.....	27	1	1	2	1	.....	2	.....	3	14
New London	27,800	.....	82	1	43	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	20
Stonington (town and boro)	10,607	.....	32	1	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4
Groton (town and boro)	10,211	.....	82	1	19	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	14
Towns under 5,000	30,657	.....	13	15	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	10	107
LITCHFIELD CO.	**75,428**	.....	**9**	**7**	**2**	**2**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**7**	**74**
Torrington (town and boro)	23,518	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winchester (inc. Winsted)	9,060	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth	6,220	.....	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Watertown	6,789	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	32,841	.....	4	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	72
WINDHAM CO.	**54,422**	**7**	**98**	**7**	.....	**2**	.....	.....	**3**	.....	**14**	**21**
Windham (inc. Willimantic)	14,142	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1
Putnam (city and town)	8,779	.....	18	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	3
Plainfield	8,341	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Killingly (inc. Danielson)	8,739	.....	76	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	5
Thompson	5,145	7	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	9,276	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	12
MIDDLESEX CO.	**46,878**	.....	**38**	**21**	**14**	**2**	.....	.....	**1**	.....	**10**	**359**
Middletown (city and town)	22,420	.....	2	4	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	247
Towns under 5,000	24,458	.....	36	17	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	112
TOLLAND CO.	**27,488**	.....	.....	**7**	**3**	**1**	.....	.....	**4**	.....	**4**	**42**
Vernon (inc. Rockville)	8,837	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....
Stafford (town and boro)	5,438	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	13,213	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	42

(For cases of other reportable diseases, see page 5)

Cases of Other Reportable Diseases

March, 1923

Chickenpox	189
Conjunctivitis Infectious	14
Dysentery (Amoebic)	1
Epidemic Encephalitis	30
German Measles	12
Influenza	765
Mumps	170
Small-pox	6
Trachoma	2
Trichinosis	2
Gonorrhoea	50
Syphilis	63
Total	1304

Birth Rates and Death Rates for Towns over 5,000 Population

For the years 1922 and 1921

Towns	1922 Pop.	Deaths	Births	Death Rate	Birth Rate	1921 Pop.	Deaths	Births	Death Rate	Birth Rate
5,000—20,000										
Ansonia	18,284	187	395	10.2	21.7	18,027	144	465	8.0	25.8
Branford	6,776	76	107	11.2	15.8	6,716	69	112	10.3	16.7
Derby	11,816	194	444	16.4	37.6	11,585	153	499	13.2	43.1
East Hartford	12,552	113	170	9.0	13.5	12,190	86	207	7.1	17.0
Enfield	12,220	120	298	9.8	24.4	12,015	112	333	9.3	27.7
Fairfield	12,850	103	224	8.0	17.4	12,300	84	243	6.8	19.8
Glastonbury	5,797	51	83	8.8	14.3	5,714	56	123	9.8	21.5
Groton	9,930	105	159	10.6	16.0	9,648	92	148	9.5	15.3
Hamden	9,321	96	194	10.3	20.8	9,037	66	211	7.3	23.3
Killingly	8,593	91	173	10.6	20.1	8,427	86	142	10.2	16.9
Manchester	19,587	170	441	8.7	22.5	19,100	150	409	7.9	21.4
Milford	11,693	129	157	11.0	13.4	11,093	127	213	11.4	19.2
Naugatuck	15,650	105	202	6.7	12.9	15,410	102	260	6.6	16.9
Plainfield	8,237	97	163	11.8	19.8	8,112	65	184	8.0	22.7
Plymouth	6,179	45	117	7.3	18.9	6,084	45	133	7.4	21.9
Putnam	8,634	148	196	17.0	22.6	8,569	122	212	14.2	24.7
Seymour	7,295	56	129	7.7	17.7	7,089	61	159	8.6	22.4
Shelton*	10,229	167	191	16.3	18.7	9,927	169	205	17.0	20.7
Southington	8,935	85	177	9.5	19.8	8,737	68	187	7.8	21.4
Stafford	5,435	69	156	12.7	28.7	5,433	50	132	9.2	24.3
Stonington	10,514	130	177	12.4	16.8	10,403	102	189	9.8	18.2
Stratford	14,055	115	267	8.2	19.0	13,371	99	310	7.4	23.2
Thompson	5,119	58	109	11.3	21.3	5,093	64	113	12.6	22.2
Vernon	8,860	102	147	11.5	16.6	8,898	76	112	8.5	12.6
Wallingford	12,230	131	174	10.7	14.2	12,141	126	257	10.4	21.2
Watertown	6,616	55	102	8.3	15.4	6,389	53	128	8.3	20.0
West Hartford	9,896	112	171	11.3	17.3	9,478	117	218	12.3	23.0
West Haven*	16,354	255	357	15.6	21.8	15,939	** 96	186	14.5	28.0
Westport	5,334	91	72	17.1	13.5	5,245	84	63	16.0	12.0
Winchester	9,106	129	199	15.3	21.9	9,071	129	209	14.2	23.0
Windham	14,058	216	374	15.4	26.6	13,985	231	396	16.5	28.3
Windsor	5,991	54	90	9.0	15.0	5,842	57	88	9,8	15.1
Totals	328,196	3,665	6,416	11.2	19.5	321,068	3,141	6,846	9.8	21.3
Towns										
20,000—100,000										
Bristol	22,452	234	574	10.4	25.6	21,719	170	637	7.8	29.3
Danbury	22,081	312	545	14.1	24.7	22,325	340	526	15.2	23.6
Greenwich	23,580	276	491	11.7	20.8	22,997	264	547	11.5	23.8
Meriden	35,458	459	772	12.9	21.8	35,180	410	843	11.7	24.0
Middletown*	22,412	453	604	20.2	26.9	22,342	470	657	21.0	29.4
New Britain	63,255	567	1,593	9.0	25.2	61,695	553	1,756	9.0	28.5
New London	27,209	372	673	13.7	24.7	26,619	356	704	13.4	26.4
Norwalk	28,652	412	579	14.4	20.2	28,288	378	585	13.4	20.7
Norwich*	30,031	483	750	16.1	25.0	29,911	478	785	16.0	26.2
Stamford	42,946	538	1,068	12.5	24.9	41,790	542	1,053	13.0	25.2
Torrington	23,178	200	477	8.6	20.6	22,860	184	528	8.0	23.1
Waterbury	96,498	1,037	2,304	10.7	23.9	94,584	931	2,565	9.8	27.1
Totals	437,752	5,343	10,430	12.2	23.8	430,310	5,076	11,186	11.8	26.0
Towns										
Over 100,000										
Bridgeport	154,058	1,590	3,414	10.3	22.2	149,947	1,503	4,111	10.0	27.4
Hartford	148,110	1,932	3,768	13.0	25.4	144,080	1,828	3,949	12.7	27.4
New Haven	169,936	2,265	3,938	13.3	23.2	166,986	1,933	4,261	11.6	25.5
Totals	472,104	5,787	11,120	12.3	23.6	461,013	5,264	12,321	11.4	26.7
STATE TOTAL										
(All towns)	1,447,838	17,423	30,882	12.0	21.3	1,420,576	16,167	34,091	11.4	24.0

* Includes Institutional Deaths

** West Haven made separate from Orange, August 1, 1921.

Rates adjusted to annual basis, per 1,000 population

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND INFANT MORTALITY RATE FOR CONNECTICUT TOWNS, BOROUGHS AND CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION FOR 1921 AND 1922

(Infant Mortality is the mortality of infants under one year of age, and the rate is based upon the number of deaths computed on the basis of 1,000 living births during the year.)

Towns (5,000—20,000 Pop.)	Year 1922			Year 1921		
	Total Deaths	Total Births	Mortality Rate	Total Deaths	Total Births	Mortality Rate
Ansonia	30	396	75.8	41	465	88.2
Branford	7	107	65.4	10	112	89.3
Derby	34	444	76.6	32	499	64.1
East Hartford	18	170	105.9	5	207	24.2
Enfield	19	298	63.8	34	333	102.1
Fairfield	19	224	84.8	11	243	45.3
Glastonbury	9	83	108.4	6	123	48.8
Groton	14	159	88.1	3	148	20.3
Hamden	7	194	36.1	10	211	47.4
Killingly	9	173	52.0	10	142	70.4
Manchester	31	441	70.3	28	409	68.5
Milford	12	157	76.4	13	213	61.0
Naugatuck	13	202	64.4	16	260	61.5
Plainfield	15	163	92.0	15	184	81.5
Plymouth	8	117	68.4	14	133	105.3
Putam	17	196	86.7	25	212	117.9
Seymour	11	129	85.3	10	159	62.9
Shelton	19	191	99.5	11	205	53.7
Southington	7	177	39.5	11	187	58.8
Stafford	7	156	44.9	10	132	75.8
Stonington	15	177	84.7	18	189	95.2
Stratford	19	267	71.2	21	310	67.7
Thompson	13	109	119.3	19	113	168.1
Vernon	8	147	54.4	9	112	80.4
Wallingford	19	174	109.2	13	257	50.6
Watertown	12	102	117.6	10	128	78.1
West Hartford	19	171	111.1	35	218	160.6
West Haven	23	357	64.4	9	186	48.4
Westport	9	72	125.0	9	63	142.9
Winchester	12	199	60.3	11	209	52.6
Windham	34	374	90.9	37	396	93.4
Windsor	4	90	44.4	8	88	90.9
Totals	493	6,416	76.8	514	6,846	75.1
Towns (20,000—100,000 Pop.)						
Bristol	45	574	78.4	50	637	78.5
Danbury	39	545	71.6	42	526	79.8
Greenwich	32	491	65.2	40	547	73.1
Meriden	55	772	71.2	50	843	59.3
Middletown	45	604	74.5	41	657	62.4
New Britain	158	1,593	99.2	151	1,756	85.9
New London	52	673	77.3	48	704	68.2
Norwalk	43	579	74.3	39	585	66.7
Norwich	58	750	77.3	63	785	80.3
Stamford	75	1,068	70.2	90	1,053	85.5
Torrington	31	477	65.0	35	528	66.3
Waterbury	192	2,304	83.3	208	2,565	81.0
Totals	825	10,430	79.1	857	11,186	76.7
Towns (Over 100,000)						
Bridgeport	220	3,414	64.4	271	4,111	65.9
Hartford	332	3,768	88.1	304	3,949	76.9
New Haven	293	3,938	74.4	261	4,261	61.3
Totals	845	11,120	76.0	836	12,321	67.9

HYGIENIC LABORATORY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
17 AP '24

State of Connecticut Health Bulletin

Vol. 37 April, 1923 No. 4

Statistical Bulletin

This Issue Contains

Births, for February, 1923

Deaths, for February, 1923

Marriages, for February, 1923

Laboratory reports, for March, 1923

Vaccination history of smallpox cases, 1922

"For a Clean State and a Healthy People"

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THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, HARTFORD

CONNECTICUT
HEALTH BULLETIN

Vol. 37 APRIL, 1923 No. 4

Issued Monthly by the
STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Stanley H. Osborn, M. D., C. P. H., Commissioner

February, 1923

Births

During the month of February there were 2,225 births as compared with 2,551 for the month one year ago. This is a decrease of 326. As there was a decrease of 470 one month ago, the decrease of the first two months of the year is 796. The average number of births for the five years 1918-1922 is 2,790. The month is therefore 565 below the average. By coincidence, January was 564 below the average. The birth rate per 1,000 population is only 18.1. The average for 1918-1922 is 23.5. The following towns over 10,000 population reported an increased number of births over February, 1922: Danbury, Fairfield, Hartford, Manchester, Naugatuck, New London, Norwich, Windham. There were 107 stillbirths whereas one year ago there were 96. Comparing the combined total of living and stillbirths, this year 4.6% of this total were stillbirths. One year ago the figures were 3.8%.

Deaths

1,823 deaths were reported during the month, as compared with 1,750 a year ago—an increase of 73. The average for the five years 1918-1922 is 1,898, so this year is 75 below the average.

This average of 1,898 is weighted with the year 1920 when there were 2,801 deaths, caused, in the main, by a return of influenza.

A comparison of causes of death yields the following:

CAUSE OF DEATH	1923	1922	INCREASE	DECREASE
Pneumonia Undefined	6	6		
Typhoid Fever	0	1		1
Measles	15	10	5	
Scarlet Fever	5	9		4
Whooping Cough	15	11	4	
Diphtheria	17	13	4	
Influenza	148	167		19
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	99	107		8
Tuberculosis (Other forms)	13	8	5	
Cancer	93	136		43
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	4	5		1
Poliomyelitis	2	3		1
Pneumonia (Lobar)	147	106	41	
Pneumonia (Broncho)	195	151	44	
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (Under 2)	12	18		6
Puerperal Diseases	16	16		
Accident	68	65	3	
Suicide	16	11	5	
Homicide	4	4		

There were 206 deaths under one year, giving an infant mortality rate (per 1,000 living births) of 81.6. A year ago the rate was 96.1.

Marriages

There were 691 marriages, a decrease of 105 over a year ago when there were 796 marriages. The average number of marriages for the month over the period 1918-1922 is 830. The month is 139 below the average. This decrease, associated with the economic conditions, seems to be the only logical way to account for the marked decline in the number of births.

February, 1918—1923

CONNECTICUT	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
BIRTHS *Birth Rate*	2885 24.6	2814 23.1	2962 25.5	2740 23.1	2551 21.1	2225 18.1
MARRIAGES *Marriage Rate*	832 7.1	846 6.9	932 8.0	745 6.3	796 6.6	691 5.6
DEATHS *Death Rate*	1717 14.6	1766 14.5	2801 24.1	1455 12.3	1750 14.5	1823 14.8
COMMUNICABLE DIS.* DEATHS *Per Cent. to Total Deaths*	251 14.6	483 27.3	1084 38.7	195 13.4	326 18.6	305 16.7
DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR *Rate per 1000 births*	389 109.2	286 100.9	375 131.6	227 80.0	249 96.1	206 81.6

*Includes: Typhoid Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough. Diphtheria, Tuberculosis Pul., Cerebro-Spinal Men., Poliomyelitis, Influenza.

February 1923	Population Based on U S Census Est. as of July 1, 1923	TOTALS				DEATH RATES			AGE GROUPS		
		Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	All Causes (per 1,000 population)	Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	Children under 1 year (per 1,000 births)	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	65 years and over
State of Connecticut	1,475,122	2225	107	691	1823	14.8	0.8	81.6	206	111	712
Ansonia	18,541	24	3	9	13	8.4	.....	121.2	4	1	2
Branford	6,835	8	.....	.....	2	3.5	1.8	.....	.....	.....	2
Bridgeport	158,218	246	17	100	157	11.9	1.0	70.3	20	24	41
Bristol	23,165	42	3	18	41	21.2	.....	209.1	10	4	13
Danbury	22,081	41	1	6	34	18.5	1.1	66.1	3	3	18
Derby	12,048	21	1	4	16	15.9	2.0	108.1	4	1	4
East Hartford	12,913	11	.....	4	4	3.7	0.9	.....	.....	.....	3
Enfield	12,425	32	2	8	12	11.6	.....	161.1	4	.....	3
Fairfield	13,400	20	2	3	14	12.5	.....	160.7	3	.....	6
Glastonbury	5,878	7	.....	2	4	8.2	2.0	.....	.....	.....	3
Greenwich	24,091	39	5	25	29	14.4	0.5	122.1	5	.....	7
Groton	10,211	8	1	3	9	10.6	.....	75.4	1	.....	6
Hamden	9,606	9	2	1	13	16.2	2.4	61.9	1	.....	6
Hartford	152,140	303	15	102	227	17.9	0.6	108.3	34	8	84
Killingly	8,739	14	1	9	7	9.6	1.4	.....	.....	1	3
Manchester	20,074	33	.....	5	21	12.6	0.6	108.8	4	2	6
Meriden	35,736	48	4	13	40	13.4	1.7	46.6	3	3	17
Middletown	22,420	34	.....	8	53	28.4	0.5	59.6	3	5	20
Milford	12,293	.....	.....	.....	13	12.7	.....	76.4	1	.....	5
Naugatuck	15,890	17	.....	4	9	6.8	.....	59.4	1	2	2
New Britain	64,784	109	2	28	59	10.9	0.4	60.3	8	8	21
New Haven	172,849	274	11	97	241	16.7	0.8	67.0	22	15	87
New London	27,800	56	4	18	37	16.0	0.4	71.3	4	4	14
Norwalk	28,929	49	2	11	35	14.5	1.2	82.9	4	2	11
Norwich	30,152	59	5	15	46	18.3	0.4	80.0	5	3	20
Plainfield	8,341	10	1	1	6	8.6	.....	73.6	1	.....	3
Plymouth	6,220	8	1	3	2	3.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Putnam	8,779	14	.....	5	19	26.0	.....	122.4	2	2	6
Seymour	7,500	5	.....	3	6	9.6	.....	186.0	2	.....	2
Shelton	10,531	15	.....	7	17	19.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Southington	9,133	18	.....	3	11	14.5	1.3	67.8	1	.....	3
Stafford	5,438	13	.....	1	6	13.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Stamford	44,002	75	.....	22	50	13.6	0.8	44.9	4	2	18
Stonington	10,607	14	.....	10	10	11.3	1.1	.....	.....	1	6
Stratford	14,738	11	.....	4	10	8.1	0.8	134.8	3	.....	2
Thompson	5,145	13	.....	3	6	14.0	.....	110.1	1	.....	4
Torrington	23,518	30	1	9	20	10.2	1.0	50.3	2	2	8
Vernon	8,837	13	1	1	17	23.1	.....	408.2	5	.....	11
Wallingford	12,317	14	1	5	18	17.5	.....	70.0	1	.....	10
Waterbury	98,378	177	4	36	104	12.7	0.5	98.9	19	9	24
Watertown	6,789	8	.....	1	1	1.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Hartford	10,312	8	.....	2	19	22.1	1.2	.....	.....	1	11
Westport	5,421	3	.....	2	5	11.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Winchester	9,060	15	.....	8	19	25.2	.....	.....	.....	1	10
Windham	14,142	32	1	11	21	17.8	0.8	32.1	1	.....	10
Windsor	6,139	6	2	3	5	9.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
West Haven	16,854	23	2	.....	32	22.8	1.4	33.6	1	.....	11
Towns under 5,000	211,703	196	12	58	283	16.0	0.7	73.3	19	7	156

DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES																				
Pneumonia Undefined	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Cancer	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia—Lobar	Pneumonia—Broncho	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2	Puerperal Diseases	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Institutional Deaths	Non-Resident Deaths
6		15	5	15	17	148	99	13	93	4	2	147	195	12	16	68	16	4	559	250
		1							1			1	1	1						
												1								
		9	1	1	1	5	10	1	7	2		11	15	1	5	11			69	11
				2	1	4			1			5	8	2	1	1	1		4	1
						4	1		1	1		1	2			2			8	4
						2			1			6	1	1					6	5
																1				
						1			2				2			1			1	1
			1			1						1	1			1				
							1													1
						4	1		2			4	2		1	1			8	1
						3								1					2	
							2		2				1						1	1
1		1		2	1	17	5	2	7	1		13	38		1	10	4	1	119	38
						3	1		1							1				
2			1			4	1						1						5	2
					1	3	5	2	5			1	3			2			10	4
1					1	5	2		3			7	9			2			30	24
					1			1	3				1						4	1
						1			1				3							
		1			2	6	2		3			8	7			2			14	5
		1		1	3	16	11	5	10			23	28	2	1	9	5	1	99	35
				5		2	1		3			3				3			12	7
						6	2		1			2	2		1	3			4	1
						6	6		3			2	6						18	7
						1						1								
													1							
									2		1	4	2						7	4
									1					1						
						2	8		1							1			8	9
					1	3	1		1			1								1
						1			1				3							1
				1	1	5	3					4	1			2			21	13
						1	1													
						1			1			1				1				1
						1														
			1			3	2		2			4	1		1				2	1
								1					4	1					2	1
					1	1			3			2	2						2	
		1	1	2	2	7	2		2			9	9		1	8	1		34	10
													1							
1						3	1		2			2	4		1				3	1
																			4	4
						2			1			4	6				1		9	2
							1		1		1								5	
						1			1						1					
						3	14					1	5						13	13
1		1		1	1	20	15	1	17			25	25	2	2	6	4	2	35	40

DIAGNOSTIC DIVISION

	+	—	?	Total
Typhoid	10	17	2	29
Paratyphoid B	.....	29	.....	29
Diphtheria:				848
Diagnosis	136	340	.....	
Release	74	298	.....	
Diphtheria Carriers:				412
Diagnosis	10	400	.....	
Release	.....	2	.....	
Diphtheria Virulence	2	3	.....	5
Tuberculosis	33	114	.....	147
Syphilis	198	1210	76	1484
Gonorrhoea	16	38	.....	54
Glanders	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pneumonia		.....		.....
Type I	.....			
Type II	.....			
Type III	.....			
Type IV	.....			
Malaria	.....	2	.....	2
Rabies	4	3	.....	7
Feces for typhoid	.....	4	.....	4
Urine for typhoid	.....	1	.....	1
Special	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	483	2461	78	3022

CHEMICAL DIVISION

Milk Examination

Town	No. of Samples
Bristol	16
Manchester	45
Meriden	41
Mt. Carmel	1
Norwich	29
Putnam	12
Torrington	19
Winsted	12
	175

Number of towns sending samples	8
Number of samples tested	175
Number of samples below fat standard	5
Number of samples showing low refractive index, indicating watering	0

Water Examination

Number of towns sending samples		20
Samples of water examined	52	
Samples of sewage examined	4	56

Total number of samples examined in the division of chemistry during the month of March 231

Vaccination History of Smallpox Cases In Connecticut

1922

Vaccination History

Ages in Years	Vaccinated Within 7 years		Vaccinated More than 7 years ago		Never successfully vaccinated		Vaccination history uncertain		Totals	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
0-4 yrs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	2	.....	.....	31	2
5-9 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	1	.....	.....	59	1
10-14 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	.....	.....	.....	63	.....
15-19 "	.....	.....	2	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	64	.....
20-24 "	1	.....	3	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	60	.....
25-29 "	.....	.....	1	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	26	.....
30-34 "	.....	.....	2	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	32	.....
35-39 "	1	.....	7	.....	26	1	.....	.....	34	1
40-44 "	1	.....	4	.....	22	.....	1	1	28	1
45-50 "	.....	.....	8	.....	22	1	1	.....	31	1
50 and over	.....	.....	10	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	19	.....
Total	3	0	37	0	405	5	2	1	447	6

SUMMARY

	Cases	Deaths
Never successfully vaccinated	405	5
Vaccinated within 7 years	3	0
Vaccinated more than 7 years ago	37	0
History uncertain	2	1
	447	6

HYGIENIC LABORATORY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
17 Ap '24

State of Connecticut Health Bulletin

Vol. 37 May, 1923 No. 5

Statistical Bulletin

This Issue Contains

Incidence of Reportable Diseases for April, 1923

Films Available for Showings in Connecticut

Births, for March, 1923

Deaths, for March, 1923

Marriages, for March, 1923

Laboratory reports, for April, 1923

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CONNECTICUT

HEALTH BULLETIN

Vol. 37 May, 1923 No. 5

Issued Monthly by the

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Stanley H. Osborn, M. D., C. P. H., Commissioner

INCIDENCE OF PREVENTABLE DISEASES

April, 1923

AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS

A comparison of the daily morbidity reports received during the month of April, 1923, with the corresponding month for the years 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, and 1922 is shown in the following table:

Diseases	Average 1918-1922 for Apr.	Mean 1918-1922 for Apr.	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	9	11	15	5	5	11	11	5
Diphtheria	217	208	208	171	292	202	212	178
Epidemic Encephalitis (Not reportable till 1921)					7	9	10	14
Measles	850	909	851	939	1,010	542	909	1,002
Poliomyelitis			0	1	1	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	293	252	175	234	407	397	252	291
Typhoid Fever	16	16	16	19	15	16	12	7
Tuberculosis (pul)	166	169	169	131	195	199	138	142
Whooping Cough	192	210	338	19	210	270	124	276

A comparison of the morbidity on these diseases for the two preceding months, February and March, with the April record is as follows:

	February	March	April
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	9	9	5
Diphtheria	191	259	178
Epidemic Encephalitis	34	29	14
Measles	1,575	1,327	1,002
Poliomyelitis	1	1	0
Scarlet Fever	362	372	291
Typhoid Fever	5	9	7
Tuberculosis (pul)	101	145	142
Whooping Cough	303	253	276
Smallpox	10	6	11

Bureau of Laboratories Report for April, 1923

DIAGNOSTIC DIVISION

	+	—	?	Total
Typhoid	4	20	3	27
Paratyphoid B	.....	27	.....	27
Diphtheria:				736
Diagnosis	74	350	.....	
Release	48	264	.....	
Diphtheria Carriers:				22
Diagnosis	.....	22	.....	
Release	.....	.....	.....	
Diphtheria Virulence	4	9	.....	13
Tuberculosis	28	116	.....	144
Syphilis	182	1120	58	1360
Gonorrhoea	12	57	.....	69
Glanders	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pneumonia:		.....		2
Type I	1			
Type II	.....			
Type III	1			
Type IV	.....			
Malaria	.....	2	.....	2
Rabies	2	1	2	5
Feces for typhoid	.....	9	.....	9
Urine for typhoid	.....	1	.....	1
Special	.....	1	.....	1
Totals	356	1999	63	2418

CHEMICAL DIVISION

Milk Examination

Town	No. of Samples
Bristol	32
Lakeville	1
Manchester	45
Meriden	47
New London	25
New Haven	9
Ridgefield	1
Rockville	12
Torrington	25
Wallingford	4
Washington	1
Winsted	12
	214

Number of towns sending samples		12
Number of samples tested		214
Number of samples below fat standard		6
Number of samples showing low refractive index, indicating watering		0

Water Examination

Number of towns sending samples		36
Samples of water examined	105	
Samples of sewage examined	0	105
Total number of samples examined in the division of chemistry during the month of April		319

Cases of Reportable Diseases

April 1923	Population	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Meningitis Cerebrospinal	Poliomyelitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Pneumonia Lobar	Other Com. Diseases
State Total	1,475,122	7	1002	291	276	178	5	.....	142	11	147	497
NEW HAVEN CO.	**443,309**	**1**	**419**	**84**	**57**	**61**	.....	.....	**57**	**2**	**45**	**119**
New Haven	172,849	.....	157	20	28	17	.....	.....	35	1	21	46
Waterbury	98,378	.....	145	23	11	25	.....	.....	17	.....	10	15
Meriden (city and town)	35,736	1	.....	5	7	2	.....	.....	2	.....	5	7
Ansonia	18,541	.....	1	10	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
West Haven	16,854	.....	7	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Naugatuck	15,890	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Wallingford (town and boro)	12,317	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Milford	12,293	.....	35	3	10	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....
Derby	12,048	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Hamden	9,606	.....	38	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	16
Branford (town and boro)	6,835	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Seymour	7,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Towns under 5,000	24,462	.....	30	12	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	25
FAIRFIELD CO.	**348,196**	**1**	**204**	**91**	**49**	**36**	**1**	.....	**29**	**2**	**43**	**113**
Bridgeport	158,218	1	59	45	30	24	1	.....	24	2	23	32
Stamford (city and town)	44,002	.....	19	6	9	3	.....	.....	2	.....	6	23
Norwalk	28,929	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6
Danbury (city and town)	22,081	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....
Greenwich (town and boro)	24,091	.....	13	10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	27
Stratford	14,738	.....	3	7	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1
Fairfield	13,400	.....	75	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Shelton	10,531	.....	8	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Westport	5,421	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	26,785	.....	25	5	4	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3	12
HARTFORD CO.	**366,974**	**1**	**36**	**70**	**67**	**60**	**4**	.....	**37**	**5**	**32**	**93**
Hartford	152,140	.....	3	20	33	25	1	.....	22	4	19	43
New Britain	64,784	1	3	6	10	10	1	.....	4	1	2	8
Bristol (city and town)	23,165	.....	3	5	1	4	.....	.....	2	.....	4	14
Manchester	20,074	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	3
Enfield	12,425	.....	.....	18	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
East Hartford	12,913	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Southington (town and boro)	9,133	.....	13	7	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	12
West Hartford	10,312	.....	10	3	9	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7
Windsor	6,139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glastonbury	5,878	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Towns under 5,000	50,011	.....	3	10	13	6	.....	.....	3	.....	3	5
NEW LONDON CO.	**109,427**	**1**	**213**	**3**	**45**	**10**	.....	.....	**11**	**1**	**6**	**127**
Norwich (city and town)	30,152	.....	24	1	8	3	.....	.....	6	.....	2	.....
New London	27,800	.....	162	.....	30	4	.....	.....	2	1	1	8
Stonington (town and boro)	10,607	.....	12	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Groton (town and boro)	10,211	.....	8	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Towns under 5,000	30,657	1	7	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	2	119
LITCHFIELD CO.	**78,428**	**3**	**45**	**25**	**2**	.....	.....	.....	**2**	**1**	**8**	**20**
Torrington (town and boro)	23,518	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winchester (inc. Winsted)	9,060	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth	6,220	.....	.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Watertown	6,789	.....	36	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Towns under 5,000	32,841	3	9	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	6	11
WINDHAM CO.	**54,422**	.....	**74**	**8**	.....	**3**	.....	.....	**1**	.....	**11**	**9**
Windham (inc. Willimantic)	14,142	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3
Putnam (city and town)	8,779	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Plainfield	8,341	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Killingly (inc. Danielson)	8,739	.....	24	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	4
Thompson	5,145	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Towns under 5,000	9,276	.....	37	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
MIDDLESEX CO.	**46,878**	.....	**11**	**2**	**51**	**6**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**9**
Middletown (city and town)	22,420	.....	9	1	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Towns under 5,000	24,458	.....	2	1	44	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
TOLLAND CO.	**27,488**	.....	.....	**8**	**5**	**2**	.....	.....	**5**	.....	**2**	**7**
Vernon (inc. Rockville)	8,837	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Stafford (town and boro)	5,438	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
Towns under 5,000	13,213	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	3

(For cases of other reportable diseases, see page 6)

Cases of Other Reportable Diseases

April, 1923

Chickenpox	152
Conjunctivitis Infectious	15
Epidemic Encephalitis	14
Favus	1
German Measles	10
Influenza	49
Mumps	175
Paratyphoid Fever	2
Septic Sore Throat	1
Small-pox	11
Trachoma	2
Trichinosis	1
Gonorrhoea	37
Syphilis	27
Total	497

MARCH, 1923

Births

During March, 2,579 births were registered, a decrease of 184 over a year ago, when 2,763 births were reported during March and a negative deviation from the five-year average, 1918-1922, of 466, this average being 3,045. Births continue to decline, but this month's decrease is not so pronounced as the falling off for January and February, when the decreases over one year ago were 470 and 326 respectively. The total decrease for the first three months of the year compared with 1922, is 980. A month ago, 8 towns over 10,000 population reported an increased number of births over the figures of 1922. This month there were 16 towns, and the following places over 10,000 population reported an increase of 10 or more, the figures after each being the actual increase: Danbury 11; Hartford 19; New Haven 22; New London 10; Norwich 20; Wallingford 13; Waterbury 11. It is to be hoped that this indicates the turning point of the decrease in the number of births. However, increases during 1923 over 1922 will have to be much more positive than the above if this year is to equal the average, for it must be remembered that 1922 was a year well below the average. Therefore, comparisons which may appear favorable must be used with caution.

111 stillbirths were reported and a year ago there were 102. That is, 4.1% of the total births, living and stillbirths combined, were stillbirths. A year ago these figures were 3.6%. There seems to be a slight tendency toward increase in these figures this year. This percentage may be reduced if prospective mothers will avail themselves of the series of prenatal letters sent out by the Bureau of Child Hygiene, of the State Department of Health.

Deaths

1,931 deaths were reported, an increase of 10 over a year ago when there were 1,921 deaths. In March 1921, which was the banner year of the State, there were 1,492 deaths. This year, therefore, shows an increase of 439 deaths. Normally, the number of deaths is greater in winter than in summer. The great savings effected in 1921 were due to the fact that the deaths during the winter months were below normal. However, 1922 was the next best year the State has ever recorded, and as the deaths this year are not far in excess of 1922, 1923 will prove to be another year of low mortality. The average number of deaths for the years 1918-1922 is 1,836,—1923 being 95 above the average, a percentage deviation from the average of slightly more than 5%.

During the month 257 deaths under one year were reported, 12 less than a year ago when 269 were registered. The average number of deaths under one year for the years 1918-1922 is 292, this year being 35 below the average—a saving of 12% of this average. The infant mortality rate (per 1,000 living births) is 102.0 for March while one year ago the rate was 103.9 for the corresponding month.

Comparison of March, 1922 and 1923

CERTAIN CAUSES OF DEATH	1923	1922	INCREASE	DECREASE
Pneumonia Undefined	11	11	.....	.....
Typhoid Fever	2	1	1	.....
Measles	32	10	22	.....
Scarlet Fever	9	7	2	.....
Whooping Cough	21	18	3	.....
Diphtheria	20	18	2	.....
Influenza	164	159	5	.....
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	106	126	.....	20
Tuberculosis (Other Forms	14	12	2	.....
Cancer	102	136	.....	34
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	5	6	.....	1
Poliomyelitis	0	0	.....	.....
Pneumonia (Lobar)	129	147	.....	18
Pneumonia (Broncho)	164	168	.....	4
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (Under 2)	9	23	.....	14
Puerperal Diseases	22	18	4	.....
Accident	69	70	.....	1
Suicide	13	19	.....	6
Homicide	2	5	.....	3

Births, Marriages and Deaths

March 1923	Population Based on U S Census Est. as of July 1, 1923	TOTALS				DEATH RATES			AGE GROUPS		
		Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	All Causes (per 1,000 population)	Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	Children under 1 year (per 1,000 births)	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	65 years and over
State of Connecticut	1,475,122	2579	111	479	1931	15.7	0.9	102.0	257	111	704
Ansonia	18,541	24	1	4	23	14.9	1.9	30.3	1	3	8
Branford	6,835	14	.....	1	5	8.8	1.8	112.1	1	.....	1
Bridgeport	158,218	301	11	49	182	13.8	1.4	123.0	35	16	46
Bristol	23,165	41	.....	11	21	10.9	1.0	62.7	3	4	6
Danbury	22,081	43	4	8	48	26.1	1.6	109.9	5	1	14
Derby	12,048	45	1	2	24	23.9	.....	216.2	8	3	6
East Hartford	12,913	12	.....	6	13	12.1	.....	70.6	1	.....	7
Enfield	12,425	22	.....	5	8	7.7	1.0	80.5	2	.....	4
Fairfield	13,400	22	1	3	5	4.5	0.9	53.6	1	.....	3
Glastonbury	5,878	9	.....	.....	3	6.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Greenwich	24,091	35	.....	23	40	19.9	1.0	48.9	2	1	16
Groton	10,211	9	.....	2	13	15.3	.....	.....	.....	3	6
Hamden	9,606	17	.....	1	18	22.5	2.5	247.4	4	1	6
Hartford	152,140	326	16	88	242	19.1	0.6	149.7	47	19	50
Killingly	8,739	14	.....	3	21	28.8	2.7	.....	.....	1	9
Manchester	20,074	43	1	7	28	16.7	1.2	81.7	3	4	9
Meriden	35,736	64	.....	9	46	15.4	0.3	124.4	8	2	21
Middletown	22,420	45	.....	1	76	40.7	.....	158.9	8	3	31
Milford	12,293	13	1	4	12	11.7	.....	.....	.....	2	8
Naugatuck	15,890	13	2	3	13	9.8	0.8	.....	.....	1	6
New Britain	64,784	133	5	15	60	11.1	0.4	45.1	6	4	14
New Haven	172,849	367	15	76	228	15.8	0.3	103.6	34	12	78
New London	27,800	61	6	17	40	17.3	0.4	124.8	7	.....	14
Norwalk	28,929	49	5	9	37	15.3	0.8	103.6	5	3	18
Norwich	30,152	69	2	7	43	17.1	0.8	48.0	3	.....	20
Plainfield	8,341	11	3	2	8	11.5	2.9	73.6	1	2	2
Plymouth	6,220	3	.....	1	5	9.6	.....	307.6	3	.....	.....
Putnam	8,779	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seymour	7,500	8	.....	.....	5	8.0	.....	279.1	3	.....	1
Shelton	10,531	21	.....	1	12	13.7	1.1	62.8	1	1	3
Southington	9,133	12	.....	1	10	13.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Stafford	5,438	10	.....	1	4	8.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Stamford	44,002	91	2	20	63	17.2	1.1	56.2	5	2	23
Stonington	10,607	14	1	4	11	12.4	1.1	271.2	4	1	3
Stratford	14,738	22	.....	5	11	9.0	0.8	.....	.....	2	3
Thompson	5,145	10	.....	2	5	11.7	.....	110.1	1	1	1
Torrington	23,518	31	.....	5	29	14.8	.....	100.6	4	2	11
Vernon	8,837	8	.....	1	15	20.4	.....	81.6	1	.....	9
Wallingford	12,317	27	.....	2	17	16.6	1.9	137.9	2	1	9
Waterbury	98,378	200	9	25	126	15.4	1.3	93.8	18	10	34
Watertown	6,789	10	.....	.....	9	15.9	.....	117.6	1	2	4
West Hartford	10,312	11	3	.....	15	17.5	1.2	.....	.....	.....	9
Westport	5,421	1	1	2	8	17.7	2.2	.....	.....	.....	6
Winchester	9,060	20	5	3	8	10.6	.....	60.3	1	.....	5
Windham	14,142	31	2	3	32	27.2	.....	128.3	4	.....	12
Windsor	6,139	5	1	.....	5	9.8	.....	266.7	2	.....	2
West Haven	16,854	25	.....	3	25	17.8	1.4	100.8	3	.....	7
Towns under 5,000	211,703	212	13	44	259	14.7	0.5	73.3	19	4	146

for the month of March, 1923

DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES

Pneumonia Undefined	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Cancer	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia—Lobar	Pneumonia—Broncho	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2	Puerperal Diseases	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Institutional Deaths	Non-Resident Deaths
11	2	32	9	21	20	164	106	14	102	5	.....	129	164	9	22	69	13	2	597	258
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	15	1	2	3	6	17	.....	10	1	.....	14	12	1	5	8	1	1	78	14
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	1	2	.....	.....	7	1	.....	2	4	.....	.....	13	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	11	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	4	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	2
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
1	.....	.....	1	5	7	4	4	4	14	1	.....	8	18	4	4	18	2	.....	138	50
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2
.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	4	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	5	2
.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	5	4	.....	5	.....	.....	10	17	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	45	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14	2	.....	2	.....	.....	4	5	.....	3	4	.....	.....	19	2
3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	20	3	2	16	.....	.....	16	21	1	2	9	.....	.....	92	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	17	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	.....	4	.....	.....	5	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	8	1	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	16	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	4	4	.....	2	1	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	5	.....	21	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	7	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	6	1	1	1	11	8	2	8	.....	.....	8	14	.....	2	2	.....	.....	32	7
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	8	9
1	.....	3	2	3	.....	24	17	1	14	.....	.....	19	22	.....	1	2	1	1	38	40

Marriages

479 marriages were performed during the month, an increase of 51 over one year ago when there were 428. The average number of marriages for the month is 556, making this year 77 below the average, a negative percentage deviation from the average of 13.8.

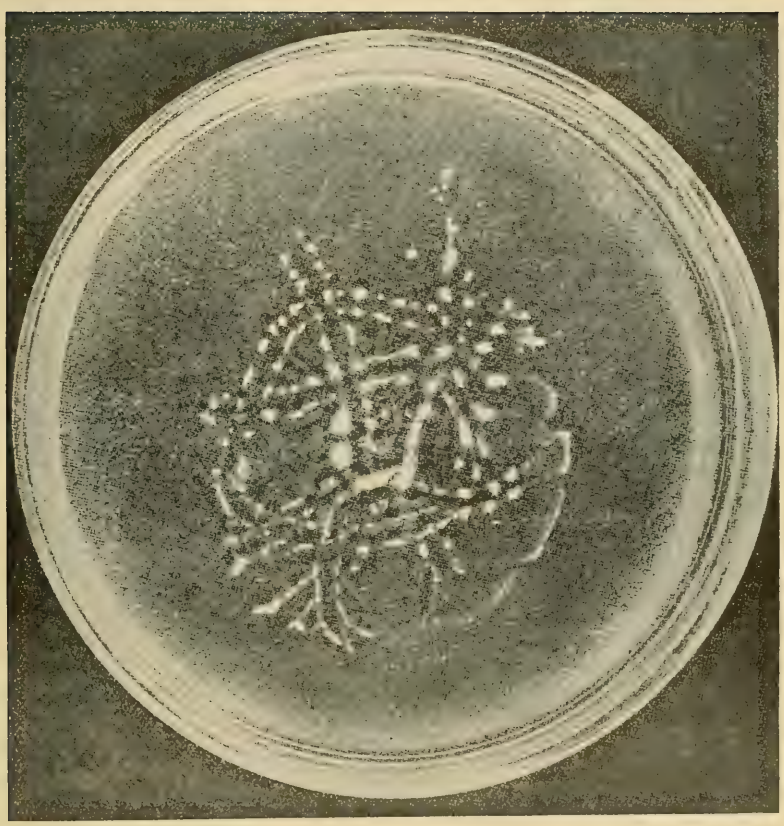
March, 1918—1923

CONNECTICUT	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
BIRTHS	3395	2921	3173	2973	2763	2579
Birth Rate	28.9	23.9	27.3	25.1	22.9	21.0
MARRIAGES	553	626	527	645	428	479
Marriage Rate	4.7	5.1	4.5	5.4	3.5	3.9
DEATHS	2010	1955	1802	1492	1921	1931
Death Rate	17.1	16.0	15.5	12.6	15.9	15.7
COMMUNICABLE DIS.* DEATHS	292	487	381	213	345	359
Per Cent. to Total Deaths	14.5	24.9	21.1	14.3	18.0	18.6
DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR	321	330	291	248	269	257
Rate per 1000 births	103.5	116.3	102.2	87.3	103.9	102.0

*Includes: Typhoid Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough. Diphtheria, Tuberculosis Pul., Cerebro-Spinal Men., Poliomyelitis, Influenza.

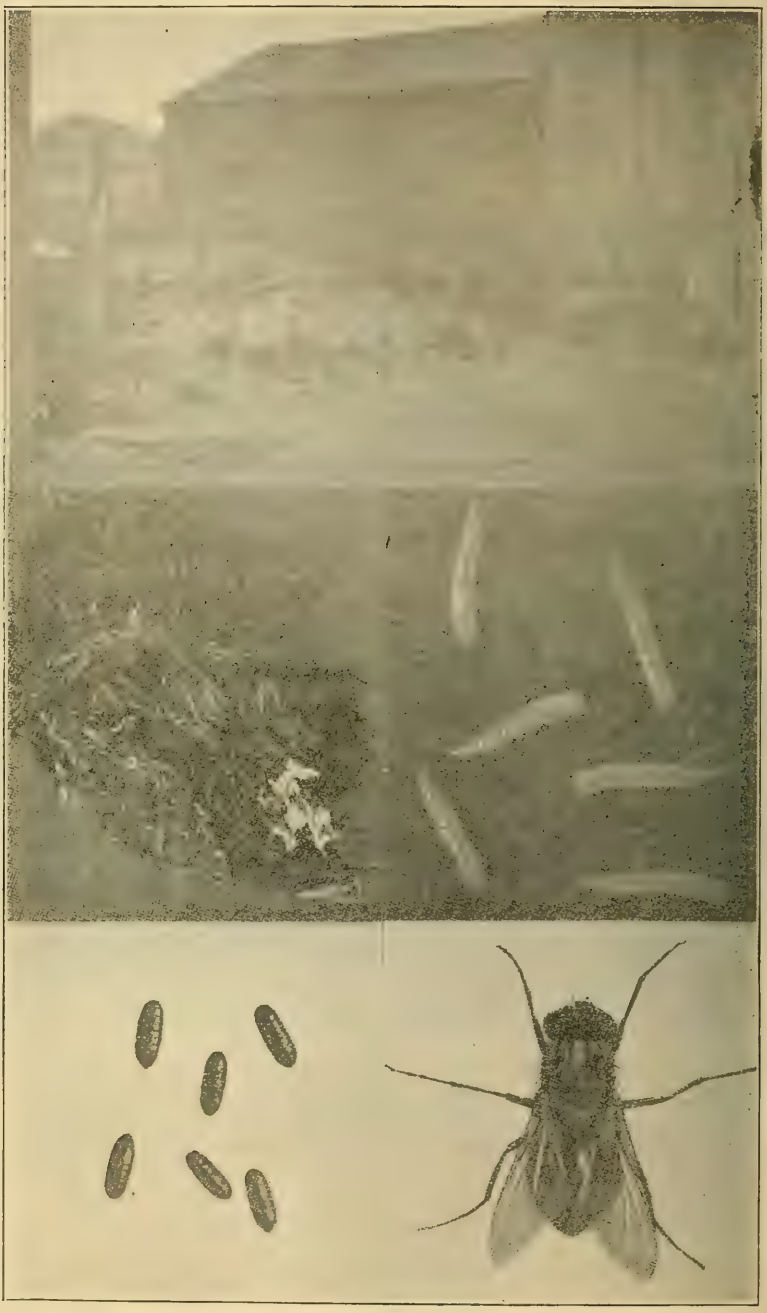
FILMS AVAILABLE FOR SHOWINGS IN CONNECTICUT

Name	Subject	Reels	Time
The Price of Human Lives	Tuberculosis	1	15 min.
Out of the Everywhere	Pre-natal care	1	18 min.
An Equal Chance	Public Health Nursing	2	30 min.
Our Children	Child Welfare	2	30 min.
The Gift of Life	Development of life from lowest form to highest	4	60 min.
Conquering Diphtheria	Diphtheria	1	15 min.
Mouth Hygiene	Mouth	1	15 min.
The Fly Danger	Flies	1	15 min.
How Life Begins	Plant and lower animal life	4	60 min.
The Error of Omission	Birth Registration	1	15 min.
Through Life's Windows	Care of the Eyes	1	15 min.
The Priceless Gift of Health	Birth Registration	1	15 min.
One Scar or Many	Vaccination	1	15 min.
Saving the Eyes of Youth	Eyes	1	15 min.
Bacteria—Getting Acquainted With	Bacteria	1	15 min.
Animated Gonorrhoea	V. D.—Men	1	15 min.
End of the Road	V. D.—Women	5	75 min.
Fit to Win	V. D.—Men and Women	7	1h. 45m.



Colonies of bacteria growing on a sterilized culture plate, inoculated by a fly crawling over the surface. Every colony or white spot consists of millions of germs, some of which may be disease producing germs. The fly leaves just as many bacteria when crawling over food.

A twelve page pamphlet published by the Connecticut State Department of Health on "The Housefly" will be sent free, on request, to anyone in Connecticut. Address Commissioner of Health, State Department of Health, Hartford, Conn.



1. A filthy yard. Breeding place of house flies. 2. Mass of eggs laid in horse manure, natural size. 3. Maggots of house fly, three times enlarged. 4. Pupae of house fly, three times enlarged. 5. Adult house fly, five times enlarged.

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State of Connecticut Health Bulletin

Vol. 37 June, 1923 No. 6

Legislative Number

This Issue Contains

Certain Public Acts of 1923 General Assembly.
(Index on Page 3.)

Incidence of Reportable Diseases for May, 1923

Amoebic Dysentery in Connecticut

Births, for April, 1923

Deaths, for April, 1923

Marriages, for April, 1923

Laboratory reports, for May, 1923

"For a Clean State and a Healthy People"

ISSUED BY
State Department of Health
HARTFORD

Application has been made to enter this bulletin as second-class matter in the Post Office at Hartford, Conn.

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THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, HARTFORD

CONNECTICUT
HEALTH BULLETIN

Vol. 37 June, 1923 No. 6

Issued Monthly by the
STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Stanley H. Osborn, M. D., C. P. H., Commissioner

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House Bill No. 529.

CHAPTER 94

AN ACT AMENDING AN ACT CONCERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BUREAUS IN THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 2365 of the general statutes as amended by chapter 248 of the public acts of 1919 is amended to read as follows: Said department shall maintain laboratories and bureaus of vital statistics, preventable diseases, sanitary engineering, child hygiene, public health nursing and public health instruction. The commissioner of health may appoint a director of each of such bureaus who shall perform the duties of his office under the direction and control of said commissioner. Each director shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by the public health council subject to the approval of the board of control.

Substitute for House Bill No. 747.

CHAPTER 192

AN ACT CONCERNING TOILETS IN PUBLIC PLACES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 1. Any owner or person having the care, custody or control of any building, room or premises maintained for or used by the public, who shall allow any toilet in any such building, room or premises or connected therewith to be in an unsanitary condition, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars for each offense.

Section 2. The health officer of each town, city or borough shall inspect each such toilet and cause the same to be maintained in a sanitary condition and shall make complaint of any failure to maintain any such toilet in such condition to any prosecuting officer having jurisdiction. The failure of any health officer to perform his duty under the provisions of this act shall be cause for removal of such health officer.

Section 3. This act shall take effect from its passage.

House Bill No. 187.

CHAPTER 39

AN ACT AMENDING AN ACT CONCERNING THE EXAMINATION AND REGISTRATION OF NURSES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 2892 of the general statutes is amended to read as follows: At the annual meeting of the board of examination and registration of nurses and at such special meetings as said board may deem necessary, notice of each of which meetings shall be given by publication in such newspapers as the board may determine, at least one month previous to such meetings, said board shall examine all applicants for registration under the provisions of chapter 152 of the general statutes to determine their qualifications for the efficient nursing of the sick, and shall decide upon the qualifications of every such applicant and give notice of such decision within three months from the date of such examination. Any person twenty-one years of age or over and of good moral character who shall show to the satisfaction of the board that he or she is a graduate of a training school for nurses approved by the board, which gives a two years' course in a public or private hospital where medical, surgical and obstetrical cases are received and treated, shall be eligible for such examination upon payment of a fee of ten dollars, upon the filing of the application for examination. Such examination shall include the subjects of elementary anatomy and physiology, medical, surgical and obstetrical nursing, materia medica, dietetics and home sanitation. Male applicants shall be examined in genito-urinary diseases instead of in obstetrics. If such applicant shall pass such examination to the satisfaction of the board, said board shall issue a certificate of registration to such applicant. Any person from another state, which state is approved by the board as maintaining standards for the registration of nurses not lower than those provided in this state, who shall show to the satisfaction of the board that he or she has properly and duly registered for the practice of professional nursing in such other state, shall, upon payment of a fee of five dollars, be entitled to registration in this state and to a certificate of registration without examination.

House Bill No. 321.

CHAPTER 142

AN ACT AMENDING AN ACT CONCERNING SALE OR SHIPMENT OF DISEASED FLESH.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 6420 of the general statutes is amended to read as follows: Every person who shall sell or offer for sale, or ship out of this state or from one town to another within the state, or keep with intent to sell or ship out of the state or from one town to another within the state, the flesh of any animal or fowl which died or was killed when diseased, or the flesh of any calf which was less than four weeks old when killed, or weighed fifty-five pounds or less when dressed by the removal of the hide, head, heart, lungs, liver and entrails, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than six months. The possession of any such flesh dressed in a manner suitable for sale or use shall be deemed prima facie evidence of an intent to sell, and a violation of the provisions of this act.

House Bill No. 748.

CHAPTER 93

AN ACT CONCERNING REPORTS OF OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 2416 of the general statutes is amended to read as follows: Every physician having knowledge of any person whom he believes to be suffering from poisoning from lead, phosphorus, arsenic, brass, wood alcohol or mercury or their compounds, or from anthrax, or from compressed-air illness or any other disease, contracted as a result of the nature of the employment of such person, shall, within forty-eight hours, mail to the state department of health a report, stating the name, address and occupation of such patient, the name, address and business of his employer, the nature of the disease and such other information as may reasonably be required by said department. The department shall prepare and furnish to the physicians of this state suitable blanks for the reports herein required. No report made pursuant to the provisions of this act shall be evidence of the facts therein stated in any action at law against any employer of such diseased person. Any physician who shall fail to send any report herein required or who shall fail to send the same within the time specified herein, shall be liable to the state for a penalty of not more than ten dollars, recoverable by civil action in the name of the state by said department. For each such report the physician making the same shall receive a fee of fifty cents, to be paid by the state department of health as a part of its office expenses.

Substitute for House Bill No. 49.

CHAPTER 188

AN ACT CONCERNING THE MANUFACTURE OR SALE OF FILLED MILK.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

The term "filled milk" for the purpose of this act shall mean any milk or cream to which has been added any fat or oil other than milk fat, whether or not such milk is condensed, evaporated, concentrated, powdered, dried or desiccated. No person shall manufacture, sell, offer or expose for sale any filled milk. Any person violating any provision of this act shall be fined not less than seven nor more than two hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than sixty days or both.

SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 48.

CHAPTER 180

AN ACT AMENDING AN ACT CONCERNING THE SAMPLING AND TESTING OF MILK AND CREAM.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 1. The dairy and food commissioner shall make rules and regulations for the examination of persons who may engage in sampling or testing milk or cream to be sold on the basis of the butter fat content or the bacterial count, or if such butter fat content or bacterial count shall be intended for publication. Application for such examination shall be made in writing to the dairy and food commissioner, who shall designate the time and place of holding any such examination. An examination fee of one dollar shall be charged for each examination. To any person who shall have complied with the rules and regulations for such examination and shall have passed the same to the satisfaction of the dairy and food commissioner, said commissioner may issue a certificate, stating definitely the name of the commodity the person so certified is authorized to sample or test. A person taking an unbroken package in its entirety as a sample shall not be required to have such a certificate. Such certificates shall be valid until the thirty-first day of December next following the issuance thereof, may be annually renewed upon written application to the dairy and food commissioner or may be by him suspended or revoked for cause after hearing thereon. No person shall sample, except as hereinbefore provided, or shall test any milk or cream for the purpose of determining its butter fat content or its bacterial count, the result of which is to serve as a basis for payment for such milk or cream or for publication, without having been granted such certificate. Any sample used for such test shall be divided and one part of such divided sample shall be kept at least ten days, subject to the making of a check test by the dairy and food commissioner. Any person who shall be granted a certificate by authority of the provisions of this act and shall be guilty of practicing any fraud in the sampling or testing of milk or cream, or shall sample or test beyond the limits specified by such certificate shall have such certificate suspended or revoked, and shall be subject to the penalty provided in section two of this act.

Section 2. Any person violating any provision of this act shall be fined not more than fifty dollars or imprisoned not more than sixty days or both.

Section 3. Section 2464 of the general statutes is repealed.

SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 384.

CHAPTER 187

AN ACT CONCERNING INSPECTIONS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

The examination and inspection of school children under the provisions of chapter 49 of the general statutes, so far as such examination and inspection concern the vision, may be performed by any optometrist licensed under the provisions of chapter 155 of the general statutes as amended by chapter 136 of the public acts of 1919 and by chapter 276 of the public acts of 1921; provided such optometrist be appointed for such purpose in the same manner as physicians are appointed under the provisions of said chapter 49.

SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 157.

CHAPTER 271

AN ACT CONCERNING THE VACCINATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 1. Section 888 of the general statutes is amended to read as follows: The board of school visitors, town school committee or board of education, may require every child to be vaccinated before being permitted to attend a public school under its jurisdiction, unless such child shall present a certificate from a physician, approved by the health officer of the town, city or borough, practicing in or near the town where such child shall reside, certifying that, in the opinion of such physician, such vaccination would not be prudent on account of the physical condition of such child. If the parents or guardians of any children shall be unable to pay for such vaccination, the expense thereof shall, on the recommendation of such board or committee, be paid by the town. Such school board or school committee may exclude from any school under its supervision all children under five years of age whenever in its judgment the interest of such school will be thereby promoted.

Section 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 219.

CHAPTER 216

AN ACT REVIVING AND CONTINUING THE CONNECTICUT INFIRMARY COMMISSION.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

The Connecticut Infirmary Commission, appointed under the provisions of chapter 235 of the public acts of 1919, is revived and continued, substituting the comptroller now in office in place of the comptroller in office at the time of the appointment of the original commission. Said commission shall perform the duties imposed by section four of said act and report its doings and findings to the general assembly on or before February 1, 1925. Said commission shall serve without compensation, but all necessary expenses of said commission shall be paid by the comptroller upon the approval of the board of control.

SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 22.

CHAPTER 68

AN ACT AMENDING AN ACT CONCERNING THE ELIMINATION OF MOSQUITOES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 1. Section 2409 of the general statutes is amended to read as follows: The director of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station may make rules and orders concerning the elimination of mosquitoes and mosquito breeding places, and he or his agent may enter upon any swamp, marsh or land to ascertain if mosquitoes breed thereon or to survey, drain, fill or otherwise treat, or make any excavation or structure necessary to eliminate mosquito breeding on, such land. Whenever funds have been provided by voluntary contribution or by appropriation by the state for the elimination of mosquitoes or mosquito breeding places said director may order the execution of such work upon notice as herein provided. At least thirty days before commencing such work, said director shall file a copy of such order, with a description of the place or area affected and a statement of the proposed plan thereof, in the town clerk's office in each town in which such place or area is located. Said director shall publish a copy of such order once each week for two successive weeks in some newspaper having a circulation in the town or towns in which such place or area is situated, and shall mail a copy of such notice, postage prepaid, by registered mail, addressed to each record owner of land whose name and address may be ascertained by a reasonable inquiry from the assessors of the town in which such land is situated. Said director may, and upon application of any person affected by such order or plan, within thirty days after such publication, shall, assess damages sustained by the owner of any such land. Such assessment shall be filed by said director with the clerk of the superior court of the county within which the land affected is located, and said clerk shall give notice of such assessment to each such property owner, by mailing to him a copy of such assessment, postage prepaid. Any person claiming to be aggrieved because of such order or proposed plan or such assessment may, within ten days after notice, apply to the superior court in the county in which such land is situated, or any judge thereof, for relief, and said court or such judge may, after notice to said director and parties applying for relief, and hearing thereon, make any proper order concerning such order or proposed plan, or make a reassessment of damages. Said court or judge may view the land claimed to be affected by such order or plan and may take any evidence in his opinion material. The order, plan and assessment as hereinbefore provided for shall be conclusive upon all parties affected thereby, and the state treasurer shall pay to any such owner the damages assessed by said director or by said court or judge, as the case may be, upon certification of the amount by the clerk of said court. The pendency of any application for the assessment of damages shall not prevent or delay the execution of the work for the elimination of mosquitoes or mosquito breeding. Upon the completion, to the satisfaction of said director, of any such work, said director shall certify to the comptroller, with proper vouchers, the amount of such costs, and the comptroller shall draw his order on the treasurer for the payment of the same.

Section 2. Section 2410 of the general statutes, as amended by chapter 21 of the public acts of 1919, is amended to read as follows: Whenever any swamp, marsh or other land has been drained to the approval of the director of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, he shall keep the same in repair and free from obstruction, and construct or repair tide gates or otherwise treat such areas as to make such work effective. Said director may appoint one or more deputies to supervise the work done under the provisions of this and the preceding section, who may exercise the authority granted to such director. The expenses of said director and said deputies in carrying out the provisions of this and the preceding section shall be paid from funds provided by voluntary contributions or from funds appropriated by the state for such purpose. The comptroller may advance to said director such amounts, within the appropriations therefor, as are necessary to meet the current expenses for labor authorized under the provisions of this and the preceding section. Any person obstructing the work of examining, surveying or ditching or otherwise treating such mosquito breeding areas, or obstructing any ditch, canal or drain, or the natural outlet of any marsh forming mosquito breeding areas, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than ninety days or both.

SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 228.

CHAPTER 398

AN ACT PROVIDING FOR A STATE PSYCHIATRIC COMMISSION.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 1. Harvey P. Bissell of Ridgefield, Jacob Beisiegel of Woodbridge, John H. Hill of Shelton, Dr. Paul Waterman and Alexander W. Creedon, both of Hartford, are appointed a state psychiatric commission to investigate the provisions in the state hospitals for the care of the insane, feebleminded and epileptic, including the provisions for defective delinquents, criminal or vicious insane and persons having senile mental disorders, and the need of additional provisions for such persons; to investigate the laws relating to the commitment, care and treatment of such persons and the discharge of the same from said institutions; to prepare such amendments to such laws or revision or codification thereof as it shall find advisable and to report the results of its investigation, with its recommendations, to the next general assembly.

Section 2. Said commission is authorized to fill any vacancy that may occur in its membership and to employ such clerical assistance as it may require, and the comptroller is directed to draw his order for such sums as said commission may require and he shall approve, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act.

LIST OF MISCELLANEOUS ACTS

Sub. for H. B. 537. Act Amending Act concerning Chiropractic.

Sub. for S. B. 412. Concerning the Practice of Natureopathy.

H. B. 793. Act Amending Act concerning Milk Regulation Board.

S. B. 604. Act Amending Act concerning Bottling of Water and Manufacture and Bottling of Non-Alcoholic Beverages.

H. B. 535. Regulating and Restraining the Practice of Midwifery.

H. B. 628. Creating Board of Health, Town of West Haven.

S. B. 663. Act Creating the Connecticut Water Commission.

H. B. 939. Commission and Preliminary Examining Board concerning the Healing Arts.

Sub. for H. B. 367. Amending Charter of City of Stamford.

Sub. for S. B. 430. Concerning Standard Quality of Milk.

Preventable Diseases

Incidence of Preventable Diseases

May, 1923

A comparison of the daily morbidity reports received during the month of May, 1923, with the corresponding month for the years 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, and 1922 is shown in the following table:

Diseases	Average 1918-1922 for May	Mean 1918-1922 for May	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	10	10	11	10	9	9	10	10
Diphtheria	177	178	132	180	245	178	152	225
Epidemic Encephalitis (Not reportable till 1921)					8	5	6	6
Measles	1,004	932	932	878	1,207	342	1,664	1,035
Poliomyelitis	1	3	2	0	0	1	3	1
Scarlet Fever	251	272	160	191	334	299	272	348
Typhoid Fever	24	22	15	29	22	45	11	12
Tuberculosis (pul)	152	154	179	133	154	131	161	163
Whooping Cough	219	192	411	39	192	317	136	224

A comparison of the morbidity on these diseases for the two preceding months, March and April, with the May record is as follows:

	March	April	May
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	9	5	10
Diphtheria	259	178	225
Epidemic Encephalitis	29	14	6
Measles	1,327	1,002	1,035
Poliomyelitis	1	0	1
Scarlet Fever	372	290	348
Typhoid Fever	9	7	12
Tuberculosis (pul)	145	142	163
Whooping Cough	253	276	224
Smallpox	6	11	1

Amoebic Dysentery in Connecticut

Nine cases of amoebic dysentery occurred in Ansonia from January, 1922, to January, 1923, inclusive. Cases have not been reported from other parts of the state during the same period. Are these cases in Ansonia all that have occurred in the state, or have cases elsewhere escaped diagnosis?

Two Forms of Dysentery: Two forms of dysentery occur in Connecticut—bacillary and amoebic. Bacillary dysentery, sometimes called "bloody flux," has caused a number of epidemics in Connecticut, while amoebic dysentery is likely to be recognized more frequently in the future than in the past. Both forms are common in tropical countries, and both also occur in temperate climates. Bacillary dysentery tends to occur in epidemics, while amoebic dysentery is usually endemic rather than epidemic. In both forms there are diarrhoea, bloody stools, pain in the abdomen, tenesmus and ulcers in the colon which may extend to the small intestine in the bacillary form. Bacillary dysentery is usually acute with high temperature and rapid pulse as in past epidemics, while amoebic dysentery is more apt to be chronic with less toxemia as in the present cases. Relapse is common in amoebic dysentery and has occurred in two of the nine Ansonia cases. Abscess of the liver is a frequent complication and has occurred in two of the present cases while a third had symptoms suggestive of a presuppurative hepatitis. In both forms there are healthy carriers.

Pathogenic Amoeba: One of the half-dozen species of amoeba that inhabit the human alimentary tract, entamoeba histolytica, is definitely known to be pathogenic. Amoebae of this species do not grow on artificial media, and do not multiply outside the body. Differentiation from harmless species must be based on morphology, and is sometimes extremely difficult. In all but one of the nine Connecticut cases, the diagnosis was confirmed by microscopic examination.

Life Cycle of Amoeba: The two stages in the life cycle of amoeba are the vegetative, or stage of activity and growth, and the encysted or resting stage. The vegetative form of the organism observed in active cases is very frail and soon perishes outside its normal habitat in the body. The encysted form that occurs in carriers is more resistant and may remain viable for some time if kept moist.

Method of Spread: Persons become infected by ingesting the cysts. The vegetative form is too frail to spread the disease. It is believed that the cysts may travel along any of the well-known routes by which fecal matter is disseminated,

provided they are kept moist in transit. Water, uncooked foods and flies are mentioned as vehicles. The disease is spread by carriers.

Symptoms: Amoebic dysentery may be very acute in character with abdominal pain, tenesmus, mucus and blood in the stools and rapid emaciation. The temperature is usually not high even in acute cases. As a rule it is more chronic in character, particularly in temperate climates, often occurring with alternating periods of diarrhoea and constipation, as in several of the Connecticut cases. At times the first symptoms to attract attention may be pain and soreness over the liver, slight fever, malaise, and possibly a cough, together with sweats or chills, indicating the development of a liver abscess without previous symptoms of dysentery. There is sometimes marked and continuous loss of blood with the dysentery symptoms and the resultant anemia and cachexia may be extreme. In temperate climates many patients are not very ill, mild symptoms may recur at intervals for several months, and extreme cachexia is not often seen. One local case was very weak and another was so mild as to escape diagnosis till later found to be a carrier. Both patients with liver abscess were obviously very ill. The clinical manifestations of the disease are variable and it may be confused with a number of other conditions. Definite diagnosis can be made with a microscope in the hands of an expert.

Carriers: There are numerous apparently healthy carriers of amoebic infection. Between acute exacerbations, patients are carriers. After acute symptoms are relieved by treatment, patients frequently remain as carriers. Three of the former Connecticut cases have been found to be carriers. Persons may become carriers without showing symptoms of dysentery. Why so many carriers show no symptoms is not known. Symptoms of dysentery or liver abscess may develop at any time in a carrier.

Treatment: Emetine, an alkaloid derived from ipecac, is to amoebic dysentery what quinine is to malaria. Emetine hydrochloride given hypodermically clears up acute symptoms, but many patients remain carriers. Emetine bismuth iodide by mouth has been found to be more successful with carriers and its use has been recommended by the State Department of Health in the treatment of carriers found in Connecticut.

Criteria for Cure: Dobell and his associates who had much experience in the treatment of returned British soldiers, found that the parasites disappear from the stools during a course of treatment but often return after treatment is ended. They advise six negative examinations before discharge of patient as cured, taken on the 4th, 11th, 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st days respectively, after the termination of treatment. Kofoid,

an American worker, makes even more rigid requirements for deciding that a patient is cured. He suggests three examinations on successive days three months after treatment, six examinations in six months and ten or more at the end of one year,—all of which should be negative in order to insure that the patient is cured.

Undiagnosed Cases: Information available indicates that carriers of the organism causing amoebic dysentery are common in all parts of this country, including Connecticut. It does not appear likely that nine cases would occur in a small area in one town and no cases at all occur in the rest of the state. By a careful lookout, health officers and physicians will no doubt discover cases of amoebic dysentery in other parts of the state, particularly in industrial centers.

Cases of Other Reportable Diseases

May, 1923

Chickenpox	220
Conjunctivitis Infectious	25
Dysentery (Amoebic)	1
Encephalitis Epidemic	6
German Measles	56
Influenza	16
Malaria	2
Mumps	82
Septic Sore Throat	1
Small-pox	1
Gonorrhoea	73
Syphilis	96
Total	579

Cases of Reportable Diseases

May 1923	Population	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Meningitis Cerebrospinal	Poliomyelitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Pneumonia Lobar	Other Com. Diseases
State Total	1,475,122	12	1035	348	224	225	10	1	163	13	93	579
NEW HAVEN CO.	**443,309**	**4**	**329**	**72**	**80**	**50**	**6**	**1**	**72**	**9**	**28**	**146**
New Haven	172,849	2	174	13	35	12	3		46	7	18	77
Waterbury	98,378		73	30	6	21		1	16	2	3	9
Meriden (city and town)	35,736		2	1	7	4	1		2		2	5
Ansonia	18,541		1	6		2	1		1			4
West Haven	16,854	1	16	3	6				1			1
Naugatuck	15,890											
Wallingford (town and boro)	12,317	1	4	3		6			1			3
Milford	12,293		16		15	4						
Derby	12,048			5	1						1	2
Hamden	9,606		3	1	9	1			2		3	14
Branford (town and boro)	6,835		1						2			2
Seymour	7,500		2		1							
Towns under 5,000	24,402		37	10			1		1		1	29
FAIRFIELD CO.	**348,196**	**2**	**113**	**97**	**41**	**38**	**1**		**35**	**1**	**21**	**125**
Bridgeport	158,218		41	55	10	26	1		26		10	37
Stamford (city and town)	44,002		35	10	18	2			2		6	39
Norwalk	28,929	1		1		2						1
Danbury (city and town)	22,081								1			
Greenwich (town and boro)	24,091	1	7	6	5	1			3		4	14
Stratford	14,738		1	4		4						2
Fairfield	13,400		16		3	2			1	1	1	13
Shelton	10,531			7	2				1			3
Westport	5,421											
Towns under 5,000	26,785		13	14	3	1			1			16
HARTFORD CO.	**366,974**	**2**	**158**	**63**	**42**	**94**	**1**		**30**	**3**	**28**	**172**
Hartford	152,140		2	24	23	34			21	3	10	105
New Britain	64,784		4	17	3	18	1				5	14
Bristol (city and town)	23,165	1			1	3			2		5	8
Manchester	20,074			3		16						9
Enfield	12,425		7	5		5						
East Hartford	12,913	1		4	6	2			2			
Southington (town and boro)	9,133		2	1								9
West Hartford	10,312		138	2	5	7						20
Windsor	6,139											2
Glastonbury	5,878		3		1	2			1			1
Towns under 5,000	50,011		2	7	3	7			4		8	4
NEW LONDON CO.	**109,427**	**1**	**139**	**10**	**10**	**21**			**11**		**1**	**83**
Norwich (city and town)	30,152		73	5	6	7			6			2
New London	27,800		38	2	3	5			4		1	20
Stonington (town and boro)	10,607					1						
Groton (town and boro)	10,211	1	1	2		5						3
Towns under 5,000	30,657		27	1	1	3			1			58
LITCHFIELD CO.	**78,428**		**197**	**79**	**11**	**12**			**1**		**6**	**31**
Torrington (town and boro)	23,518			46		10						
Winchester (inc. Winsted)	9,060											
Plymouth	6,220		2	1	1				1		1	
Watertown	6,789		187		4							9
Towns under 5,000	32,841		8	32	6	2					5	22
WINDHAM CO.	**54,422**	**2**	**59**	**11**	**1**	**5**	**2**		**8**		**4**	**8**
Windham (inc. Willimantic)	14,142		5	4		1	2		3		1	2
Putnam (city and town)	8,779		2	3		2			3		1	1
Plainfield	8,341	2	27									
Killingly (inc. Danielson)	8,739		5	1		2					1	1
Thompson	5,145										1	
Towns under 5,000	9,276		20	3	1				2			4
MIDDLESEX CO.	**46,878**	**1**	**26**	**4**	**37**	**3**			**4**		**1**	**11**
Middletown (city and town)	22,420		16	2	3	2			1			6
Towns under 5,000	24,458	1	10	2	34	1			3		1	5
TOLLAND CO.	**27,488**		**14**	**12**	**2**	**2**			**2**		**4**	**3**
Vernon (inc. Rockville)	8,837		12			1						
Stafford (town and boro)	5,438			4		1			1		4	1
Towns under 5,000	13,213		2	8	2				1			2

(For cases of other reportable diseases, see page 15)

Vital Statistics

APRIL, 1923

Births

During the month of April, 2,418 births were reported and one year ago 2,425 were registered, a decrease, therefore, of 7. The average number of births for the five years 1918-1922 is 2,843, and this month shows a negative deviation from the average of 425. The total decrease in the number of births for 1923, compared with 1922, is 987. The deviations from the five-year averages have all been negative and are as follows:

Month	Deviation
January	564
February	565
March	466
April	425

These figures are published to show that while this month is only 7 below the experience of 1922, the record does not compare favorably with the five-year average. There is a hopeful sign, however, in the fact that these deviations (which are **negative**) are decreasing.

One month ago there were 16 towns over 10,000 in population which reported an increased number of births over the record of a year ago. This month there are 19 such towns. The following is a list of towns over 10,000 population which reported increases of 10 or more and the figures following each are the actual increases over a year ago; Bridgeport 12; Danbury 16; Hartford 10; Manchester 27; New Britain 37; New Haven 10; Wallingford 12.

In regard to stillbirths, 89 were reported this year, a decrease of 3 over the figures for 1922 when 92 were registered. This indicates that 3.6% of the total births, living and stillbirths combined, were stillbirths. One year ago the figures were 3.8%.

Deaths

1,698 deaths were reported as compared with 1,564 in 1922. This is an increase of 134. The five-year average, 1918-1922 is 1,602, so that this year is 96 above the average.

One month ago the percentage deviation from the average was a little over 5%; this month the deviation is almost exactly 6%. The deaths seem to be increasing month by month, but the percentage deviation from the average is comparatively small, and appears to be nearly constant.

A comparison of deaths from certain causes is given in the following table.

CAUSES OF DEATH	1923	1922	INCREASE	DECREASE
Epidemic Encephalitis	7	6	1	.....
Pneumonia Undefined	4	10	.....	6
Typhoid	4	3	1	.....
Measles	27	9	18	.....
Scarlet Fever	5	12	.....	7
Whooping Cough	16	2	14	.....
Diphtheria	13	6	7	.....
Influenza	54	69	.....	15
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	110	113	.....	3
Tuberculosis (Other Forms)	11	11	.....	.....
Cancer	108	121	.....	13
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	4	9	.....	5
Poliomyelitis	0	1	.....	1
Pneumonia (Lobar)	99	94	5	.....
Pneumonia (Broncho)	123	98	25	.....
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (Under 2)	20	28	.....	8
Puerperal Diseases	20	19	1	.....
Accident	91	64	27	.....
Suicide	16	9	7	.....
Homicide	1	5	.....	4

263 deaths under one year were reported, an increase of 24 over 1922 when there were 239 deaths. The infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 living births) is 103.8 and one year ago the rate was 92.3.

Marriages

1,124 marriages were solemnized—an increase of 195 over 1922. The average number of marriages for the five-year period 1918-1922 is 1,036. The record for 1923 is therefore 88 above the average, a positive deviation from the average of 8.5%.

April, 1918—1923

CONNECTICUT	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
BIRTHS	3180	2924	2738	2947	2425	2418
Birth Rate	27.1	24.0	23.6	24.9	20.1	19.7
MARRIAGES	965	858	1313	1117	929	1124
Marriage Rate	8.2	7.0	11.3	9.4	7.6	9.1
DEATHS	1834	1618	1579	1416	1564	1698
Death Rate	15.6	13.3	13.6	12.0	13.0	13.8
COMMUNICABLE DIS.* DEATHS	305	292	267	203	224	233
Per Cent. to Total Deaths	16.6	18.0	16.9	14.3	14.3	13.7
DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR	311	252	244	213	239	263
Rate per 1000 births	100.2	88.8	85.7	75.0	92.3	103.8

*Includes: Typhoid Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough. Diphtheria, Tuberculosis Pul., Cerebro-Spinal Men., Poliomyelitis, Influenza.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

April 1923

	Population Based on U S Census Est. as of July 1, 1923	TOTALS				DEATH RATES			AGE GROUPS		
		Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	All Causes (per 1,000 population)	Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	Children under 1 year (per 1,000 births)	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	65 years and over
State of Connecticut	1,475,122	2418	89	1124	1698	13.8	0.9	103.8	263	93	613
Ansonia	18,541	23	.....	14	12	7.8	0.6	.....	.....	3	7
Branford	6,835	12	.....	1	4	7.0	3.5	112.1	.....	.....	.....
Bridgeport	158,218	273	7	153	185	14.0	0.8	144.0	41	13	51
Bristol	23,165	50	3	25	28	14.5	0.5	62.4	3	2	15
Danbury	22,081	55	3	22	54	29.3	2.7	108.4	5	1	22
Derby	12,048	36	2	8	21	20.9	.....	54.1	2	3	7
East Hartford	12,913	11	.....	11	10	9.3	0.9	70.0	1	.....	6
Enfield	12,425	25	1	22	12	11.6	2.9	40.3	1	.....	6
Fairfield	13,400	12	.....	6	9	8.1	.....	106.7	2	.....	4
Glastonbury	5,878	7	.....	5	3	6.1	2.0	144.6	1	.....	1
Greenwich	24,091	39	3	38	34	16.9	1.0	97.8	4	2	12
Groton	10,211	7	1	4	10	11.8	.....	75.0	1	.....	7
Hamden	9,606	9	.....	2	8	10.0	1.2	123.7	2	.....	2
Hartford	152,140	312	14	161	180	14.2	1.1	117.7	37	11	48
Killingly	8,739	12	.....	10	8	11.0	1.4	.....	.....	1	3
Manchester	20,074	51	1	12	22	13.2	0.6	133.9	5	2	5
Meriden	35,736	55	.....	26	28	9.4	1.0	62.2	4	2	7
Middletown	22,420	41	.....	13	46	24.6	0.5	119.2	6	2	15
Milford	12,293	.....	.....	.....	9	8.8	.....	75.9	1	1	2
Naugatuck	15,890	13	.....	12	11	8.3	1.5	59.4	1	.....	5
New Britain	64,784	145	1	37	55	10.2	0.6	112.6	15	3	20
New Haven	172,849	325	15	147	196	13.6	1.0	91.3	30	14	60
New London	27,800	51	1	33	42	18.1	1.3	53.0	3	1	13
Norwalk	28,929	35	1	22	47	19.5	2.1	102.6	5	2	16
Norwich	30,152	57	2	17	47	18.7	0.4	112.0	7	1	19
Plainfield	8,341	10	.....	9	8	11.5	.....	144.5	2	.....	4
Plymouth	6,220	5	.....	3	7	13.5	.....	205.1	2	.....	2
Putnam	8,779	17	1	15	9	12.3	1.4	61.2	1	.....	5
Seymour	7,500	4	.....	4	4	6.4	.....	184.6	2	.....	1
Shelton	10,531	22	.....	8	20	22.8	4.6	251.3	4	.....	5
Southington	9,133	14	.....	5	4	5.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Stafford	5,438	11	2	6	11	24.3	.....	76.9	1	.....	9
Stamford	44,002	82	1	41	43	11.7	0.3	33.6	3	2	15
Stonington	10,607	15	2	8	10	11.3	.....	67.8	1	.....	3
Stratford	14,738	17	.....	3	9	7.3	0.8	44.8	1	1	4
Thompson	5,145	12	.....	5	4	9.3	.....	110.1	1	.....	3
Torrington	23,518	35	3	12	22	11.2	1.0	125.5	5	.....	7
Vernon	8,837	8	.....	5	13	17.7	1.4	.....	.....	.....	9
Wallingford	12,317	22	.....	1	8	7.8	1.0	68.9	1	.....	5
Waterbury	98,378	178	7	65	102	12.4	0.6	114.1	22	13	21
Watertown	6,789	4	1	4	8	14.1	.....	116.5	1	.....	2
West Hartford	10,312	14	2	3	16	18.6	.....	136.3	2	1	9
Westport	5,421	10	1	8	5	11.1	.....	166.6	1	.....	3
Winchester	9,060	13	.....	8	16	21.2	.....	179.1	3	.....	7
Windham	14,142	28	1	7	26	22.1	.....	159.6	5	4	12
Windsor	6,139	3	.....	1	1	2.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
West Haven	16,854	32	1	8	27	19.2	0.7	200.6	6	.....	1
Towns under 5,000	211,703	206	12	94	244	13.8	0.3	84.9	22	8	129

for the month of April, 1923

DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES

Epidemic Encephalitis	Pneumonia Undefined	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Cancer	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia—Lobar	Pneumonia—Broncho	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2	Puerperal Diseases	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Institutional Deaths	Non-Resident Deaths
7	4	4	27	5	16	13	54	110	11	108	4	.....	99	123	20	20	91	16	1	546	253
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	11	.....	5	4	5	10	1	20	1	.....	8	10	.....	1	9	2	.....	63	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	4	.....	.....	6	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	14	8
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	.....	11	7
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	12	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	12	3	16	.....	.....	13	12	1	2	11	1	.....	99	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	3	1	.....	12	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	1
1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	7	.....	1	2	1	.....	26	21
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	5	6	2	3	4	.....	.....	16	4
3	1	.....	2	.....	1	2	2	8	1	15	.....	.....	15	23	2	4	16	2	.....	85	25
.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	3	1	1	1	4	.....	.....	20	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	2	6	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	8	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	1	1	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	13	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	4	1	.....	14	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	1	5	4	.....	3	.....	.....	9	8	2	2	5	.....	.....	34	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	9	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	9	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	14
1	.....	2	3	2	1	1	8	17	.....	13	.....	.....	15	17	4	1	9	4	.....	45	57

Laboratory

Bureau of Laboratories Report for May, 1923

DIAGNOSTIC DIVISION

	+	—	?	Total
Typhoid	.....	22	4	26
Paratyphoid B	.....	26	.....	26
Diphtheria:				1002
Diagnosis	110	458	.....	
Release	76	358	.....	
Diphtheria Carriers:				336
Diagnosis	16	218	.....	
Release	10	92	.....	
Diphtheria Virulence	8	7	.....	15
Tuberculosis	28	140	.....	168
Syphilis	191	1124	88	1403
Gonorrhoea	2	36	.....	38
Glanders	.....	1	1	2
Pneumonia:				3
Type I	.....			
Type II	.....			
Type III	.....			
Type IV	3			
Malaria	.....	1	.....	1
Rabies	3	.....	.....	3
Feces for typhoid	.....	9	.....	9
Urine for typhoid	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	447	2492	93	3032

CHEMICAL DIVISION

Milk Examination

Town	No. of Samples	Town	No. of Samples
Ansonia	24	Meriden	44
Branford	5	Middletown	33
Bristol	13	New London	25
Derby	6	Rockville	6
Hamden	2	Torrington	27
Lakeville	6	Winsted	12
Manchester	27		
			230

Number of towns sending samples	13
Number of samples tested	230
Number of samples below fat standard	6
Number of samples showing low refractive index, indicating watering	1

Water Examination

Number of towns sending samples		57
Samples of water examined	175	
Samples of sewage examined	0	175

Total number of samples examined in the division of chemistry during the month of May 405

Watersheds of Major Public Supplies

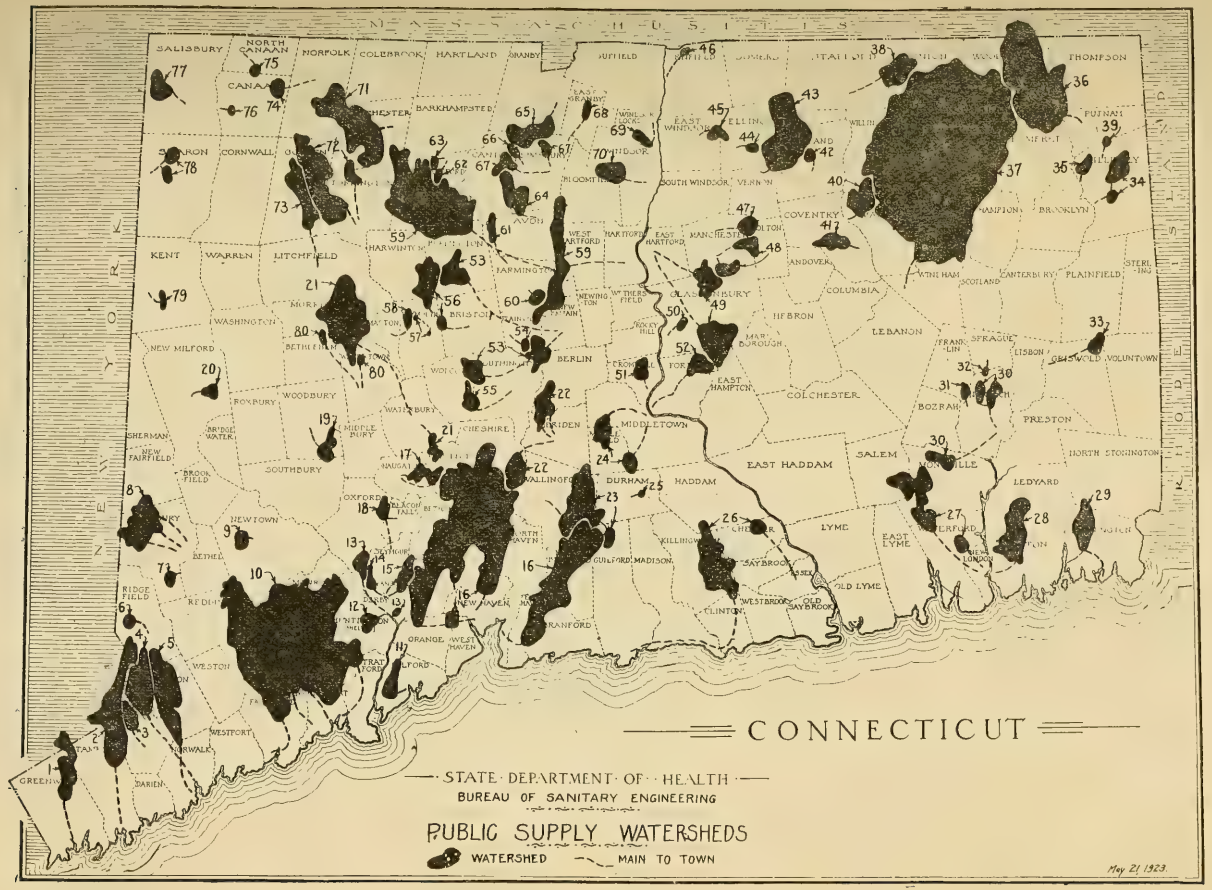
Inspected by

The Connecticut State Department of Health

Bureau of Sanitary Engineering

Key to Numbers on Watershed Map on back cover

1 Greenwich Water Co.
2 Stamford Water Co.
3 New Canaan Water Co.
4 Norwalk Waterworks.
5 South Norwalk Waterworks.
6 Ridgefield Water Supply Co.
7 Eureka Water Co. (Municipal Supply for Bethel)
8 Danbury Waterworks.
9 Newtown Water Co.
10 Bridgeport Hydraulic Co.
11 Milford Water Co.
12 Shelton Water Co.
13 Birmingham Water Co. (Derby)
14 Fountain Water Co. (Ansonia)
15 Ansonia Water Co.
16 New Haven Water Co.
17 Naugatuck Water Co.
18 Seymour Water Co.
19 Woodbury Water Co.
20 New Milford Water Co.
21 Waterbury Waterworks.
22 Meriden Waterworks.
23 Wallingford Waterworks.
24 Middletown Waterworks.
25 Durham Center Water Co.
26 Guilford Chester Water Co.
27 New London Waterworks.
28 Groton Waterworks.
29 Mystic Valley Water Co.
30 Norwich Waterworks.
31 American Woolen Mills (Yantic).
32 Baltic Water Co.
33 Jewett City Water Co.
34 Crystal Water Co. (Danielson)
35 Williamsville Water Co. (Goodyear)
36 Putnam Waterworks.
37 Willimantic Waterworks.
38 Stafford Springs Aqueduct Co.
39 Attawaugan Mills.
40 Connecticut Agricultural College (Storrs).
41 South Coventry Water Supply Co.
42 Tolland Aqueduct Co.
43 Rockville Water and Aqueduct Co.
44 Ellington Water Co.
45 Broad Brook Co.
46 Thompsonville Water Co.
47 Manchester Water Co.
48 South Manchester Water Co.
49 East Hartford Waterworks.
50 South Glastonbury Water Co.
51 Cromwell Water Co.
52 Portland Water Co.
53 New Britain Waterworks.
54 Plainville Water Co.
55 Southington Waterworks.
56 Bristol Waterworks.
57 Terryville Water Co.
58 Thomaston Water Co.
59 Hartford Waterworks.
60 Farmington Water Co.
61 Unionville Water Co.
62 New Hartford Water Co.
63 Village Water Co. of New Hartford.
64 Avon Water Co.
65 Salmon Brook Water Co. (Granby)
66 Village Water Co. of Simsbury.
67 Simsbury Water Co.
68 Tariffville Lace Co.
69 Windsor Locks Water Co.
70 Windsor Waterworks.
71 Winsted Waterworks.
72 Torrington Water Co.
73 Litchfield Water Co.
74 Norfolk Water Co.
75 North Canaan Water Co.
76 Falls Village Light and Water Co.
77 Lakeville Water Co.
78 Sharon Water Co.
79 Kent Water Co.
80 Watertown Waterworks.



For Key to numbers see Page 23.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
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State of Connecticut Health Bulletin

"For a Clean State and a Healthy People"

Vol. 37 **July, 1923** **No. 7**

Statistical Bulletin

This Issue Contains

Incidence of Reportable Diseases for June, 1923

Laboratory reports, for June, 1923

Safe Water for Connecticut

Semi-logarithmic Charts. A discussion.

Chart of death rates for diseases.

Births and Deaths, for May, 1923

Marriages, for May, 1923

Public Health Nursing in Connecticut, before and after 1918

STANLEY H. OSBORN, M. D., C. P. H., Commissioner.

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State Department of Health
HARTFORD

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CONNECTICUT
HEALTH BULLETIN

Vol. 37 July, 1923 No. 7

Issued Monthly by the
STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Stanley H. Osborn, M. D., C. P. H., Editor

Preventable Diseases

Incidence of Preventable Diseases

June, 1923

A comparison of the daily morbidity reports received during the month of June, 1923, with the corresponding month for the years 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, and 1922 is shown in the following table:

Certain Diseases	Average 1918-1922 for June	Mean 1918-1922 for June	Cases reported by Local Health Officers. 1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Cerebrospinal Meningitis ..	6	6	10	2	6	9	5	5
Diphtheria	154	154	132	122	156	205	154	136
Epidemic Encephalitis (Not reportable till 1921)					5	4	0	6
Measles	729	550	550	383	987	287	1,437	556
Poliomyelitis	2	7	0	1	1	7	0	0
Scarlet Fever	163	159	103	127	245	179	159	230
Smallpox	7	0	11	0	0	0	26	3
Typhoid Fever	28	24	24	23	15	39	39	9
Tuberculosis (pul)	164	171	192	130	171	192	136	138
Whooping Cough	184	237	259	58	253	237	115	262

A comparison of the morbidity on these diseases for the two preceding months, April and May, with the June record is as follows:

Certain Diseases	April	May	June
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	5	10	5
Diphtheria	178	225	136
Epidemic Encephalitis	14	6	6
Measles	1,002	1,035	556
Poliomyelitis	0	1	0
Scarlet Fever	290	348	230
Smallpox	11	1	3
Typhoid Fever	7	12	9
Tuberculosis (pul)	141	163	138
Whooping Cough	276	224	262

Laboratory

Bureau of Laboratories Report for June, 1923

DIAGNOSTIC DIVISION

	+	—	?	Total
Typhoid	4	29	3	36
Paratyphoid B	.....	32	4	36
Diphtheria:				766
Diagnosis	68	382	.....	
Release	38	278	.....	
Diphtheria Carriers:				812
Diagnosis	28	456	.....	
Release	18	310	.....	
Diphtheria Virulence	1	16	.....	17
Tuberculosis	23	101	.....	124
Syphilis	156	1103	99	1358
Gonorrhoea	4	56	.....	60
Glanders	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pneumonia:				.....
Type I	.....			
Type II	.....			
Type III	.....			
Type IV	.....			
Malaria	.....	4	.....	4
Rabies	8	1	.....	9
Feces for typhoid	.....	1	.....	1
Urine for typhoid	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	348	2769	106	3223

CHEMICAL DIVISION

Milk Examination

Town	No. of Samples	Town	No. of Samples
Ansonia	1	Middletown	8
Bridgeport	1	Putnam	12
Bristol	20	Rockville	18
Derby	5	Torrington	30
Enfield	6	Wallingford	12
Hamden	1	Winsted	12
Manchester	45		
Meriden	57		228

Number of towns sending samples	14
Number of samples tested	228
Number of samples below fat standard	4
Number of samples showing low refractive index, indicating watering	1

Water Examination

Number of towns sending samples		71
Samples of water examined	187	
Samples of sewage examined	0	187

Total number of samples examined in the division of chemistry during the month of June 415

Cases of Reportable Diseases

June 1923	Population	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Meningitis Cerebrospinal	Poliomyelitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Pneumonia Lobar	Other Com. Diseases
State Total	1,475,122	9	556	230	262	136	5	.....	138	11	58	517
NEW HAVEN CO.	**443,309**	**2**	**122**	**45**	**68**	**28**	.....	.....	**56**	**3**	**18**	**145**
New Haven	172,849	1	55	5	30	10	.....	.....	23	2	5	47
Waterbury	98,378	1	16	30	.....	13	.....	.....	19	.....	4	6
Meriden (city and town)	35,736	.....	8	.....	2	1	.....	.....	7	1	4	3
Ansonia	18,541	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	3	7
West Haven	16,854	.....	18	4	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	4
Naugatuck	15,890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wallingford (town and boro)	12,317	.....	3	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Milford	12,293	.....	4	.....	16	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Derby	12,048	.....	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Hamden	9,606	.....	2	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Branford (town and boro)	6,835	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Seymour	7,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	24,462	.....	11	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
FAIRFIELD CO.	**348,196**	**2**	**111**	**93**	**23**	**39**	**2**	.....	**23**	**4**	**14**	**142**
Bridgeport	158,218	1	24	41	11	26	1	.....	15	2	8	40
Stamford (city and town)	44,002	.....	36	5	3	4	.....	.....	3	2	2	35
Norwalk	28,929	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Danbury (city and town)	22,081	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenwich (town and boro)	24,091	.....	29	1	3	4	1	.....	.....	.....	2	26
Stratford	14,738	.....	1	22	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Fairfield	13,400	.....	4	3	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3
Shelton	10,531	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westport	5,421	.....	9	4	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3
Towns under 5,000	26,785	.....	7	11	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	33
HARTFORD CO.	**366,974**	**1**	**43**	**38**	**102**	**43**	**3**	.....	**35**	**3**	**15**	**134**
Hartford	152,140	.....	3	15	36	21	.....	.....	18	2	8	55
New Britain	64,784	.....	1	6	16	4	2	.....	6	.....	3	20
Bristol (city and town)	23,165	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	12
Manchester	20,074	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Enfield	12,425	1	12	5	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Hartford	12,913	.....	2	.....	3	5	.....	.....	2	.....	1	4
Southington (town and boro)	9,183	.....	14	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	21
West Hartford	10,312	.....	9	.....	16	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	8
Windsor	6,139	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Glastonbury	5,878	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	59,011	.....	1	6	29	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	8
NEW LONDON CO.	**109,427**	**3**	**64**	**3**	**15**	**15**	.....	.....	**9**	**1**	**7**	**58**
Norwich (city and town)	30,152	.....	19	1	2	8	.....	.....	4	1	1	.....
New London	27,809	.....	14	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	2	6
Stonington (town and boro)	10,607	.....	7	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Groton (town and boro)	10,211	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Towns under 5,000	30,657	3	24	1	6	5	.....	.....	1	.....	3	50
LITCHFIELD CO.	**78,428**	.....	**91**	**18**	**28**	.....	.....	.....	**2**	.....	**2**	**10**
Torrington (town and boro)	23,518	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winchester (inc. Winsted)	9,060	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth	6,220	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Watertown	6,789	.....	45	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	32,841	.....	39	17	24	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	10
WINDHAM CO.	**54,422**	.....	**48**	**16**	**1**	**2**	.....	.....	**5**	.....	.....	**4**
Windham (inc. Willimantic)	14,142	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Putnam (city and town)	8,779	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Plainfield	8,341	.....	27	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Thompson	5,145	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Killingly (inc. Danielson)	8,739	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	9,276	.....	21	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MIDDLESEX CO.	**46,878**	**1**	**69**	**10**	**25**	**2**	.....	.....	**5**	.....	**2**	**11**
Middletown (city and town)	22,420	.....	56	5	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	6
Towns under 5,000	24,458	1	13	5	25	1	.....	.....	3	.....	2	5
TOLLAND CO.	**27,488**	.....	**8**	**7**	.....	**7**	.....	.....	**3**	.....	.....	**13**
Vernon (inc. Rockville)	8,837	.....	8	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Stafford (town and boro)	5,438	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	13,213	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	13

(For cases of other reportable diseases, see page 6)

Sanitary Engineering

Safe Water for Connecticut

Man can live without food for a considerable period of time. Clothing and heat can be dispensed with temporarily. It has been successfully demonstrated since 1918 that beverages with alcoholic content are not even necessary for his comfort, but cut off his supply of water and the consequences are very serious indeed.

Not only is it necessary that he should have a liberal quantity of water for his daily use but it is equally important that the quality should be good and, in particular, that it should be free from all disease producing germs.

To assure this, frequent analyses are necessary, and this the State Department of Health provides through its laboratory. There are 90 waterworks in the State and they supply 73% or about 1,088,000 of the population.

During the month of June the following supplies were analyzed, by the Bureau of Laboratories and with one or two exceptions pronounced safe:

New Haven (5 sources of supply)
Ansonia (2 sources of supply)
Plainville
Greenwich
New London
North Canaan
Waterbury
Milford
Winsted
Middletown
Shelton
Norwich
Wallingford
New Britain
Norfolk
Madison
Bridgeport
Watertown
Stamford
Jewett City
Seymour
Stafford Springs
Willimantic
Norwalk
Orange
Terryville
Thompsonville
Clinton
Southington
Bristol
East Hartford
Groton
Falls Village
Meriden
Danielson
Danbury
Putnam
Thomaston
Manchester
Naugatuck
Derby
Stonington
Lakeville
Windsor Locks
Windsor

Cases of Other Reportable Diseases

June, 1923

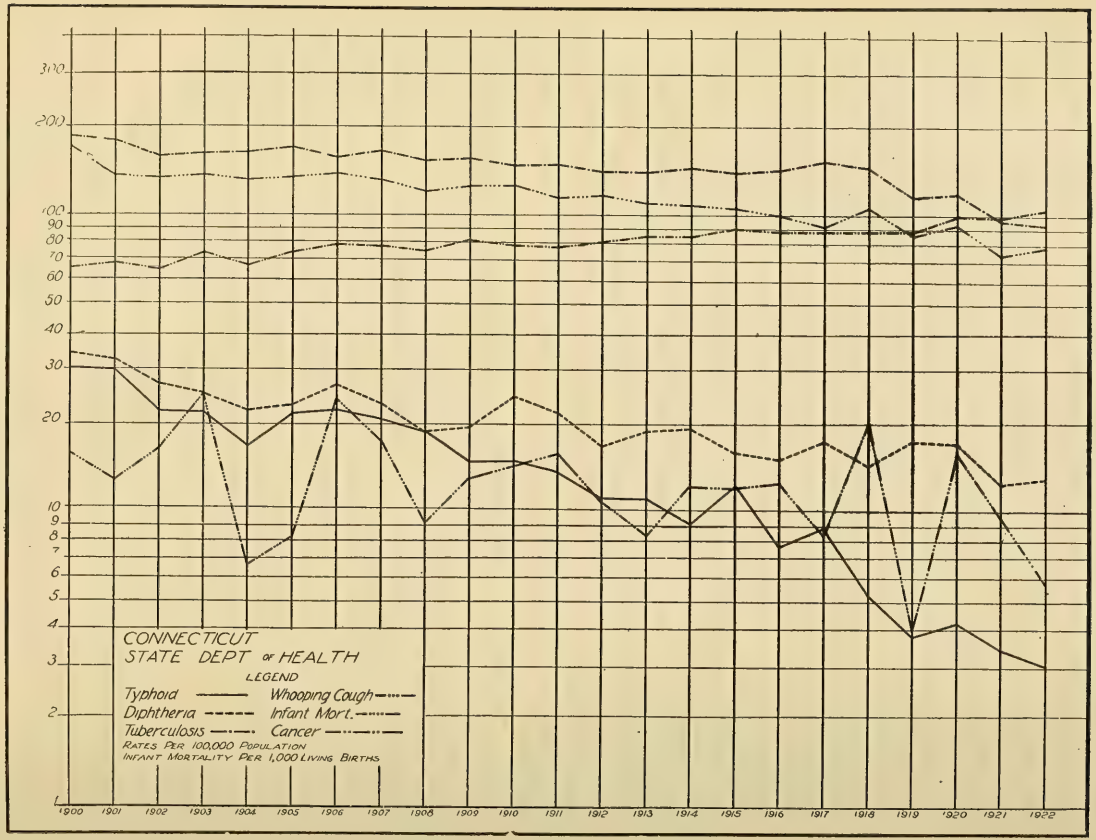
Chicken-pox	238
Conjunctivitis Infectious	5
Dysentery (Bacillary)	1
Encephalitis, Epidemic	6
German Measles	91
Influenza	2
Malaria	10
Mumps	80
Smallpox	3
Tetanus	3
Gonorrhoea	41
Syphilis	37
Total	517

Semi-Logarithmic Charts

One of the most powerful charts is the so-called Semi-Logarithmic Chart, and the following is a brief discussion made as non-technical as brevity will permit.

It seems advisable to describe logarithms and the theory upon which they are based. The whole scheme of logarithms is based upon the fact that any positive number except zero may be expressed as a power of any number greater than unity. The number in common use as a **base** is the number 10, and logarithmic equivalents of numbers are powers of 10. Such logarithms are called "The Common or Briggs' Logarithms." There is another great system of logarithms called the Naperian or Natural Logarithms, named after Napier who invented logarithms, and while this system is of tremendous value to mathematicians engaged in research it is little used in actual computation and will receive no discussion in this article.

A word now about what is meant by a **power** of 10. This is best explained by a few examples. Of course, $100=10\times10$, or, as it may be written in algebra, $100=10^2$. Again, $1000=10\times10\times10$, or $1000=10^3$, the little index 3, called an "exponent", indicating that the factor 10 is used 3 times. These indices or exponents are **logarithms.** Thus, the logarithm of 100 is 2; of 1000 is 3; of 10000 is 4. Suppose it is desired to find the logarithm of, say, 5000. Now, 5000 lies between 1000 and 10000, and as the logarithm of 1000 is 3 and 10000 is 4, it is known at once that the logarithm of 5000 is 3 **plus** some decimal fraction. It is these decimal fractions **only** which are given in tables of logarithms, published in book form, as the integral part of any logarithm can be determined by inspection as above. This integral part of a logarithm is called the "characteristic", and rules for determining its value for whole numbers and decimal fractions are given in tables of logarithms, to which the reader is referred as space will not permit of more discussion on this. At this point it is important to note that zero has no logarithmic equivalent, as it is impossible to raise 10 to a power which will equal zero. Attention will be called to this fact again in the discussion which follows.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CONNECTICUT
STATE DEPT OF HEALTH
LEGEND
Typhoid
Diphtheria
Tuberculosis
Whooping Cough
Infant Mort.
Cancer
RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION
INFANT MORTALITY PER 1,000 LIVING BIRTHS

The value of logarithms lies in the fact that multiplication becomes addition and division becomes subtraction. Their introduction marked the third great step in the simplification of arithmetic calculation and tremendously increased the range of such calculations. The first step was the use of Arabic numerals instead of the Roman, the second was the use of decimal fractions and then logarithms. We are at present in the fourth era, with machines which multiply, divide, add and subtract. But notwithstanding all these mechanical devices there remain many calculations of insurance, finance, engineering and science which can be performed only by the aid of logarithms.

In the chart under consideration, the vertical scale is divided logarithmically—that is to say, instead of measuring off the divisions 2, 3, 4, etc. as is done on the ordinary or rectangular chart, the **logarithms** of 2, 3, 4, etc. are plotted. This is done up to 10; from 10 the scale goes to 20, 30, 40, etc., **not** 11, 12, 13, etc., as might be suspected. From 100, the divisions are 200, 300, 400, etc., **not** 110, 130, etc. The horizontal scale is not divided logarithmically, hence the title semi-logarithmic charts.

As hinted in the text above the chart has one unique feature —namely, it has no zero line. This is due to the fact that zero has no logarithmic equivalent. Below the line of unity, where the semi-logarithmic chart begins, stretches the infinite domain of decimal fractions—the tenths, hundredths, thousandths, etc., each of which would require a complete cycle, just as it takes one cycle to express the numbers from 1 to 10, or from 10 to 100, so it will take a complete cycle to express the numbers .1 to 1; .01 to .1.

After the "grid" of the semi-logarithmic chart has been constructed, the values to be plotted may be placed thereon, and in doing so it is advisable to find the logarithm of the number to be plotted, adjust this logarithm to the scale of the chart and then actually measure the resulting distance. This is necessary because of the varying graduations of the "grid". The chart is **entirely** logarithmic and the space between any two vertical graduations is to be thought of as divided in the same proportion as a complete cycle. What has just been said embodies one of the chief objections to this type of chart —it is hard to estimate actual values of the plotted points unless, of course, they fall on the several divisions. However, the usefulness of the chart consists not so much in the graphic representation of the several points, as in showing the **percentage** change that is taking place or has taken place. And herein lies the great value of this chart—**all** lines which have the **same** slope, either upward or downward, also indicate the

same **percentage** change, increase when sloping upward, decrease when sloping downward. This is not true of the rectangular chart as the following will show: Consider the increase from 1 to 2—this is a change of 100%, yet in **actual** units it is a change of only one unit, namely from 1 to 2. Now consider the change from 400 to 800, which is another increase of 100%, but in this case an **actual** change of 400 units. Naturally, on the ordinary chart, the line connecting 400 and 800 will be much steeper than the line connecting 1 and 2; but on the semi-logarithmic chart these lines will have exactly the same slope. Note that the distance from 1 to 2 is the same on the vertical scale as the distance from 2 to 4; from 3 to 6; from 4 to 8; from 5 to 10; from 50 to 100. All these are changes of 100% and are **constant** on the semi-logarithmic chart.

The effect of all this is rather important when dealing with either large or small numbers. Suppose, that in a community the deaths are 20,000 in one year and 19,000 the next year. The result, of course, is 1,000 lives saved, which in all probability would show in a very distinct drop on the rectangular chart, depending on the scale used. On the semi-logarithmic chart, the drop will not be so sharp, for this is a **percentage** chart and the saving of 1,000 lives is a saving of 5% of the 20,000. The result therefore is to temper enthusiasm with caution.

On the other hand, consider the smaller numbers. Suppose that 50 cases of some disease have been reduced to 40. The pessimistic view would be to say that in spite of all efforts the number of cases had been reduced only by 10. As a matter of fact, the reduction of 10 is a reduction of 20% of the 50 cases and would show very favorably on the semi-logarithmic chart.

MAY, 1923

Births

During the month of May returns were made for 2,531 births. One year ago there were 2,595—a decrease of 64. The total decrease so far this year, corrected to include late reports, is 860, compared with 1922. The decrease of 1922 compared with 1921 was 1,281. The total number of births for January to May, 1923, inclusive, is 12,360. The average number of births for the first five months of the year over the period 1918-1922 is 14,100. The accumulated total, therefore, this year is 1,740 below the average, a negative percentage deviation of 12.34. In view of the magnitude of the numbers under discussion, this deviation is large.

The average number of births for the month of May, 1918-1922, is 2,852. May this year is therefore 321 below the average—a negative percentage deviation of 11.26 which is also large. While it is entirely arbitrary to set any limits for percentage deviations from the average, a deviation of 5% might be reasonably expected, in the figures above, but deviations greater than 5% are to be considered abnormal.

Fourteen of the 31 towns and cities over 10,000 population reported more births for 1923 than in 1922 and the following reported increases of 10 or more, the figures after each city being the actual increases: Derby 18; Hartford 41; New Britain 22; New Haven 39; Stamford 32.

95 stillbirths were reported compared with 101 a year ago. Combining living births and stillbirths 3.62 per cent. of this total were stillbirths. One year ago the figures were 3.75.

Deaths

1,453 deaths were reported—4 less than a year ago. So far this year there have been 468 more deaths than for the corresponding period in 1922 and 1,506 more than the same period for 1921. The average number of deaths for the month for the years 1918-1922 is 1,454.

Comparing 1923 with 1922 the following is noted:

CAUSES OF DEATH	1923	1922	INCREASE	DECREASE
Epidemic Encephalitis	5	3	2	.....
Pneumonia Undefined	3	4	.....	1
Typhoid Fever	2	4	.....	2
Measles	17	15	2	.....
Scarlet Fever	3	5	.....	2
Whooping Cough	11	7	4	.....
Diphtheria	17	7	10	.....
Influenza	23	32	.....	9
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	107	104	3	.....
Tuberculosis (Other Forms)	24	17	7	.....
Cancer	137	135	2	.....
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	6	5	1	.....
Poliomyelitis	.....	3	.....	3
Pneumonia (Lobar)	58	59	.....	1
Pneumonia (Broncho)	70	68	2	.....
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (Under 2)	23	24	.....	1
Puerperal Diseases	13	13	.....	.....
Accident	72	72	.....	.....
Suicide	17	16	1	.....
Homicide	6	4	2	.....

The increase in diphtheria deaths is marked. This increase appears to be widespread and not confined to Connecticut alone. Health officers and physicians are urged to avail themselves of the various biological products distributed by the State Department of Health to be used in reducing the mortality from diphtheria.

169 deaths under one year were reported, 22 less than one year ago. This gives an infant mortality rate of 66.5 per 1,000 living births. The average number of deaths over the period 1918-1922 is 218, making this year's record 49 below the average. The average mortality rate is 76.5. 12 towns over 5,000 population have infant mortality rates of over 100. One year ago there were 10 such towns.

Marriages

During the month there were 879 marriages, 19 less than were performed in 1922, when there 898. The average number of marriages for the month is 946, making this year 67 below the average.

May, 1918—1923

CONNECTICUT	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
BIRTHS	2976	2847	2951	2891	2595	2531
Birth Rate	25.3	23.3	25.4	24.4	21.5	20.6
MARRIAGES	885	957	1084	907	898	879
Marriage Rate	7.5	7.8	9.3	7.7	7.4	7.1
DEATHS	1489	1449	1522	1352	1457	1453
Death Rate	12.7	11.9	13.1	11.4	12.1	11.8
COMMUNICABLE DIS.* DEATHS	239	230	246	162	182	186
Per Cent. to Total Deaths	16.1	15.9	16.2	12.0	12.5	12.8
DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR	255	201	243	200	191	169
Rate per 1000 births	82.2	70.8	85.3	70.3	73.7	66.5

*Includes: Typhoid Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough. Diphtheria, Tuberculosis Pul., Cerebro-Spinal Men., Poliomyelitis, Influenza.

Towns from which no report has been received, Month of May, 1923.

BIRTHS	MARRIAGES	DEATHS
Barkhamsted	Barkhamsted	Cornwall
Canaan	Canaan	
Canterbury	Cornwall	Franklin
Cornwall	Monroe	
Madison	Coventry	Plainville
Old Lyme	North Haven	
Franklin	Franklin	Simsbury
Plainville	Plainville	

May 1923	Population Based on U S Census Est. as of July 1, 1923	TOTALS				DEATH RATES			AGE GROUPS		
		Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	All Causes (per 1,000 population)	Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	Children under 1 year (per 1,000 births)	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	65 years and over
State of Connecticut	1,475,122	2531	95	879	1453	11.8	0.9	66.5	169	101	490
Ansonia	18,541	35	.....	13	8	5.2	.....	90.4	3	.....	.....
Branford	6,835	7	.....	3	8	14.0	1.8	112.1	1	.....	3
Bridgeport	158,218	252	10	110	133	10.1	0.7	66.7	19	21	27
Bristol	23,165	46	4	15	16	8.3	1.0	83.3	4	1	4
Danbury	22,081	52	1	13	39	21.2	1.6	108.5	5	.....	14
Derby	12,048	41	2	10	19	18.9	0.9	27.0	1	.....	5
East Hartford	12,913	7	.....	6	1	0.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Enfield	12,425	26	.....	13	17	16.4	.....	40.2	1	3	6
Fairfield	13,400	.....	.....	1	7	6.3	1.8	53.3	1	.....	3
Glastonbury	5,878	6	.....	2	5	10.2	.....	144.5	1	.....	2
Greenwich	24,091	28	3	41	21	10.5	1.0	48.8	2	.....	8
Groton	10,211	15	.....	2	6	7.1	.....	75.0	1	.....	3
Hamden	9,606	14	1	.....	10	12.5	1.2	123.7	2	.....	2
Hartford	152,140	351	15	113	187	14.7	1.5	89.1	28	14	42
Killingly	8,739	20	2	6	10	13.7	.....	68.9	1	.....	5
Manchester	20,074	28	.....	10	21	12.6	.....	26.8	1	3	7
Meriden	35,736	69	2	12	37	12.4	0.7	62.3	4	4	17
Middletown	22,420	41	1	4	32	17.1	1.6	59.6	3	.....	10
Milford	12,293	9	.....	5	12	11.7	1.0	.....	.....	1	5
Naugatuck	15,890	21	.....	9	6	4.5	.....	59.4	1	1	2
New Britain	64,784	149	9	38	44	8.2	1.1	37.5	5	5	12
New Haven	172,849	356	10	115	157	10.9	0.5	51.7	17	11	48
New London	27,800	55	.....	16	25	10.8	.....	88.4	5	1	9
Norwalk	28,929	43	1	17	46	19.1	0.8	143.5	7	1	17
Norwich	30,152	58	2	21	28	11.1	1.2	16.0	1	2	13
Plainfield	8,341	12	1	5	10	14.4	.....	71.8	1	1	5
Plymouth	6,220	12	.....	8	9	17.4	1.9	102.5	1	1	4
Putnam	8,779	20	1	11	10	13.7	1.4	.....	.....	.....	1
Seymour	7,500	9	.....	2	3	4.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelton	10,531	15	.....	5	17	19.4	1.1	125.7	2	.....	3
Southington	9,133	23	2	3	10	13.1	1.3	335.1	5	.....	3
Stafford	5,438	12	.....	4	4	8.8	2.2	76.9	1	1	.....
Stamford	44,002	99	10	24	36	9.8	0.3	78.5	7	1	14
Stonington	10,607	9	.....	10	13	14.7	.....	135.5	2	1	7
Stratford	14,738	30	1	3	11	9.0	0.8	44.8	1	.....	4
Thompson	5,145	12	.....	4	5	11.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Torrington	23,518	38	1	8	16	8.2	.....	25.1	1	1	7
Vernon	8,837	13	.....	5	8	10.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Wallingford	12,317	16	.....	5	15	14.6	1.0	.....	.....	.....	5
Waterbury	98,378	177	4	53	97	11.8	1.1	57.1	11	19	23
Watertown	6,789	3	.....	2	4	7.1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
West Hartford	10,312	12	1	3	14	16.3	1.2	136.4	2	1	8
Westport	5,421	6	.....	4	9	19.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Winchester	9,060	9	.....	10	10	13.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Windham	14,142	32	1	11	18	15.3	1.7	31.9	1	2	5
Windsor	6,139	9	1	1	1	2.0	.....	130.4	1	.....	.....
West Haven	16,854	26	1	11	25	17.8	.....	100.2	3	1	4
Towns under 5,000	211,703	208	8	92	213	12.1	0.7	57.8	16	2	111

for the month of May, 1923

DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES

Epidemic Encephalitis	Pneumonia Undefined	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Cancer	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia—Lobar	Pneumonia—Broncho	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2	Puerperal Diseases	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Institutional Deaths	Non-Resident Deaths
5	3	2	17	3	11	17	23	107	24	137	6	.....	58	70	23	13	72	17	6	483	214
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
1	.....	.....	2	1	3	3	1	8	2	7	1	.....	8	14	1	.....	7	3	.....	56	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	9	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	1	14	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7	2
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	3	2	13	3	19	1	.....	10	9	11	1	11	2	2	110	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	6	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	1	6	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	13	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	19	15
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	6	1	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	11	3
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	4	6	17	.....	.....	10	8	.....	1	1	1	1	77	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	9	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	6	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	13	3
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	4	1	6	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	14	6
.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	4	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	8	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	1	.....	8	1	1	1	1	5	.....	8	1	.....	2	10	1	2	3	1	.....	34	13
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	8	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	23	2	19	.....	.....	7	5	3	1	9	5	1	29	37

Public Health Nursing

Public Health Nursing in Connecticut

It may not be generally known that Public Health Nursing Associations in Connecticut submit to the State Department of Health a monthly report of their work on blanks supplied by the Department.

The figures given below are the totals from 49 of the 78 Associations in the state whose reports reached this office when this tabulation was made of reports for January, 1923.

The total number of new patients cared for during the month was 3,911 of which number 1,766 were given bedside nursing care for acute illnesses. 322 were obstetrical patients who received care before and after confinement. 636 babies under one year of age came under supervision of the Associations in addition to 407 children between the ages of one and five. In tuberculosis nursing 44 patients under 16 years of age and 66 over 16 years of age were cared for as new patients. The mothers of babies and preschool age children are being instructed by the nurse how to keep their children well. In the tuberculosis work the return sanatorium cases and the contact cases, particularly among children, are being carefully watched and instructed in the right ways of living. All of this work is being done under the doctor's supervision. The total number of patients under care during the month for all types of service including both new patients and those carried over from previous months was 23,558.

During the same month 97 patients were transferred to the hospitals, 28 to the tuberculosis sanatoriums, 2,038 dismissed as cured or improved and 153 died.

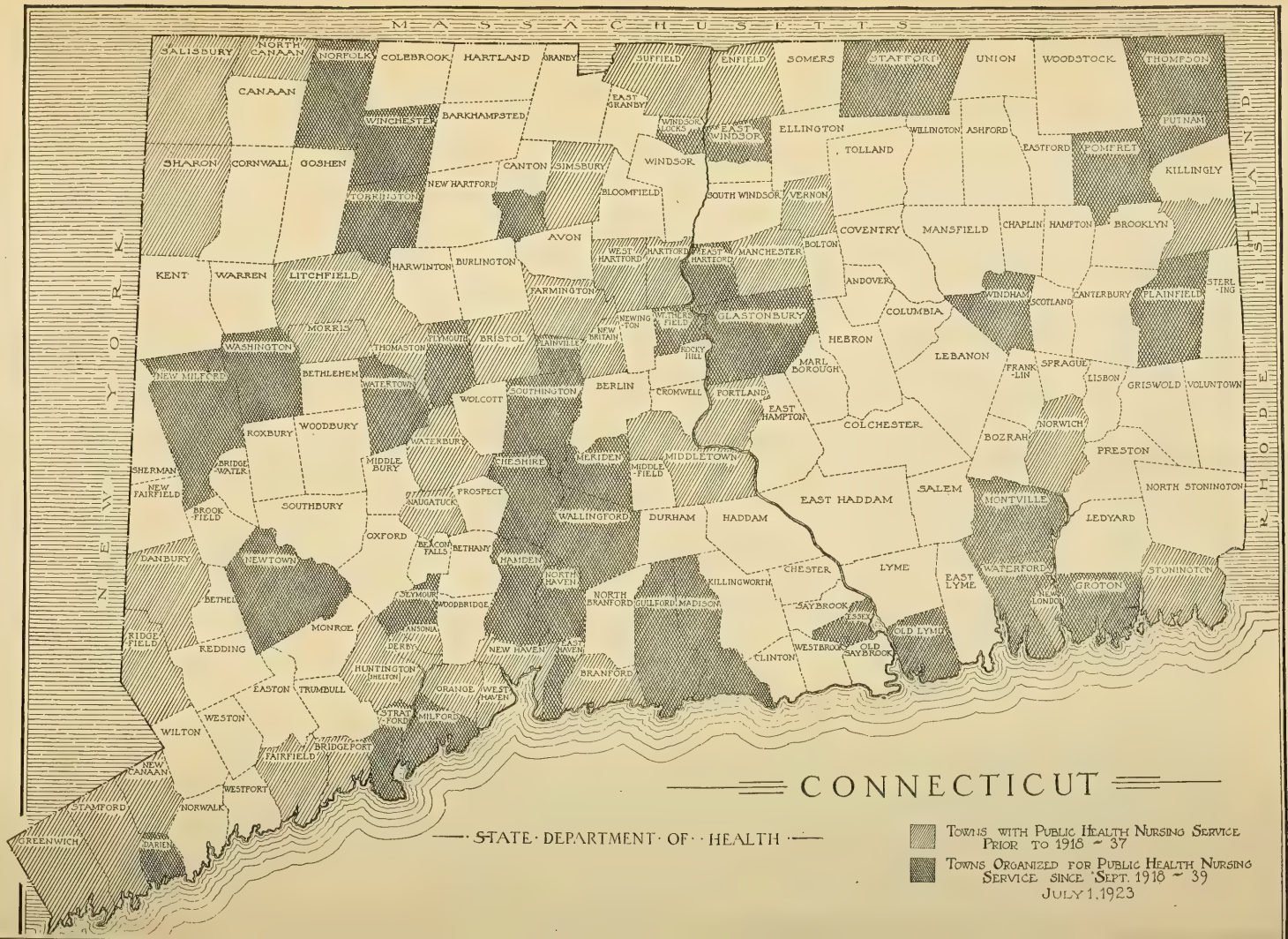
The number of nurses employed by these 49 Associations is 175 and they made during this month a total of 33,245 visits in addition to giving 171 health talks.

The map on page 18 shows in graphic form the development of public health nursing in Connecticut. In 1918 there were 37 towns that had public health nursing service. Today, through the efforts of the individual towns and of the State Department of Health there are 78 towns with such service. 41 of these organizations have been formed in towns that previously to 1918 had no nursing service. Not only has the number of public health nurses increased but the standard of work has been raised.

The willingness of the towns to cooperate with the State Department of Health in employing only nurses who have had special public health nurse training or experience is one of the factors that has made Connecticut known outside her own borders for her good public health nursing. Such co-operation has protected the community against a poor quality of service.

The total population of the towns covered by nurses is 1,226,992 leaving 153,000 that is not covered by a community nurse.

The State Department of Health, through its Bureau of Public Health Nursing is ready at all times to assist further in developing and organizing public health nursing service.



Old Saybrook started Nursing Service May 1st. Falls Village, Canaan, and Lime Rock, Salisbury, have united in a common Nursing Service recently.

HYGIENIC LA...
WASHINGTON, D.C.
17 Ap '24

State of Connecticut Health Bulletin

"For a Clean State and a Healthy People"

Vol. 37 August, 1923 No. 8

Statistical Bulletin

This Issue Contains

Study of Births, Deaths and marriages
January—June incl. 1918-23.

Births and Deaths, for June, 1923

Marriages, for June, 1923

Incidence of Reportable Diseases for July, 1923

Laboratory reports
- Water Examinations
- Milk Examinations
- Diagnoses for disease conditions

STANLEY H. OSBORN, M. D., C. P. H., Commissioner.

ISSUED BY
State Department of Health
HARTFORD

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THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, HARTFORD

CONNECTICUT
HEALTH BULLETIN

Vol. 37 August, 1923 No. 8

Issued Monthly by the
STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Stanley H. Osborn, M. D., C. P. H., Editor

Vital Statistics

PROVISIONAL VITAL STATISTICS

First Six Months, 1923

Births

For the first six months of 1923, 14,795 births were reported as compared with 15,708 for the corresponding period of 1922. This is a decrease of 913. Below, in the form of a table, is the half-year record of births from 1918 to 1923, inclusive.

1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
18,684	14,744	17,553	17,235	15,708	14,795

From these figures the average for the five year period 1918-1922 is 16,785, making this year 1,990 below the average, a negative percentage deviation of 11.86.

Deaths

Semi-annual death figures for 1923 total 10,051, an increase of 591 over 1922. The table exhibits the experience of the State since 1918.

1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
10,201	10,423	10,838	8,465	9,460	10,051

The average number of deaths from 1918-1922 is 9,877 making this year 174 above the average, a positive percentage deviation of 1.76. The average given above is weighted with the comparatively high mortality in 1919 and 1920, due to influenza.

Deaths from certain diseases are given below over a period of five years. These are for the first six months of each year.

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	54	24	36	25	32	27
Diphtheria	86	119	140	86	79	111
Encephalitis Epidemic	—	—	—	27	21	44
Influenza	192	1,518	1,194	144	459	482
Measles	56	68	112	32	63	129
Pneumonia (Lobar)	1,020	—	—	449	539	628
Poliomyelitis	5	5	7	4	7	3
Scarlet Fever	28	22	60	67	44	32
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	926	868	826	680	681	628
Tuberculosis (Other Forms)	161	135	114	97	73	77
Typhoid Fever	21	17	11	17	14	9
Whooping Cough	175	22	120	91	50	90

Comparing 1923 with 1922 the following variations, expressed as percentages, are of interest.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Increase per cent. over 1922	Decrease per cent. under 1922
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	—	15.6
Diphtheria	40.5	—
Encephalitis Epidemic	109.5	—
Influenza	5.0	—
Measles	104.8	—
Pneumonia (Lobar)	16.5	—
Poliomyelitis	—	57.1
Scarlet Fever	—	27.3
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	—	7.8
Tuberculosis (Other Forms)	5.5	—
Typhoid Fever	—	35.7
Whooping Cough	80.0	—

A general use of diphtheria antitoxin would undoubtedly change the variations in diphtheria deaths from increase to *decrease*. The startling increase in deaths from measles and whooping cough emphasizes the fact that the mortality from these diseases may become serious.

The death rates per 1,000 population on an annual basis are as follows.

	1918**	1919**	1920*	1921*	1922*	1923*
First six months	14.5	14.2	15.6	11.9	13.1	13.6
At end of year	19.4	12.4	13.6	11.4	12.0	

**Rates calculated on School Census.
*Rates calculated on U. S. Census.

In general, death rates will be lower at the end of the year than indicated by the semi-annual survey. This is true of the years given above with the exception of 1918 when the full force of influenza swept the state in the autumn.

Marriages

5,981 marriages have been performed so far this year, an increase of 472 over the same period for 1922. A table for the first six months for certain years is given below.

1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
5,584	5,829	6,961	6,285	5,509	5,981

The five year average, 1918-1922, of the above is 6,034. 1923 is therefore 53 below this average.

Births, Deaths and Marriages, for June, 1923

Births

The registered births for the month of June totaled 2,435, 53 less than one year ago when 2,488 were reported. The average number of births for June over the period 1918-1922 is 2,685. The month is therefore 250 below the average. The characteristic trend for the year is to fall below the average, but this tendency seems to be of diminishing intensity. The table below illustrates this.

Months	Deviations below average
January	564
February	565
March	466
April	425
May	321
June	250

Expressed in percentage, the deviation of June from the average is negative and equal to 9.31. One month ago the percentage figures were 11.26. Twenty towns of 5,000 or more population reported more births than a year ago. The following reported increases of ten or more, the numbers after each town being the actual increase. Bridgeport 20; Bristol 17; Danbury 11; Derby 18; Killingly 11; Stamford 11; West Hartford 14; Winchester 13. There were reported 86 still births—10 more than one year ago. Expressing this in percentage of the total births, living and still births combined, 3.41% of this total were still births. One year ago the figures were 3.10%.

Deaths

1,296 deaths were reported. The increase over 1922 being 123, as 1,173 deaths were reported that year. It is of interest to note that in 1922 the mortality experience was the lowest to 1918, being even lower than 1921 which was the most favorable year for the state since Vital Statistics records were instituted. The average number of deaths for the month is 1,236. Therefore the month is 60 above the average. This is a percentage deviation from the average of 4.85.

Comparing 1923 to 1922 with respect to certain diseases, the following table has been compiled.

CAUSES OF DEATH	1923	1922	INCREASE	DECREASE
Encephalitis Epidemic	5	1	4	.....
Pneumonia (Undefined)	2	2	.....	.....
Typhoid	1	5	.....	4
Measles	6	16	.....	10
Scarlet Fever	4	1	3	.....
Whooping Cough	10	4	6	.....
Diphtheria	14	12	2	.....
Influenza	4	6	.....	2
Tuberculosis, (Pulmonary)	103	103	.....	.....
Tuberculosis, (Other forms)	3	12	.....	9
Cancer	123	125	.....	2
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	1	3	.....	2
Poliomyelitis	1	0	1	.....
Pneumonia, (Lobar)	33	36	.....	3
Pneumonia, (Broncho)	39	38	1	.....
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (Under 2)	22	20	2	.....
Puerperal Diseases	17	11	6	.....
Accident	97	85	12	.....
Suicide	17	13	4	.....
Homicide	1	3	.....	2
Diseases of the Heart*	191	131	60	.....
Other causes	602	546	56	.....
Totals	1,296	1,173	157	34

*Includes Endocarditis, Myocarditis, Angina Pectoris, Other Diseases of the heart.

Of the 97 deaths reported as due to accident, 19 were attributed to automobile accidents. The Department is actively engaged in an effort to reduce deaths from puerperal diseases. This is being done by means of lectures, formation of pre-natal clubs and letters to expectant mothers.

186 deaths under one year were registered, yielding an infant mortality rate per 1,000 living births of 73.1. One year ago there were 153 deaths, giving a rate of 59.1.

Marriages

As usual, June witnessed an increase in the number of marriages, 2,005 being solemnized, an increase of 314 over 1922 when 1,691 were performed. The average number of marriages for the five year period 1918-1922 is 1,775. June, 1923, is therefore 230 above the average.

Six Year Study—June 1918-1923

CONNECTICUT	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
BIRTHS *Birth Rate*	3029 25.8	2421 19.8	2752 23.7	2734 23.1	2488 20.6	2435 19.8
MARRIAGES *Marriage Rate*	1423 12.1	1731 14.2	2117 18.2	1911 16.1	1691 14.0	2005 16.3
DEATHS *Death Rate*	1274 10.8	1211 9.9	1306 11.2	1216 10.3	1173 9.7	1296 10.5
COMMUNICABLE DIS.* DEATHS *Per Cent. to Total Deaths*	175 13.7	180 14.9	181 13.9	156 12.8	150 12.7	144 11.1
DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR *Rate per 1000 births*	214 70.6	182 64.2	208 73.0	162 57.0	153 59.1	186 73.1

*Includes: Typhoid Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough. Diphtheria, Tuberculosis Pul., Cerebro-Spinal Men., Poliomyelitis, Influenza.

Towns from which no report has been received, Month of June, 1923.

BIRTHS	MARRIAGES	DEATHS
Barkhamsted	Cornwall	Cornwall
Cornwall	Franklin	Franklin
Franklin	North Haven	North Haven
Middlebury	Plainville	Plainville
North Haven	Waterford	Prospect
Plainfield		South Windsor
Waterford		Waterford

Births, Marriages and Deaths

June 1923

	Population Based on U S Census Est. as of July 1, 1923	TOTALS				DEATH RATES			AGE GROUPS		
		Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	All Causes (per 1,000 population)	Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	Children under 1 year (per 1,000 births)	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	65 years and over
State of Connecticut	1,475,122	2435	86	2005	1296	10.5	0.8	73.1	186	74	423
Ansonia	18,541	36	1	28	11	7.1	0.6	60.1	2	.....	6
Branford	6,835	7	1	8	7	12.3	3.5	224.2	2	.....	4
Bridgeport	158,218	264	6	202	116	8.8	0.6	52.7	15	9	24
Bristol	23,165	46	4	23	19	9.8	0.5	62.5	3	2	8
Danbury	22,081	53	1	23	27	14.7	.....	43.3	2	1	9
Derby	12,048	41	1	17	12	12.0	1.0	81.1	3	1	3
East Hartford	12,913	8	.....	13	12	11.2	.....	68.9	1	.....	7
Enfield	12,425	27	.....	25	6	5.8	.....	40.2	1	1	.....
Fairfield	13,400	11	.....	13	4	3.6	0.9	53.3	1	.....	2
Glastonbury	5,578	6	.....	5	3	6.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Greenwich	24,091	28	3	61	21	10.5	.....	97.5	4	2	5
Groton	10,211	16	1	12	11	12.9	1.2	75.0	1	.....	5
Hamden	9,606	17	2	9	5	6.2	.....	61.8	1	.....	1
Hartford	152,140	321	6	259	153	12.1	0.9	57.2	18	14	38
Killingly	8,739	18	.....	12	6	8.2	.....	137.9	2	.....	3
Manchester	20,074	31	1	30	13	7.8	1.2	26.8	1	.....	3
Meriden	35,736	60	3	49	25	8.4	0.7	31.1	2	.....	8
Middletown	22,420	52	1	27	32	17.1	1.1	79.5	4	2	13
Milford	12,293	10	.....	5	10	9.8	1.0	75.9	1	.....	5
Naugatuck	15,890	14	.....	29	13	9.8	.....	178.2	3	1	2
New Britain	64,754	122	4	72	47	8.7	0.6	82.5	11	3	14
New Haven	172,849	316	13	317	148	10.3	1.2	88.3	29	10	34
New London	27,800	60	1	48	36	15.5	0.9	141.3	8	.....	12
Norwalk	28,929	56	1	60	25	10.4	0.4	123.1	6	1	7
Norwich	30,152	72	1	41	43	17.1	0.8	48.0	3	3	18
Plainfield	8,341	13	.....	8	5	7.2	1.4	.....	.....	1	.....
Plymouth	6,220	9	.....	5	4	7.7	.....	203.3	2	.....	1
Putnam	8,779	8	.....	10	13	17.8	2.7	122.4	2	.....	5
Seymour	7,500	3	2	7	2	3.2	1.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelton	10,531	16	1	14	16	18.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Southington	9,133	21	.....	7	10	13.1	2.6	134.1	2	.....	3
Stafford	5,438	11	.....	6	4	8.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Stamford	44,002	85	9	80	43	11.7	0.8	67.2	6	1	12
Stonington	10,607	18	1	15	5	5.7	.....	67.7	1	1	2
Stratford	14,738	15	.....	6	8	6.5	.....	44.8	1	.....	6
Thompson	5,145	3	.....	4	6	13.9	.....	220.1	2	.....	4
Torrington	23,518	36	2	29	21	10.7	1.0	75.1	3	.....	8
Vernon	8,837	14	.....	22	10	13.6	1.4	81.6	1	.....	4
Wallingford	12,317	18	.....	12	10	9.7	1.0	68.9	1	.....	7
Waterbury	98,378	165	10	133	90	11.0	1.1	103.7	20	12	21
Watertown	6,789	5	2	6	6	10.6	.....	116.5	1	1	2
West Hartford	10,312	22	1	9	15	17.5	2.3	409.0	6	.....	7
Westport	5,421	7	.....	6	6	13.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Winchester	9,069	17	.....	10	9	11.9	.....	59.4	1	1	4
Windham	14,142	17	1	22	9	7.6	.....	63.8	2	1	5
Windsor	6,139	2	.....	2	4	7.8	.....	130.4	1	.....	1
West Haven	16,854	33	1	20	19	13.5	1.4	.....	.....	.....	2
Towns under 5,000	211,703	205	5	184	176	10.0	0.5	38.6	10	6	89

DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES

Encephalitis Epidemic	Pneumonia Undefined	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	Tuberculosis Other Forms	Cancer	Meningitis Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia—Lobar	Pneumonia—Broncho	Diarrhœa and Enteritis under 2	Puerperal Diseases	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Institutional Deaths	Non-Resident Deaths
5	2	1	6	4	10	14	4	103	3	122	1	1	33	39	22	17	97	17	1	424	223
										1				2				2			1
								1		1				1							
1					2	2		8		16			3	1	3	3	10	1		45	15
								1		2			2		1					2	
										3			1				4			9	6
								1					1				2			5	4
					1	1				1											
		1								2											
																	1				1
										1								1			
										2					1	2	1			6	
								1		1				2							
																	1				
2				3	1	5		10	1	19		1	4	4	2	2	15	2	1	90	45
										1											
								2		2					1	1	1			2	
								1		1			3				2	1		4	3
				1				1		3			1	5			1	1		20	16
								1		1						1	1			3	2
					1	1				5			1		1		1				
					1	1		3		4	1		3	2	1		7			11	1
1							1	12	1	13			2	4	4	4	14	3		69	19
1						1							1				4			14	8
								1		4				1	1		1			7	2
					1			8		4			2	2			2			14	10
			1					1		1				1							
										1							1				
								1		2										3	3
								1													
								12		1										12	14
								2		1								1			
														1						2	1
							1	1	1	2			1	1	1	1	1	1		16	7
														1							1
										1											
							1	2						1		1	4			7	1
								1		1										2	
								1		1											
			5			2		5		5			4	2	2	1	2	2		30	8
													1								
					2			2						2			1				5	1
																				2	2
										1							1			2	2
										1					1					2	1
										1					1		1				1
								10		2								1		9	9
	2				1	1	1	13		15			3	6	2	1	18	1		31	39

Preventable Diseases

Incidence of Certain Preventable Diseases

July, 1923

A comparison of the daily morbidity reports received during the month of July, 1923, with the corresponding month for the years 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, and 1922 is shown in the following table:

Certain Diseases	Average 1918-1922 for July	Mean 1918-1922 for July	Cases reported by Local Health Officers. 1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	7	9	9	0	9	11	6	9
Diphtheria	131	148	159	89	148	149	111	127
Encephalitis Epidemic (Not reportable till 1921)					.....	5	3	7
Measles	267	224	304	157	224	147	502	258
Poliomyelitis	3	2	1	.....	2	13	1	9
Scarlet Fever	95	80	59	65	125	146	80	115
Smallpox	9	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
Typhoid Fever	44	48	38	48	20	53	63	30
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	164	163	189	163	166	157	143	132
Whooping Cough	234	225	269	93	380	225	201	289

A comparison of the morbidity on these diseases for the two preceding months, May and June, with the July record is as follows:

Certain Diseases	May	June	July
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	10	5	9
Diphtheria	225	136	127
Encephalitis Epidemic	6	6	7
Measles	1,035	556	258
Poliomyelitis	1	.....	9
Scarlet Fever	348	230	115
Smallpox	1	3	.....
Typhoid Fever	12	9	30
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	163	138	132
Whooping Cough	224	262	289

Cases of Other Reportable Diseases

July, 1923

Chicken-pox	95	Mumps	31
Conjunctivitis Infectious	1	Paratyphoid Fever	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	Septic Sore Throat	3
Dysentery (Amoebic)	1	Tetanus	3
Dysentery (Bacillary)	3	Gonorrhoea	67
Encephalitis, Epidemic	7	Syphilis	66
German Measles	8		
Influenza	1	Total	300
Malaria	12		

Cases of Certain Reportable Diseases

July, 1923

	Population	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Meningitis Cerebrospinal	Poliomyelitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Lobar Pneumonia	Other Com. Diseases
State Total	1,475,122	30	258	115	289	127	9	9	132	11	32	300
NEW HAVEN CO.	**443,309**	**17**	**62**	**40**	**48**	**29**	**5**	**2**	**48**		**13**	**124**
New Haven	172,849	8	8	8	21	6	3	1	28		6	56
Waterbury	98,578		7	31	3	14	2		9		3	5
Meriden (city and town)	35,736	1	21		3	3			4		1	2
Ansonia	18,541		2		5	1			2			10
West Haven	16,854	2			2	1			2		2	1
Naugatuck	15,890					1						
Wallingford (town and boro)	12,317	1	4									
Milford	12,293	1	5		4				3			5
Derby	12,048											
Hamden	9,606			1	10						1	35
Branford (town and boro)	6,835	3				1						3
Seymour	7,500							1				
Towns under 5,000	24,462	1	15			2						7
FAIRFIELD CO.	**348,196**	**7**	**38**	**35**	**38**	**27**	**1**	**1**	**37**	**4**	**5**	**54**
Bridgeport	158,218	2	5	20	15	22			23	3	5	26
Stamford (city and town)	44,002	1	14	3	9	1			5			6
Norwalk	28,929			1		1		1				6
Danbury (city and town)	22,081	2										
Greenwich (town and boro)	24,091	1	12	1	8							6
Stratford	14,738	1		2					6	1		
Fairfield	13,400			1		2			1			1
Shelton	10,581			1	5	1	1		1			1
Westport	5,421		2		1				1			
Towns under 5,000	26,785		5	6								8
HARTFORD CO.	**366,974**	**2**	**21**	**13**	**67**	**37**		**4**	**34**	**6**	**5**	**93**
Hartford	152,140	1		4	16	11		2	19	1	1	67
New Britain	64,734			2	9	6		1	8	3		6
Bristol (city and town)	28,165			1	1	3			1			2
Manchester	20,074					5			1			3
Enfield	12,425		11	2		5						1
East Hartford	12,913				1	2			1	2		1
Southington (town and boro)	9,133		10	2		1					1	1
West Hartford	10,312			1	29				1		1	4
Windsor	6,139											
Glastonbury	5,878											
Towns under 5,000	50,011	1		1	11	4		1	3		2	8
NEW LONDON CO.	**109,427**	**2**	**68**	**7**	**21**	**7**	**3**	**2**	**9**		**4**	**14**
Norwich (city and town)	30,152		6	1	1	2	1		5			
New London	27,800		2		4		1	1	2			4
Stonington (town and boro)	10,607		37		3	3			1			1
Groton (town and boro)	10,211			1	10	2					1	
Towns under 5,000	30,657	2	23	5	3		1	1	1		3	9
LITCHFIELD CO.	**78,428**		**6**	**15**	**106**	**5**			**3**		**2**	**8**
Torrington (town and boro)	23,518			1		1						1
Winchester (inc. Winsted)	9,060											
Plymouth	6,220		1	2					1			
Watertown	6,789			3	2							
Towns under 5,000	32,841		5	9	104	4			2		2	7
WINDHAM CO.	**54,422**	**2**	**25**	**2**		**2**					**1**	**4**
Windham (inc. Willimantic)	14,142					1						2
Putnam (city and town)	8,779			1							1	1
Plainfield	8,341	2	12	1								1
Thompson	5,145											
Killingly (inc. Danielson)	8,739											
Towns under 5,000	9,276		13			1						
MIDDLESEX CO.	**46,878**		**37**	**3**	**9**	**1**				**1**		**1**
Middletown (city and town)	22,420		27			1						
Towns under 5,000	24,458		10	3	9					1		1
TOLLAND CO.	**27,488**		**1**			**19**			**1**		**2**	**2**
Vernon (inc. Rockville)	8,837					2						
Stafford (town and boro)	5,438					14					1	1
Towns under 5,000	13,213		1			3			1		1	1

(For cases of other reportable diseases see page 10)

Laboratories

Bureau of Laboratories Report for July, 1923

DIAGNOSTIC DIVISION

	+	—	?	Total
Typhoid	8	43	7	58
Paratyphoid B	.....	58	.....	58
Diphtheria:				560
Diagnosis	42	280	.....	
Release	14	224	.....	
Diphtheria Carriers:				302
Diagnosis	8	220	.....	
Release	4	70	.....	
Diphtheria Virulence	6	8	.....	14
Tuberculosis	26	86	.....	112
Syphilis	124	948	84	1,156
Gonorrhoea	4	40	.....	44
Glanders	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pneumonia		.....		.....
Type I	.....			
Type II	.....			
Type III	.....			
Type IV	.....			
Malaria	2	11	.....	13
Rabies	10	12	2	24
Feces for typhoid	.....	7	.....	7
Feces for ameba	.....	1	.....	1
Urine for typhoid	.....	1	.....	1
Special	.....	1	.....	1
Totals	248	2010	93	2351

CHEMICAL DIVISION

Milk Examination

Town	No. of Samples	Town	No. of Samples
Bristol	37	Thomaston	11
Durham	2	Torrington	25
Hamden	4	Warehouse Point	6
Madison	6	Westbrook	1
Manchester	36	Winsted	12
Meriden	38	Woodbridge	2
Middletown	3		
Rockville	18		201

Number of towns sending samples	14
Number of samples tested	201
Number of samples below fat standard	3
Number of samples showing low refractive index, indicating watering	2

Water Examination

Number of towns sending samples	66
Samples of water examined	162
Samples of sewage examined	0
Total number of samples examined in the division of chemistry during the month of July, 1923	363

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State of Connecticut Health Bulletin

"For a Clean State and a Healthy People"

Vol. 37 September, 1923 No. 9

Statistical Bulletin

This Issue Contains

Immunization Against Diphtheria

Incidence of Preventable Diseases for August, 1923

Births and Deaths, for July, 1923

Marriages, for July 1923

Laboratory reports

- Water Examinations
- Milk Examinations
- Diagnoses for disease conditions

STANLEY H. OSBORN, M. D., C. P. H., Commissioner.

ISSUED BY
State Department of Health
HARTFORD

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ALL CORRESPONDENCE, except for laboratory outfits, should be directed to
THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, HARTFORD

CONNECTICUT
HEALTH BULLETIN

Vol. 37 September, 1923 No. 9

Issued Monthly by the
STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

IMMUNIZATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

Up to the present time this year diphtheria has been less prevalent than for several years. However, it has not been an exceptional year, for outbreaks have cropped up here and there throughout the state.

What particularly interests health officers is that whereas in 1921 only 5 per cent. of the diphtheria cases in this state died, this fatality rate increased to over 6 per cent. in 1922, and for the cases and deaths reported for the first eight months this year the fatality rate has again increased, to nearly 8 per cent.

Physicians should instruct their patients and health officers should direct the attention of parents to the importance of the Schick test and immunization against diptheria by Toxin Antitoxin.

Diphtheria is one of the diseases we know most thoroughly.

The diphtheria germ is known.

We know how diphtheria is spread.

The Schick test enables us to determine who are immune.

Toxin Antitoxin immunization lasts for many years.

Diphtheria should disappear, as smallpox has from immunized communities.

The State Department of Health furnishes diphtheria Toxin-Antitoxin free to physicians in Connecticut.

Preventable Diseases

Incidence of Preventable Diseases

August, 1923

A comparison of the daily morbidity reports received during the month of August, 1923, with the corresponding month for the years 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, and 1922 is shown in the following table:

Diseases	Average 1918-1922 for Aug.	Mean 1918-1922 for Aug.	Cases reported by Local Health Officers. 1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Cerebrospinal Meningitis ..	7	7	7	3	10	1	12	3
Diphtheria	129	130	99	130	162	157	97	125
Encephalitis Epidemic (Not reportable till 1921)....					1	5	6	5
Measles	92	92	110	58	102	59	131	114
Poliomyelitis	10	9	14	3	5	21	9	19
Scarlet Fever	71	67	37	67	104	82	66	88
Smallpox	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	12
Typhoid Fever	78	73	104	73	63	96	55	56
Tuberculosis (pulmonary	150	145	168	127	145	165	145	132
Whooping Cough	202	149	188	47	488	140	149	229

A comparison of the morbidity on these diseases for the two preceding months, June and July, with the August record is as follows:

	June	July	August
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	5	9	3
Diphtheria	136	127	125
Encephalitis Epidemic	6	7	5
Measles	556	258	113
Poliomyelitis	....	9	19
Scarlet Fever	230	115	88
Smallpox	3	....	12
Typhoid Fever	9	30	56
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	137	131	132
Whooping Cough	262	289	229

Cases of Other Reportable Diseases

August, 1923

Chicken-pox	17	Para Typhoid Fever	2
Conjunctivitis Infectious	2	Septic Sore Throat	5
Dysentery (Amoebic)	1	Smallpox	11
Dysentery (Bacillary)	5	Tetanus	3
Encephalitis Epidemic	5	Trichinosis	4
German Measles	10	Gonorrhea	50
Influenza	5	Syphilis	31
Malaria	9		
Mumps	19	Total	179

Cases of Certain Reportable Diseases

August, 1923	Population	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Meningitis Cerebrospinal	Poliomyelitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Pneumonia Lobar	Other Com. Diseases
State Total	1,475,122	56	114	88	229	125	3	19	132	16	23	179
NEW HAVEN CO.	**443,309**	**24**	**13**	**36**	**35**	**30**	.....	**12**	**52**	**5**	**6**	**72**
New Haven	172,849	15	4	5	16	10	.....	1	28	2	2	45
Waterbury	98,378	.....	1	22	3	9	.....	2	10	1	4	6
Meriden (city and town)	35,736	3	4	.....	7	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	5
Ansonia	18,541	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
West Haven	16,854	1	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	3
Naugatuck	15,890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wallingford (town and boro)	12,317	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milford	12,293	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Derby	12,048	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Hamden	9,606	2	.....	6	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Branford (town and boro)	6,835	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Seymour	7,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	24,462	1	4	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
FAIRFIELD CO.	**348,196**	**14**	**10**	**21**	**31**	**38**	.....	**4**	**31**	**4**	**7**	**37**
Bridgeport	158,218	5	3	12	18	27	.....	.....	17	4	4	13
Stamford (city and town)	44,002	.....	4	3	2	1	.....	2	5	.....	1	6
Norwalk	28,929	3	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Danbury (city and town)	22,081	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1
Greenwich (town and boro)	24,091	1	2	.....	2	1	.....	2	3	.....	1	12
Stratford	14,738	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fairfield	13,400	.....	.....	1	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Shelton	10,531	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westport	5,421	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	26,785	4	1	2	4	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1
HARTFORD CO.	**366,974**	**11**	**20**	**19**	**119**	**27**	**3**	.....	**29**	**5**	**7**	**50**
Hartford	152,140	1	2	2	4	14	1	.....	16	3	3	29
New Britain	64,784	1	.....	3	5	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	5
Bristol (city and town)	23,165	1	2	9	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	3	2
Manchester	20,074	1	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Enfield	12,425	1	6	1	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Hartford	12,913	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Southington (town and boro)	9,133	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
West Hartford	10,321	2	.....	.....	95	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Windsor	6,139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glastonbury	5,878	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Towns under 5,000	50,011	3	1	1	9	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	5
NEW LONDON CO.	**109,427**	**6**	**11**	**3**	**24**	**8**	.....	**2**	**13**	**2**	**1**	**15**
Norwich (city and town)	30,152	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
New London	27,800	1	1	.....	7	1	.....	1	6	1	.....	7
Stonington (town and boro)	10,607	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Groton (town and boro)	10,211	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Towns under 5,000	30,657	4	8	.....	11	2	.....	.....	3	.....	1	7
LITCHFIELD CO.	**78,428**	.....	**1**	**6**	**13**	**4**	.....	.....	**2**	.....	**1**	**2**
Torrington (town and boro)	23,518	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Winchester (inc. Winsted)	9,060	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth	6,220	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Watertown	6,789	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	32,841	.....	.....	2	12	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
WINDHAM CO.	**54,422**	**1**	**13**	**2**	.....	**4**	.....	.....	**2**	.....	.....	**2**
Windham (inc. Willimantic)	14,142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Putnam (city and town)	8,779	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Plainfield	8,341	.....	7	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Killingly (inc. Danielson)	8,739	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thompson	5,145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	9,276	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
MIDDLESEX CO.	**46,878**	.....	**44**	.....	**7**	**3**	.....	**1**	**3**	.....	.....	.....
Middletown (city and town)	22,420	.....	43	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	24,458	.....	1	.....	7	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
TOLLAND CO.	**27,488**	.....	**2**	**1**	.....	**11**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**1**
Vernon (inc. Rockville)	8,837	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Stafford (town and boro)	5,438	.....	2	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns under 5,000	13,213	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(For cases of other reportable diseases see page 4)

Laboratories

Bureau of Laboratories Report for August, 1923

DIAGNOSTIC DIVISION

	+	—	?	Total
Typhoid	7	48	9	64
Paratyphoid B	.....	64	.....	64
Diphtheria:				416
Diagnosis	26	204	.....	
Release	6	180	.....	
Diphtheria Carriers:				128
Diagnosis	.....	106	.....	
Release	2	20	.....	
Diphtheria Virulence	3	4	.....	7
Tuberculosis	21	75	.....	96
Syphilis	190	1,070	80	1,340
Gonorrhea	11	42	.....	53
Glanders	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pneumonia	.....	1	.....	1
Type I	.....			
Type II	.....			
Type III	.....			
Type IV	.....			
Malaria	.....	3	.....	3
Rabies	.....	2	1	3
Feces for typhoid	.....	14	4	18
Feces for ameba	.....	1	.....	1
Feces for ova	.....	1	.....	1
Urine for typhoid	.....	.....	4	4
Special	.....	3	.....	3
Totals	266	1,837	99	2,202

CHEMICAL DIVISION

Milk Examination

Ansonia	6	Rockville	24
Bristol	18	Sharon	14
Clinton	6	Shelton	21
Madison	6	Torrington	25
Manchester	36	Wallingford	10
Meriden	62	Winsted	12
Putnam	12		
			252

Number of towns sending samples	13
Number of samples tested	252
Number of samples below fat standard	16
Number of samples showing low refractive index, indicating watering	3

Water Examination

Number of towns sending samples	94
Samples of water examined	223
Samples of sewage examined	4
Total number of samples examined in the division of chemistry during the month of August, 1923	479

Vital Statistics

Month of July, 1923

Births

The Department has received reports of 2,623 births for the month of July. This total is 89 less than one year ago when 2,712 births were registered. The average number of births for July in the five years 1918-1922 is 2,855. The month is therefore 232 below this average. So far this year the deviations from the average have all been negative—that is, below the average—and these deviations have, in the main, decreased, indicating a tendency to approach the average. The deviation of 232 given above is the least deviation which has appeared so far this year. In twenty towns over 5,000 in population an increased number of births was reported when compared with 1922. In the following towns, the increase was 10 or more and the numbers after each town indicated the actual increase: Enfield, 11; Middletown, 11; New Britain, 31; New Haven, 24; Waterbury, 41. The increases of New Britain and Waterbury are particularly noteworthy in view of the fact that increases of such magnitude have not occurred in any town or city so far this year.

Nintey-one still births were reported as compared with 76 one year ago—an increase of 15. Combining living births and still births gives a total of 2,714 for 1923 and 91 is 3.36 per cent. of this total. One year ago these percentage figures were 2.73 which is comparatively low. Analysis of the records shows no town with an alarmingly high percentage of still births among the total births.

Deaths

During July, 1,197 deaths were reported as compared with 1,208 one year ago. This is a decrease of 11, and 1923 enjoys the distinction of being the first year since 1918 that the deaths were below 1,200 for the month of July. As the average number of deaths for the month over the period 1918-1922 is 1,288, the record is 91 below this average.

Comparing 1923 and 1922 with respect to certain diseases, the following table has been complied:

Number of Deaths

CAUSES OF DEATH	1923	1922	INCREASE	DECREASE
Encephalitis Epidemic	5	2	3	.....
Pneumonia Undefined	4	2	2	.....
Typhoid	4	8	.....	4
Measles	1	10	.....	9
Scarlet Fever	0	2	.....	2
Whooping Cough	5	6	.....	1
Diphtheria	7	5	2	.....
Influenza	3	4	.....	1
Tuberculosis, (Pulmonary)	87	87	.....	.....
Tuberculosis, (Other Forms)	10	16	.....	6
Cancer	109	119	.....	10
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	5	5	.....	.....
Poliomyelitis	1	0	1	.....
Pneumonia, (Lobar)	23	16	7	.....
Pneumonia, (Broncho)	22	30	.....	8
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (Under 2)	23	47	.....	24
Puerperal Diseases	9	14	.....	5
Accident	99	106	.....	7
Suicide	20	9	11	.....
Homicide	3	6	.....	3
Diseases of the Heart*	185	160	25	.....
Other Causes	572	554	18	.....
Totals	1,197	1,208	69	80

*Includes Endocarditis, Myocarditis, Angina Pectoris, Other Diseases of the Heart.

In this table the most notable reduction is the decrease of 24 deaths in Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2. This is a trifle over a 50 per cent. reduction. Typhoid deaths decreased 4—a reduction of exactly 50 per cent. of the deaths in 1922. For some obscure reason the Suicides increased more than 100 per cent. over 1922.

Infant Mortality

The deaths under one year totalled 140, which is the least number reported since 1918. As 183 such deaths occurred one year ago, the month is 43 below these figures. The average number, 1918-1922, is 228. The mortality rate of 53.8 per 1,000 living births is conspicuously below the average. Remarkably low rates appear for Norwalk and Bristol. Of the towns over 100,000 population, New Haven leads with a rate of 38.0.

Marriages

Nine hundred and forty-four marriages were solemnized—an increase of 81. The average number of marriages is 977 for 1918-1922. The month is therefore 33 above the average.

Six Year Study—July, 1918-1923

CONNECTICUT	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
BIRTHS	3302	2432	2924	2903	2712	2623
Birth Rate	28.1	19.9	25.2	24.6	22.5	21.3
MARRIAGES	950	963	1091	1016	863	944
Marriage Rate	8.1	7.9	9.4	8.6	7.2	7.7
DEATHS	1418	1258	1274	1280	1208	1197
Death Rate	12.1	10.3	11.0	10.8	10.0	9.7
COMMUNICABLE DIS.* DEATHS	170	167	172	133	127	114
Per Cent to Total Deaths	12.0	13.3	13.5	10.4	10.5	9.5
DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR	306	205	224	220	183	140
Rate per 1000 births	98.6	72.4	78.7	77.7	68.7	53.8

*Includes: Typhoid Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough. Diphtheria, Tuberculosis Pul., Cerebro-Spinal Men., Poliomyelitis, Influenza.

Towns from which no report has been received,

Month of July, 1923

BIRTHS	MARRIAGES	DEATHS
Canaan	Canaan	Franklin
Franklin	Canterbury	North Haven
Lebanon	Franklin	Old Lyme
Lisbon	Lisbon	Plainville
Plainville	New Canaan	Waterford
Southbury	Newtown	
Warren	Plainville	
Woodstock	Portland	

July Statistics 1923	Population Based on U S Census Est. as of July 1, 1923	TOTALS				DEATH RATES			AGE GROUPS		
		Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	All Causes (per 1,000 population)	Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	Children under 1 year (per 1,000 births)	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	65 years and over
State of Connecticut	1,475,122	2623	91	944	1197	9.7	0.8	53.8	140	57	382
Ansonia	18,541	19	1	5	7	4.5	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Branford	6,835	5	1	8	7	12.2	1.8	.....	.....	.....	2
Bridgeport	158,218	310	15	120	101	7.7	1.1	49.2	14	6	16
Bristol	23,165	52	.....	15	8	4.1	1.0	20.8	1	1	2
Danbury	22,081	32	.....	15	33	17.9	.....	65.1	3	1	11
Derby	12,048	38	.....	5	16	15.9	1.0	54.1	2	2	2
East Hartford	12,913	11	.....	7	3	2.8	0.9	.....	.....	.....	2
Enfield	12,425	35	.....	20	7	6.8	.....	80.5	2	1	3
Fairfield	13,400	24	.....	7	2	1.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Glastonbury	5,878	6	.....	.....	2	4.1	.....	144.6	1	.....	.....
Greenwich	24.091	52	2	36	31	15.4	1.5	97.6	4	1	9
Groton	10,211	15	.....	3	8	9.4	1.2	75.0	1	.....	5
Hamden	9,606	12	3	8	6	7.5	.....	61.9	1	.....	3
Hartford	152,140	339	9	124	130	10.3	0.7	57.3	18	10	36
Killingly	8,739	12	2	5	6	8.2	1.4	.....	.....	.....	3
Manchester	20,074	36	2	10	13	7.8	.....	53.6	2	2	7
Meriden	35.736	65	.....	23	25	8.4	0.7	93.3	6	.....	8
Middletown	22,420	50	3	8	29	15.5	1.1	.....	.....	1	15
Milford	12,293	14	.....	10	9	8.8	1.0	151.9	2	.....	3
Naugatuck	15,890	17	.....	8	9	6.8	0.8	59.4	1	1	.....
New Britain	64,784	153	7	33	34	6.3	0.9	67.5	9	.....	10
New Haven	172,849	353	11	123	140	9.7	0.8	38.0	15	5	41
New London	27,800	62	1	34	36	15.5	2.2	88.4	5	2	11
Norwalk	28,929	38	3	20	29	12.0	0.4	20.5	1	.....	11
Norwich	30,152	53	2	23	37	14.7	0.8	32.0	2	2	16
Plainfield	8.341	7	.....	4	1	1.4	.....	71.9	1	.....	.....
Plymouth	6,220	5	.....	2	2	3.9	1.9	.....	.....	.....	1
Putnam	8.779	15	.....	8	12	16.4	.....	122.4	2	.....	4
Seymour	7,500	3	.....	1	4	6.4	1.6	.....	.....	.....	3
Shelton	10.531	15	1	3	13	14.8	1.1	.....	.....	1	1
Southington	9,133	18	.....	5	6	7.9	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Stafford	5,438	14	1	5	6	13.2	.....	153.8	2	1	1
Stamford	44,002	86	6	23	43	11.7	0.5	100.9	9	2	5
Stonington	10,607	17	1	1	6	6.8	.....	67.8	1	.....	3
Stratford	14,738	18	.....	11	8	6.5	.....	89.6	2	1	2
Thompson	5,145	7	.....	1	3	7.0	.....	110.1	1	.....	1
Torrington	23,518	26	2	16	13	6.6	0.5	50.1	2	.....	1
Vernon	8.837	14	.....	3	10	13.6	1.4	.....	.....	.....	5
Wallingford	12,317	18	2	4	6	5.8	1.9	.....	.....	1	4
Waterbury	98,378	204	7	59	92	11.2	0.5	62.2	12	9	21
Watertown	6,789	6	1	1	1	1.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
West Hartford	10,312	15	2	7	6	7.0	1.2	.....	.....	1	3
West Haven	5.421	8	.....	2	4	8.9	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Westport	9,060	14	.....	6	8	10.6	.....	118.9	2	.....	2
Winchester	14,142	30	1	7	18	15.3	0.8	63.8	2	.....	8
Windham	6,139	5	.....	2	4	7.8	.....	130.4	1	.....	1
Windsor	16,854	32	.....	5	11	7.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Towns under 5,000	211,703	243	5	98	192	10.9	0.5	47.6	13	3	91

DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES

Diseases of the Heart	Encephalitis Epidemic	Pneumonia Undefined	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	Tuberculosis—Other Forms	Cancer	Meningitis—Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia—Lobar	Pneumonia—Broncho	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2	Puerperal Diseases	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Institutional Deaths	Non-resident Deaths
185	5	4	4	1	.....	5	7	3	87	10	109	5	1	23	22	23	9	99	20	3	420	219
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	11	1	6	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	7	2	1	54	13
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2
2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	15	8
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	10	7
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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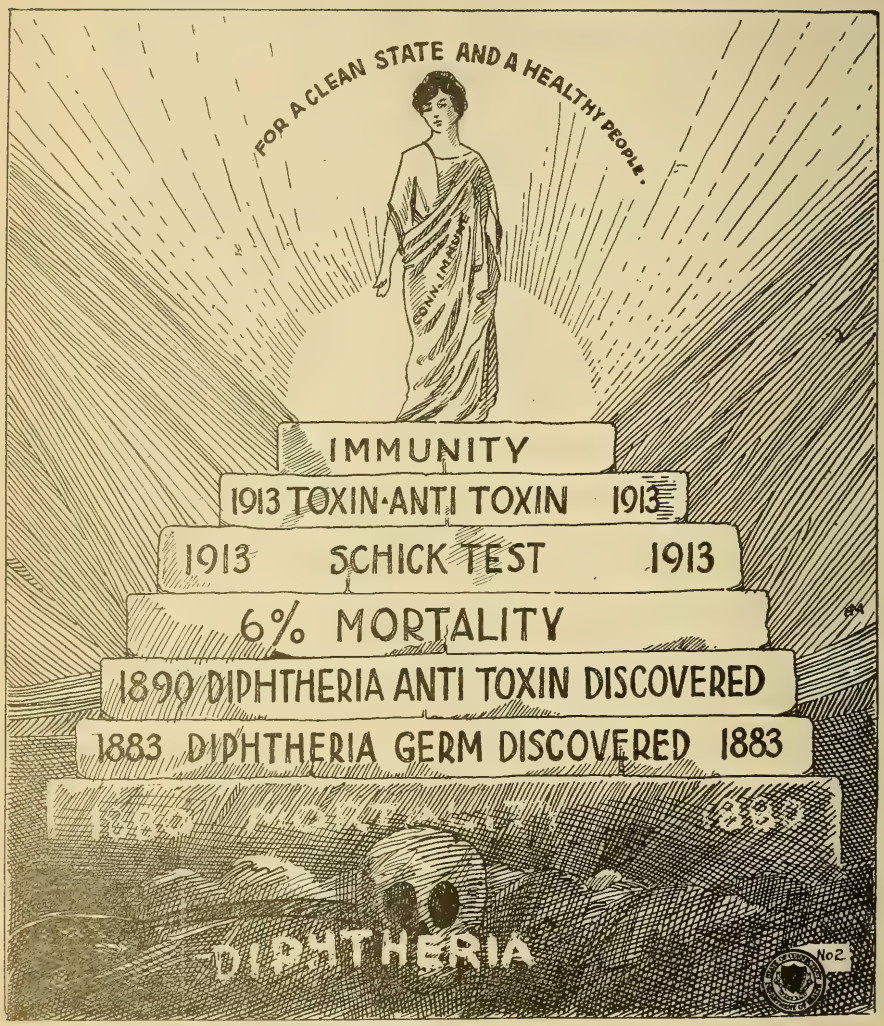
6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	6	2
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	9	.....	13	.....	.....	3	4	3	2	13	.....	1	68	28
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	6	1
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	20	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	12	2
21	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7	1	13	1	.....	2	4	7	1	13	3	1	67	20
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....	12	9
6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	8	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	19	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	9	8
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	3	.....	16	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	8	3	.....	3	2	3	1	9	2	.....	40	11
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	7	2
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	8	.....
32	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	13	1	13	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	15	3	.....	22	47


FOR A CLEAN STATE AND A HEALTHY PEOPLE.
IMMUNITY
1913 TOXIN-ANTI TOXIN 1913
1913 SCHICK TEST 1913
6% MORTALITY
1890 DIPHTHERIA ANTI TOXIN DISCOVERED
1883 DIPHTHERIA GERM DISCOVERED 1883
DIPHTHERIA
No2

State of Connecticut Health Bulletin

"For a Clean State and a Healthy People"

Vol. 37 October, 1923 No. 10

Statistical Bulletin

This Issue Contains

Birth Registration

Why Register Births?

The Influenza Epidemics in Connecticut, 1918-1922

Lobar Pneumonia Cases, 1918-1922

Births, Marriages and Deaths, for August, 1923

Incidence of Preventable Diseases for September, 1923

Laboratory Examinations

- Water Examinations
- Milk Examinations
- Diagnoses for disease conditions

STANLEY H. OSBORN, M. D., C. P. H., Commissioner.

ISSUED BY
State Department of Health
HARTFORD

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ALL CORRESPONDENCE, except for laboratory outfits, should be directed to
THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, HARTFORD

CONNECTICUT
HEALTH BULLETIN

Vol. 37 October, 1923 No. 10

Issued Monthly by the
STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Stanley H. Osborn, M. D., C. P. H., Editor

BIRTH REGISTRATION

Connecticut was one of the states in the original Registration Area of the United States Census Bureau. Other states at the present time are not reporting a sufficient number of births to have their states recognized by the United States Bureau of the Census because they are incomplete and for this reason no accurate statement can be made based on their reports.

The reporting of births by the physician or midwife in charge and in the absence of any professional attendant, by the parent, is required in Connecticut by Chapter 56 of Connecticut Public Acts of 1919, and compliance with this law is such that Connecticut has remained in the Birth Registration Area of the United States since 1915.

Our object now should be to obtain a one hundred per cent. reporting of births in Connecticut in order that our statistics may be of still greater value.

Why Register Births?

A birth certificate entitles the holder to make certain **demands** upon the State. The holder may demand an education, and the State maintains schools for this purpose, to which all may gain admission upon presentation of a birth certificate, which proves that the child is old enough to attend school.

The State has found that its healthy existence is the better promoted when children under a certain age are prohibited from working. A birth certificate is often necessary to establish the fact that "working age" has been attained.

With the advent of maturer years the State will permit all American born persons to participate in its government by voting, and to hold public office by election or appointment. They may become citizens in the Republic of The United States provided their parents have filed the proper birth credentials.

The State urges caution—and therefore will not permit a minor to enter into a contract. There is an exception to this, when the State will permit the marriage of a minor upon the authority of the written permission of a parent. On the other hand, the State will guarantee the rights of all who are not minors and who are not suffering from some mental alienation.

The State offers its Courts of Law in which it defends its citizens and adjusts the differences which must inevitably arise among them. In such a Court a birth certificate may be necessary to prove the right of inheritance in the final disposition of an estate.

The Government of the United States guarantees equality of opportunity to all. In accepting this guarantee each citizen takes an oath to uphold the constitution, observe the laws of the land and, when called upon, take up arms in defense of the Nation. This is equality of obligation, which the State is justified in expecting from its members, by whom and for whom the fabric of its Government has been created.

There is no nation in the world richer than America in the heritage of Freedom and Opportunity. The right to participate in this heritage is guaranteed to all for whom birth certificates have been filed.

Other important reasons why birth certificates should be filed are:-

To prove

1. Legitimacy.
2. Right of admission to The Professions.
3. Right to a pension.
4. The relation of guardians and wards.
5. Citizenship in order to obtain a passport.

Vital Statistics

Influenza Cases

1918-1922

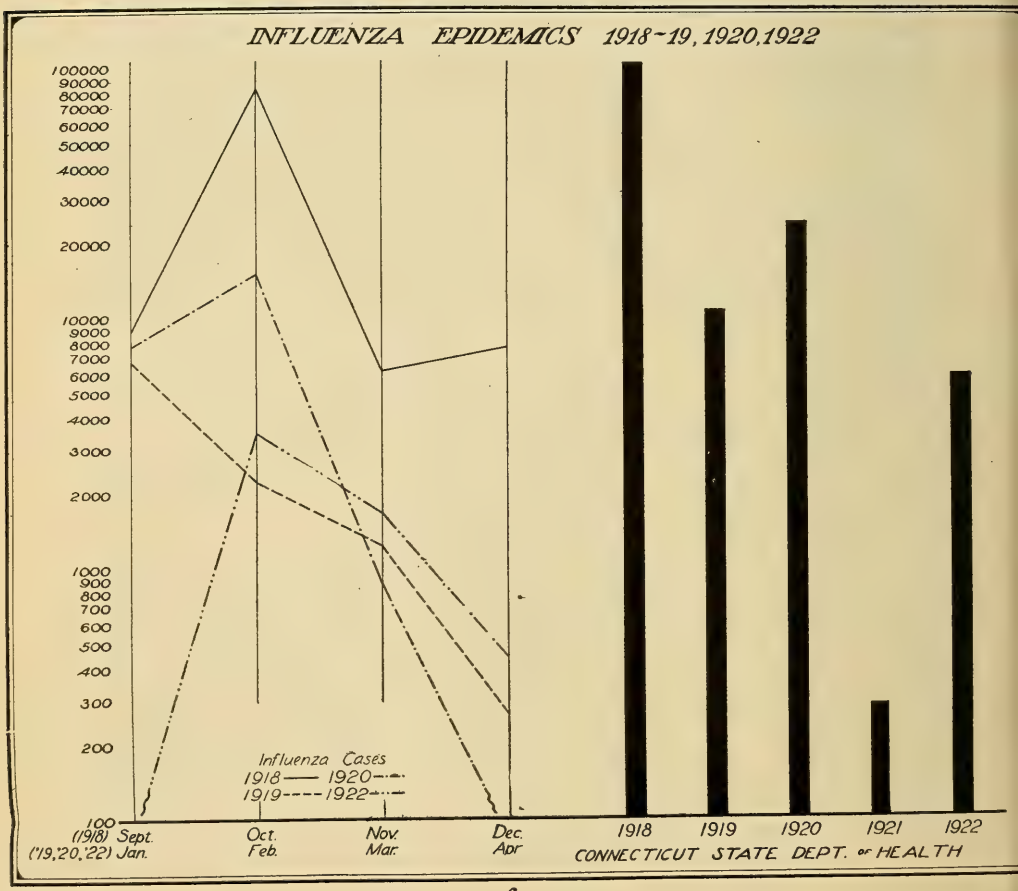
Influenza first appeared in Connecticut about September 1, 1918, among the personnel of the U. S. Submarine Base at Groton. With the spread of the disease to the civilian population, the State Department of Health made Influenza a "reportable disease" on September 12th for New London County and for the entire state on September 18th. So rapid was the progress of the epidemic that in the twelve remaining days of the month nearly 9,000 cases were reported. Becoming established with this startling begining, the full force of the disease burst explosively in October when 82,057 cases were reported. The chart on the next page shows this peak which the epidemic of 1918 reached. Fortunately this excessive morbidity was not maintained and in November the reported cases dropped to 6,244. However, in December, another but decidedly less severe wave of Influenza swept over the state, resulting in 7,785 reported cases. Then came the rather rapid decline until April, 1919. In December 1919 only 27 cases were reported, yet January 1920 was to witness another explosive outbreak of 7,732 cases which rose to a peak of 15,055 in February. While this epidemic is exceeded in severity only by the epidemic of 1918, it did not persist as long, and the reported cases declined rapidly. The year 1921 was singularly free from Influenza—in no month did the number of cases reported rise above 60. This was the year in which the crude death rate for the state was 11.4—the lowest mortality ever recorded. In 1922 Influenza again appeared, but, with much less virulency than 1918, 1919 and 1920.

The month of greatest incidence is October, but this is heavily weighted with October 1918. In no year since 1918 has autumnal Influenza been alarming. However, 1918 stands there—a sinister beacon—indicating, perhaps, that when Influenza strikes in the late summer and autumnal months the virulency is far greater than at any other time in the year. January, February and March show more persistent consistency. In these months people are brought into closer quarters, changes in temperature are felt more keenly and produce greater shock for the body to resist.

Influenza Cases.

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	Totals
January		6718	7732	56	72	14578
February		2232	15055	44	3534	20865
March		1242	880	38	1686	3846
April		263	62	49	445	819
May		56	6	23	47	132
June		3	2	7	22	34
July		1	1	2	20	24
August		2	14	6	3	25
September	8970	32	16	5	11	9034
October	82057	44	24	15	19	82159
November	6244	44	74	12	24	6398
December	7785	27	65	25	58	7960
Totals	105056	10664	23931	282	5941	145874

The table above shows the distribution of Influenza cases throughout the years 1918-1922. The semi-logarithmic chart has been drawn to exhibit graphically the months of greatest incidence. (See July number of Bulletin for account of this type of chart). For the year 1918 it was necessary to select the months September, October, November and December. For 1919, 1920 and 1922 the maximum occurred during the months of January, February, March and April. For a more detailed discusssion see preceding page.



Lobar Pneumonia Cases

1918-1922

When influenza epidemics occur, lobar pneumonia cases increase in practically every case. On the next page will be found a chart for Cases of Lobar Pneumonia, and a table showing the cases by months for 1918-1922.

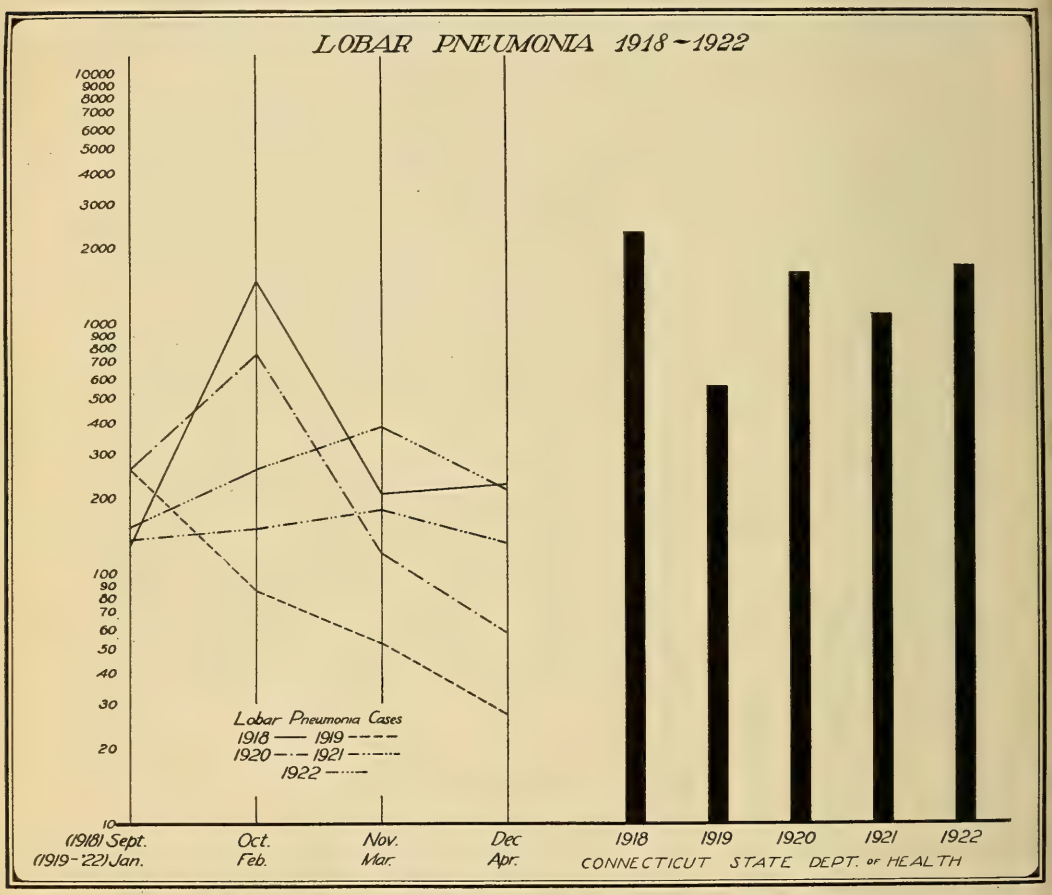
As was to be expected, the cases rose rapidly in October 1918, when Influenza was at its height. In fact, thereafter until 1921 cases of Lobar Pneumonia followed almost exactly the trend of Influenza Cases. It will be noted that they reached the peak in October, declined until November, rose in December and then fell away in the spring of 1919 to the record low mark of 19 in May. With the recurrence of Influenza in 1920, Lobar Pneumonia increased and reached its peak in February, as did Influenza, and then declined.

It will be recalled that 1921 was a year in which Influenza was almost entirely absent. Lobar Pneumonia ran a fairly constant course, reaching a moderate peak in March. While 1921 was a year of reduced mortality, Lobar Pneumonia seemed peculiarly tenacious and cases numbered over one hundred from December 1920 to June 1921. In 1922 the incidence of the disease was more pronounced than in any year since 1918. Beginning with January the cases continued to run over one hundred until June. The respite afforded by warm weather failed to appear and cases persisted with larger frequency than is usual. In this connection it seems worthy to note that the summer of 1922 was wet, for from May to August, inclusive, there was an accumulated excess above the average of 9.05 inches of rain.

Lobar Pneumonia Cases

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	Totals
January	7	258	259	135	152	811
February	28	84	743	150	259	1264
March	75	52	119	177	379	802
April	57	27	57	130	214	485
May	30	19	39	115	146	349
June	8	7	20	64	58	157
July	17	6	9	28	38	98
August	11	5	13	25	32	86
September	128	4	22	20	33	207
October	1464	9	51	53	70	1647
November	207	28	65	72	110	482
December	224	46	148	91	164	673
Totals	2256	545	1545	1060	1655	7061

The table on page 7 shows the distribution of Lobar Pneumonia cases throughout the years 1918-1922. The semi-logarithmic chart has been drawn to exhibit graphically the months of greatest incidence. (Compare with Influenza chart on page 6)



Month of August, 1923

Births

During the month 2,655 births were registered as compared with 2,814 a year ago. These totals are exclusive of still births. The decrease is 159. This total will no doubt be diminished when all late reports are received. This month there are an extraordinary number of towns from which no reports have been received, as the list following this article will testify. With so many towns unaccounted for, it is difficult to interpret the statistics which are available. However, the trend so far this year has been for the births to fall below the records of last year—and this month has proved to be no exception. This trend has shown a tendency to abate, as negative deviations from the average have decreased. The average for August over the period 1918-1922 is 2,948 births, from which it appears that 1923 is 293 below this average. A month ago the deviation 232 below the average was the lowest to appear so far this year. Hope had been entertained that the record this month would indicate a further decrease in this deviation, thereby showing a tendency to approach the average, but delinquent reports have upset calculations. Twenty-two towns over 5,000 in population reported an increased number of births over 1922, and the following towns reported increases of 10 or more, the figures after each indicating the actual increase. Derby, 15; Hartford, 34; Southington, 20; Waterbury, 24; West Hartford, 10.

During the month 94 stillbirths were reported, which, combined with the living births gives a total of 2,749. Therefore 3.42 per cent. of this total were still births. One year ago the figures were 77 still births, which was 2.77 of the total births reported at that time, and not including reports received later.

Deaths

Registered deaths totalled 1,210, a decrease of 54 over a year ago when 1,264 were reported. The average number of deaths from 1918-1922 is 1,308 and, therefore, the month this year is 98 below the average. The death rate of 9.8 per 1,000 population is lower than any appearing for the previous six years. Below is given a table for certain diseases, showing the increase or decrease of 1923 with respect to 1922.

CAUSES OF DEATH	1923	1922	INCREASE	DECREASE
Organic Diseases of the Heart*	148	71	77	.....
Encephalitis Epidemic	2	4	.....	2
Pneumonia Undefined	3	3	.....	.....
Typhoid Fever	4	3	1	.....
Measles	3	8	.....	5
Scarlet Fever	1	0	1	.....
Whooping Cough	11	7	4	.....
Diphtheria	4	6	.....	2
Influenza	5	0	5	.....
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	98	84	14	.....
Tuberculosis (Other Forms)	11	7	4	.....
Cancer	138	124	14	.....
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	3	4	.....	1
Poliomyelitis	2	0	2	.....
Pneumonia, (Lobar)	19	18	1	.....
Pneumonia, (Broncho)	36	35	1	.....
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (Under 2)	49	86	.....	37
Puerperal Diseases	13	12	1	.....
Accident	88	103	.....	15
Suicide	10	24	.....	14
Homicide	4	3	1	.....
Other Causes	558	662	.....	104
Totals	1210	1,264	126	180

*Includes Endocarditis, Myocarditis, Angina Pectoris, Other Diseases of the Heart.

The chief increases occurred under Organic Diseases of the Heart, Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Cancer. The most encouraging decrease appears for Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2, where a reduction of 37 deaths was experienced. This is a reduction of nearly 45% of the deaths in 1922. The Department is especially interested in Prenatal Care and Care of the Pre-school age Child, and much work is being accomplished by many departments of health and organizations in this line, and as there was a reduction of more than 50% of the deaths from Diarrhoea in July, it is possible that work along these lines is already bearing fruit. Last month there was a marked increase in the number of Suicides, a percentage increase of more than 100. August witnessed a decrease of 14 deaths from this cause.

Infant Mortality

One hundred eighty-eight deaths under one year were included in death reports received, a decrease of 28 over 1922. This is the lowest record tabulated since 1918. The mortality rate of 71.5 per 1,000 living births is also the lowest. The indications point to a favorable year under this heading. However, as the "population" upon which these rates are calculated is also decreasing—that is, the number of living births is decreasing—the record may not be as favorable as anticipated.

Marriages

During the month 980 marriages were performed—an increase of 42 over 1922. The average number of marriages is 1,016, covering the period 1918-1922. From this it appears that 1923 is 36 below the average.

Errata. On page 8 of the Bulletin for September appears "the month is therefore 33 above the average." This should read "the month is therefore 33 below the average."

Six Year Study—August 1918-1923

CONNECTICUT	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
BIRTHS *Birth Rate*	3297 28.1	2663 21.8	2948 25.4	3018 25.5	2814 23.3	2655 21.6
MARRIAGES *Marriage Rate*	1024 8.7	1061 8.7	1051 9.1	1004 8.5	938 7.8	980 8.0
DEATHS *Death Rate*	1431 12.2	1255 10.3	1370 11.8	1220 10.3	1264 10.5	1210 9.8
COMMUNICABLE DIS.* DEATHS *Per Cent. to Total Deaths*	171 11.9	141 11.2	153 11.2	138 11.3	112 8.9	131 10.8
DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR *Rate per 1000 births*	355 114.4	273 96.2	324 113.8	217 76.4	216 83.0	188 71.5

*Includes: Typhoid Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough. Diphtheria, Tuberculosis Pul., Cerebro-Spinal Men., Poliomyelitis, Influenza.

Towns from which no report has been received, up to August, 1923*

DEATHS	MARRIAGES	BIRTHS
Barkhamsted	Andover	Andover
Canaan	Barkhamsted	Barkhamsted
Cornwall	Canaan	Canaan
Hampton	Cornwall	Cornwall
Ledyard	East Windsor	Coventry
Lisbon	Essex	East Haven
Lyme	Hampton	Griswold
North Canaan	Ledyard	Hampton
North Stonington	Lisbon	Ledyard
Plainville	Lyme	Lisbon
Somers	North Canaan	North Canaan
Waterford	North Stonington	North Stonington
	Plainville	Plainville
	Washington	Prospect
		Washington
		Waterford
		Woodstock

*This bulletin goes to press the 5th of each month.

Preventable Diseases

Incidence of Preventable Diseases

September, 1923

A comparison of the daily morbidity reports received during the month of September, 1923, with the corresponding month for the years 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, and 1922 is shown in the following table:

Diseases	Average 1918-1922 for Sept.	Mean 1918-1922 for Sept.	Cases reported by Local Health Officers. 1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Cerebrospinal Meningitis ..	4	4	5	2	3	7	4	4
Diphtheria	210	204	204	249	190	231	178	115
Encephalitis Epidemic (Not Reportable till 1921)					3	4	2	3
Measles	65	65	86	84	66	39	50	28
Poliomyelitis	12	11	21	1	8	18	11	24
Scarlet Fever	115	129	68	129	130	103	143	91
Smallpox	1	....	....	....	....	2	2	2
Typhoid Fever	89	76	147	67	121	76	36	59
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	130	123	143	123	151	123	114	120
Whooping Cough	153	158	76	65	278	186	158	171

A comparison of the morbidity on these diseases for the two preceding months, July and August, with the September record is as follows:

	July	August	September
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	9	3	4
Diphtheria	127	124	115
Encephalitis Epidemic	7	5	3
Measles	258	114	28
Poliomyelitis	9	19	24
Scarlet Fever	115	88	91
Smallpox	....	12	2
Typhoid Fever	29	54	59
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	131	132	120
Whooping Cough	289	229	171

Cases of Other Reportable Diseases

September, 1923

Chickenpox	16	Mumps	20
Conjunctivitis Infectious	1	Para Typhoid Fever	1
Dysentery (Amoebic)	1	Septic Sore Throat	3
Dysentery (Bacillary)	7	Smallpox	2
Encephalitis Epidemic	3	Tetanus	4
German Measles	7	Gonorrhoea	57
Influenza	4	Syphilis	66
Malaria	8		
		Total	200

Laboratories

Bureau of Laboratories Report for September, 1923

DIAGNOSTIC DIVISION

	+	—	?	Total
Typhoid	16	65	11	92
Paratyphoid B	.....	92	.....	92
Diphtheria:				388
Diagnosis	32	246	.....	
Release	8	102	.....	
Diphtheria Carriers:				.....
Diagnosis	.....	.....	.....	
Release	.....	.....	.....	
Diphtheria Virulence	2	.....	.....	2
Tuberculosis	22	52	.....	74
Syphilis	155	820	80	1,055
Gonorrhoea	21	32	.....	53
Glanders	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pneumonia		.....		.....
Type I	.....			
Type II	.....			
Type III	.....			
Type IV	.....			
Malaria	.....	3	.....	3
Rabies	1	3	.....	4
Feces for typhoid	.....	38	.....	38
Feces for paratyphoid A	.....	.....	2	2
Urine for typhoid	.....	33	.....	33
Urine for paratyphoid A	1	.....	2	3
Feces for ameba	.....	2	.....	2
Special	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	258	1,488	95	1,841

CHEMICAL DIVISION

Milk Examination

Town	No. of Samples	Town	No. of Samples
Bridgeport	1	Rockville	6
Bristol	24	Seymour	3
Cheshire	2	Suffield	3
Hamden	2	Torrington	34
Manchester	45	Warehouse Point	6
Meriden	50	Winsted	14
New Haven	2		
Orange	2		194

Number of towns sending samples	14
Number of samples tested	194
Number of samples below fat standard	5
Number of samples showing low refractive index, indicating watering	1

Water Examination

Number of towns sending samples	56
Samples of water examined	153
Samples of sewage examined	2
Total number of samples examined in the division of chemistry during the month of September, 1923	349

Births, Marriages and Deaths

August Statistics 1923

	Population Based on U S Census Est. as of July 1, 1923	TOTALS				DEATH RATES			AGE GROUPS		
		Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	All Causes (per 1,000 population)	Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	Children under 1 year (per 1,000 births)	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	65 years and over
State of Connecticut	1,475,122	2655	94	980	1210	9.8	0.8	71.5	188	49	351
Ansonia	18,541	24	2	2	20	12.9	1.9	90.2	3	3	5
Branford	6,835	12	1	8	7	12.3	1.8				5
Bridgeport	158,218	300	8	121	103	7.8	0.9	63.2	18	6	16
Bristol	23,165	40	1	18	10	5.2		41.6	2		6
Danbury	22,081	42		6	31	16.8	1.1	65.1	3	1	6
Derby	12,048	45	1	9	9	9.0		54.1	2		4
East Hartford	12,913	13		1	8	7.4	0.9	137.9	2		2
Enfield	12,425	22	1	12	10	10.0		80.5	2	1	4
Fairfield	13,400	19		5	9	8.1		53.3	1	1	1
Glastonbury	5,878	11		5	5	10.2		144.5	1		3
Greenwich	24,091	43	3	52	23	11.5	0.5	24.4	1	2	5
Groton	10,211	23	1	10	4	4.7					3
Hamden	9,606	18		1	7	8.7		123.7	2		3
Hartford	152,140	349	17	126	150	11.8	0.6	98.6	31	9	31
Killingly	8,739	16		9	7	9.6		206.8	3		1
Manchester	20,074	29	1	12	12	7.2	0.6	26.8	1	1	2
Meriden	35,736	75	4	11	40	13.4	1.3	93.2	6	3	15
Middletown	22,420	41	1	14	39	20.9	0.5	99.3	5	1	8
Milford	12,293	23		9	4	3.9	2.0				1
Naugatuck	15,890	17	1	11	3	2.3		118.8	2		1
New Britain	64,784	136	2	40	33	6.1	0.7	52.5	7		10
New Haven	172,849	334	16	120	138	9.6	0.4	63.9	21	7	42
New London	27,800	60	3	21	41	17.6	1.3	70.6	4		13
Norwalk	28,929	57	2	31	31	12.9	1.2	61.6	3	1	11
Norwich	30,152	48	5	24	39	15.5		64.0	4	1	11
Plainfield	8,341	14	1	6	7	10.1		71.8	1		4
Plymouth	6,220	10		5	3	5.8		203.3	2		1
Putnam	8,779	25	2	12	4	5.5		61.2	1		
Seymour	7,500	7	1	4	2	3.2		92.3	1		1
Shelton	10,531	7		5	11	12.5	2.3	62.8	1		
Southington	9,133	25	1	4	4	5.3				1	1
Stafford	5,438	15	1	6	3	6.6		76.9	1		1
Stamford	44,002	81	1	37	43	11.7	0.8	33.6	3	3	15
Stonington	10,607	12		8	9	10.2	1.1				4
Stratford	14,738	13	1	8	5	4.1	0.8	44.8	1		3
Thompson	5,145	10		2	5	11.7		110.1	1		3
Torrington	23,518	40		14	13	6.6	0.5	75.2	3	1	4
Vernon	8,837	7		4	5	6.8					4
Wallingford	12,317	17		5	5	4.9					3
Waterbury	98,378	212	10	57	71	8.7	1.5	108.9	21	3	10
Watertown	6,789	11		3	2	3.5					1
West Hartford	10,312	20		2	4	4.7		68.1	1	1	
Westport	5,421	5		2	9	19.9					3
Winchester	9,060	14	1	6	9	11.9		118.8	2		4
Windham	14,142	40		6	13	11.0		127.6	4	1	3
Windsor	6,139	12			4	7.8		260.8	2		
West Haven	16,854	28		6	16	11.4	0.7				3
Towns under 5,000	211,703	233	5	100	180	10.2	0.9	69.6	19	2	74

DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES

Diseases of the Heart	Encephalitis Epidemic	Pneumonia Undefined	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	Tuberculosis—Other Forms	Cancer	Meningitis—Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia—Lobar	Pneumonia—Broncho	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2	Puerperal Diseases	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Institutional Deaths	Non-resident Deaths
148	2	3	4	3	1	11	4	5	98	11	138	3	2	19	36	49	13	88	10	4	444	251
1							1		3							2		2			1	1
1						1			1													3
13				1				1	11	3	14			1	3	3	1	11		1	41	16
2											2			1								
3									1		6					2		6	1		12	8
											2				1			1			5	5
									1	1						2						1
				1							3					2		1	1			
1	1					1					3											2
2																						1
4			1			1			1		4		1	1							8	4
3																						
											1				1							
18			1						4	2	18	2		4	5	9	3	9	1	1	89	39
1								1			2											
2									1		3										4	1
8									3	1	5							4			8	3
3									6		1				5	1	1	1			29	28
									1													1
															1							
5									3		3			1					1		8	1
15		1	1			2	1		5	2	14			4	7	10	2	11	2		70	23
5			1						3		4					1	2	5			20	10
								2	3		3			2	2			4	2		9	4
6									5	1	6				1			5			18	8
1											2											1
											1					1						
																		1			3	3
1									9			1									7	7
1											1					1						
																	1				2	
5		1			1		1	1	2		1		1	2	1	1	1	2			16	5
3									1		1											
											1											1
											2											
2											2							3			4	
1											1							1			2	1
1											1										2	
5	1	1		1		1			5	1	5			1	3	7	1	4			27	6
																		1				1
						1															3	1
1															1				1		5	6
3						1					2							1			1	
1															2	1		1			5	2
1																2						
2									9									1	1	1	10	10
28						3	1		20		24			2	3	4	1	12		1	35	48

Cases of Certain Reportable Diseases

September, 1923

	Population	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Meningitis Cerebrospinal	Poliomyelitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Pneumonia Lobar	Other Com. Diseases
State Total	1,475,122	59	28	91	171	115	4	24	120	14	24	200
NEW HAVEN CO.	**443,309**	**30**	**13**	**26**	**30**	**26**	**3**	**12**	**34**	**7**	**7**	**76**
New Haven	172,849	28	4	13	17	5		2	13	5	7	56
Waterbury	98,378	1		8	2	12	1	4	11			1
Meriden (city and town)	35,736		8		5	2	1	2	3			4
Ansonia	18,541			1		2		1	1			3
West Haven	16,854								1			2
Naugatuck	15,890											
Wallingford (town and boro).	12,317						1					
Milford	12,293	1				2			2	1		
Derby	12,048			1	1	2						
Hamden	9,606		1	2	2	1						2
Branford (town and boro)	6,835								1			1
Seymour	7,500							1		1		3
Towns under 5,000	24,462			1	3			2	2			4
FAIRFIELD CO.	**348,196**	**9**	**3**	**20**	**46**	**15**		**4**	**38**	**3**	**2**	**25**
Bridgeport	158,218	4		5	5	15		1	24	2	2	15
Stamford (city and town)	44,002		1	2	6				7	1		1
Norwalk	28,929	1		2	3			1	1			
Danbury (city and town)	22,081	2		1	4				2			
Greenwich (town and boro)	24,091		1		7			1				5
Stratford	14,738			2	6			1	1			
Fairfield	13,400			5	4				1			1
Shelton	10,531				4							
Westport	5,421			1								2
Towns under 5,000	26,785	2	1	2	7				2			1
HARTFORD CO.	**366,974**	**9**	**10**	**21**	**72**	**44**	**1**	**3**	**35**	**4**	**11**	**77**
Hartford	152,140	1	4	10	13	19		2	11	3	1	48
New Britain	64,784	1		2	4	15			16	1	5	15
Bristol (city and town)	23,165	1		3		1			3			2
Manchester	20,074	1					1					3
Enfield	12,425	1	5	1		4			1			
East Hartford	12,913	1							1			
Southington (town and boro)	9,133										2	
West Hartford	10,312			1	40						2	1
Windsor	6,139	1										
Glastonbury	5,878	1		3		1						2
Towns under 5,000	50,011	1	1	1	15	4		1	3		1	6
NEW LONDON CO.	**109,427**	**5**	**1**	**2**	**11**	**2**		**1**	**5**		**1**	**9**
Norwich (city and town)	30,152					2			2			1
New London	27,800	1			5				1			4
Stonington (town and boro)	10,607							1				
Groton (town and boro)	10,211								1		1	1
Towns under 5,000	30,657	4	1	2	6				1			3
LITCHFIELD CO.	**78,428**			**4**	**3**	**4**		**3**	**2**		**2**	**4**
Torrington (town and boro)	23,518			1		1						
Winchester (inc. Winsted)	9,060											
Plymouth	6,220			2				2			1	
Watertown	6,789					1						
Towns under 5,000	32,841			1	3	2		1	2		1	4
WINDHAM CO.	**54,422**	**4**		**4**	**1**	**5**		**1**	**2**		**1**	**6**
Windham (inc. Willimantic)	14,142	3		1							1	1
Putnam (city and town)	8,779											
Plainfield	8,341	1		2					1			
Killingly (inc. Danielson)	8,739			1					1			4
Thompson	5,145				1							
Towns under 5,000	9,276					5		1				1
MIDDLESEX CO.	**46,878**		**1**	**5**	**8**	**7**			**3**			**1**
Middletown (city and town)	22,420					4			1			
Towns under 5,000	24,458		1	5	8	3			2			1
TOLLAND CO.	**27,488**	**2**		**9**		**12**			**1**			**2**
Vernon (inc. Rockville)	8,837											1
Stafford (town and boro)	5,438			6		2			1			1
Towns under 5,000	13,213	2		3		10						

(For cases of other reportable diseases, see page 12)

Hygienic Laboratory,
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HYGIENIC LABORATORY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
D 23

State of Connecticut Health Bulletin

"For a Clean State and a Healthy People"

Vol. 37 November, 1923 No. 11

Statistical Bulletin

This Issue Contains

Safe Food and Drink at Fairs

Laboratory Examinations

- Diagnosis for diseases
- Milk Examination
- Water Examination

Why Register Deaths?

Births, Marriages and Deaths, for September, 1923

The Psychiatric Needs of Connecticut

Scenes on the Midway at the Fairs

How Connecticut Safeguards Water

Incidence of Preventable Diseases for October, 1923

STANLEY H. OSBORN, M. D., C. P. H., Commissioner.

ISSUED BY
State Department of Health
HARTFORD

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CONNECTICUT
HEALTH BULLETIN

Vol. 37 November, 1923 No. 11

Issued Monthly by the
STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Stanley H. Osborn, M. D., C. P. H., Editor

SAFE FOOD AND DRINK AT FAIRS

Many of those who attended the fairs in Connecticut this fall will remember drinking sweet cider or other cold drinks from glasses that have been used by numerous other visitors who quenched their thirst with the same drinks. Laboratory experiments show that when glasses are used in this way, merely being rinsed in cold or tepid water between using, they become smeared with the discharges from the mouths of the users and carry germs that are placed there from the lips of those who drink.

Perhaps not all persons who drink cold drinks from what is virtually a common drinking glass realize the hazards to which they expose themselves. Health officials do appreciate the danger of mouth to mouth infection in this way and at least one local health officer has taken steps to safeguard the public health from this danger. The matter was brought to the attention of the Bureau of Preventable Diseases of the State Department of Health when the health officer of Manchester requested that an inspection be made of the proposed food establishments in the midway at the centennial Celebration for the purpose of considering reasonable and practicable measures for minimizing the danger of the spread of disease through foods and drinks consumed during the Celebration. It was the desire of the health officer to make the Manchester Celebration a model in this respect and set a health standard for food service in outdoor celebrations, fairs and festivals. In the accomplishment of this purpose the State Department gladly cooperated.

After going over the situation while the booths for foods and soft drinks were being erected, the measures decided upon were relatively simple. They may be listed as follows:

1. Safeguarding against possible sources of infection by building fly-tight privies, equipped with screen doors, and the liberal use of chlorinated lime while the privies were in service.

2. Prohibiting the use of glasses or other forms of drinking cups to be washed and used again in the service of all cold drinks. Only straws and paper cups to be discarded after one using were permitted for this purpose. The use of other cups for hot drinks was permitted on the ground that if facilities were available for providing hot drinks, hot water could be provided for washing the cups.

3. All foods to be covered to protect from flies and dust as far as practicable.

Inspection of the food stalls on the midway and at various points along the streets of Manchester during the celebration showed that these requirements were being very generally carried out. In one place only was it noted that glasses were being used for serving cold drinks. The man at this stand had obtained permission to use glasses, provided he washed them in hot water. The reason he gave for this request was that he thought it would be cheaper than to buy paper cups. The "hot" water being used to wash the glasses at the time of inspection was not of sufficient temperature to sterilize, and the vender was advised to keep the water boiling hot.

In contrast to the economy attempted by the above mentioned vender was the practice of another vender selling hot drinks on the pageant grounds. At this stand hot drinks were being dispensed in ice cream cartons which are much more expensive than ordinary paper cups. The cost of safeguarding the public health against mouth infection from the common drinking cup or glass may appear to be relatively high, but to the parent whose child should contract diphtheria or scarlet fever in this manner the cost of prevention would be exceedingly low.

At the time of inspection, all sandwiches exposed for sale at any of the booths observed were wrapped. Other foods were in glass jars with covers or were otherwise protected from flies and dust. At one booth straws to be used for drinking purposes were covered with paper napkins to protect the ends from contamination. Thus, on the whole, a high standard was set for serving foods in temporary open air quarters.

Enforcement of the requirements was made easy by cooperation of the management of the celebration with the health officer. All concession contracts carried a clause providing for their cancellation at any time by the management. Thus in case of failure to observe the regulations concerning the handling of foods and drinks, the concession privilege could be withdrawn on a moment's notice.

Laboratories

Report for October, 1923

DIAGNOSTIC DIVISION

	+	—	?	Total
Typhoid	12	39	11	62
Paratyphoid B	1	61	.....	62
Diphtheria:				672
Diagnosis	54	340	.....	
Release	26	252	.....	
Diphtheria Carriers:				481
Diagnosis	14	429	.....	
Release	.....	38	.....	
Diphtheria Virulence	7	5	.....	12
Tuberculosis	9	85	.....	94
Syphilis	193	1,197	101	1,491
Gonorrhoea	14	56	.....	70
Glanders	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pneumonia		.....		.....
Type I	.....			
Type II	.....			
Type III	.....			
Type IV	.....			
Malaria	.....	6	.....	6
Rabies	.....	1	.....	1
Feces for typhoid	1	51	.....	52
Feces for paratyphoid A	1	.....	.....	1
Urine for typhoid	1	41	.....	42
Feces for ameba	.....	2	.....	2
Special	.....	1	.....	1
Totals	333	2,604	112	3,049

CHEMICAL DIVISION

Milk Examination

Town	No. of Samples	Town	No. of Samples
Bridgeport	1	Putnam	11
Bristol	39	Rockville	18
Cheshire	2	Seymour	3
Hamden	2	Wallingford	5
Lakeville	2	Watertown	2
Manchester	27	Winsted	10
Meriden	47		
New Haven	2		173
Orange	2		

Number of towns sending samples	15
Number of samples tested	173
Number of samples below fat standard	6
Number of samples showing low refractive index, indicating watering	2

Water Examination

Number of towns sending samples	53
Samples of water examined	125
Samples of sewage examined	10
Total number of samples examined in the division of chemistry during the month of October, 1923	308

Vital Statistics

WHY REGISTER DEATHS?

In an article on the Registration of Births, which was recently published in this Bulletin, it was pointed out that the State had many duties to perform for its citizens. These were guarantees through the life of the individual.

At the death of a citizen - in fact, at the death of all individuals within its borders - the State guarantees that this final act shall be attended by no uninvestigated and suspicious circumstances.

By statute it has prescribed that the death of all persons shall be immediately reported and that such Medical Certificates of Death shall be signed only by the doctor last in attendance, unless the case is of such a nature that the Medical Examiner must sign the certificate.

When the State is satisfied that all conditions have been properly complied with, and that the case demands no further investigation, a burial permit is issued.

The wealth and prosperity of a Nation can be no better promoted than by creating a healthy environment, and by education in Public Health Matters. An elaborate tabulation of all Deaths is made annually as to causes of death, age, occupation, etc., in a constant endeavor to discover those diseases which seem especially hazardous or predominant and to eradicate the cause or causes.

The State wants its constituents to live. It distributes pamphlets dealing with many diseases, containing valuable advice how to avoid them or, when contracted, how to treat them so there will be no wide-spread epidemic.

Due to the cooperation of all, this State of Connecticut may point with pride to its low death rate, confident that it will be further lowered by the preventive methods of Public Health Education.

In addition the Registration of deaths shows:

1. The success or failure of measures used in the prevention and cure of disease.
2. The relation which one community bears to another with respect to mortality from certain diseases.

Month of September 1923.

Births

During the month 2,479 births were reported, a decrease of 198 over 1922 when 2,677 births were returned. Compared with 1921 the decrease is 403 and with respect to the average over the years 1918-1922 the deviation is 417 below the mean. The average figures are 2,896 for the month over the five-year period indicated above. The birth rate per 1,000 estimated population for this year is 20.2, and is the lowest which has appeared since 1918. If it is assumed that the average birth rate is 24.0, this decrease of 4 units indicates that the year may be some 6,000 births below the average.

Births reported from nineteen towns over 5,000 in population exceeded the number reported for the month in 1922. The following towns reported increases of 10 or more, the figures after each town denoting the actual increase. Meriden, 10; New London, 31; Norwalk, 11; Norwich, 34; West Haven 20.

The still births numbered 100 an increase of 26 over 1922 when 74 were reported. The percentage of still births among the total births, living and still births combined, for 1923 is 3.88. In 1922 the figures were 2.81. In Bridgeport and Hartford the still births were double those reported for 1922 and in New Haven they increased by one-third.

Deaths

Death records for the month numbered 1,205, a decrease of 11 over 1922, yielding a death rate of 9.8 per 1,000 population, which is the lowest rate which has appeared for the month since 1919. The average number of deaths for the month over the period 1918-1922 is 1,348, and 1923 is therefore 143 below this average. This average it must be recalled, is weighted with the deaths due to Influenza, which began to manifest itself in 1918.

The following record, comparing certain diseases for 1922 and 1923, has been prepared.

CAUSES OF DEATH	1923	1922	INCREASE	DECREASE
Diseases of the Heart*	149	169	.....	20
Encephalitis Epidemic	2	2	.....	.....
Pneumonia Undefined	1	2	.....	1
Typhoid Fever	6	3	3	.....
Measles	0	2	.....	2
Scarlet Fever	4	1	3	.....
Whooping Cough	13	5	8	.....
Diphtheria	6	16	.....	10
Influenza	4	5	.....	1
Tuberculosis, (Pulmonary)	77	74	3	.....
Tuberculosis, (Other Forms)	9	11	.....	2
Cancer	125	114	11	.....
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	1	0	1	.....
Poliomyelitis	2	2	.....	.....
Pneumonia, (Lobar)	18	20	.....	2
Pneumonia, (Broncho)	33	24	9	.....
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (Under 2)	65	59	6	.....
Puerperal Diseases	8	15	.....	7
Accident	97	90	7	.....
Suicide	12	18	.....	6
Homicide	2	4	.....	2
Other Causes	571	580	.....	9
Totals	1,205	1,216	51	62

* Includes Myocarditis, Endocarditis, Angina Pectoris, Other Diseases of the Heart.

Encouraging decreases are noted under Diseases of the Heart, Diphtheria, and Puerperal Diseases.

Infant Mortality

The deaths under one year numbered 197, an increase of 25 over 1922 when 172 were reported. The moratlity rate per 1,000 living births for 1923 is 77.6 and in 1922 it was 66.1, As the average number of deaths under one year for the interval 1918-1922 is 247 this year is 50 below the mean. If this average saving were maintained throughout the year it would result in the saving of 600 infant lives.

Marriages

During the month 1,497 marriages were reported, an increase of 182 over a year ago. With 13 towns delinquent in filing the reports of marriages it is quite possible that this month may have exceeded 1922 by 200. The average number of marriages is 1,311, averaging from 1918-1922. The month is therefore 186 above the average. When all reports are returned this may similary be a positive deviation from average of 200.

Six Year Study—September 1918-1923

CONNECTICUT	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
BIRTHS	3084	2980	2856	2882	2677	2479
Birth Rate	26.3	24.4	24.6	24.3	22.1	20.2
MARRIAGES	1102	1273	1547	1316	1315	1497
Marriage Rate	9.4	10.4	13.3	11.1	10.9	12.2
DEATHS	1823	1189	1326	1186	1216	1205
Death Rate	15.5	9.7	11.4	10.0	10.1	9.8
COMMUNICABLE DIS.* DEATHS	486	129	150	140	108	113
Per Cent. to Total Deaths	26.7	10.8	11.3	11.8	8.9	9.4
DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR	355	233	281	194	172	197
Rate per 1000 births	111.1	82.3	98.6	68.3	66.1	77.6

*Includes: Typhoid Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough. Diphtheria, Tuberculosis Pul., Cerebro-Spinal Men., Poliomyelitis, Influenza.

Towns from which no report has been received, up to September, 1923*

BIRTHS	MARRIAGES	DEATHS
Bloomfield	Bloomfield	Cornwall
Cornwall	Brooklyn	Franklin
Franklin	Cornwall	Plainville
Madison	Franklin	Trumbull
Middlebury	Hebron	Prospect
Milford	Lisbon	Waterford
Plainville	Madison	Watertown
Trumbull	Middlebury	
Washington	Milford	
Waterford	Orange	
	Plainville	
	Prospect	
	Waterford	

*This bulletin goes to press the 5th of each month.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

September Statistics 1923	Population Based on U S Census Est. as of July 1, 1923	TOTALS				DEATH RATES			AGE GROUPS		
		Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	All Causes (per 1,000 population)	Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	Children under 1 year (per 1,000 births)	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	65 years and over
State of Connecticut	1,475,122	2179	100	1497	1205	9.8	0.6	77.6	197	54	383
Ansonia	18,541	36	3	25	14	9.1	1.3	150.0	5	1	3
Branford	6,835	6	.....	7	7	12.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Bridgeport	158,218	278	16	144	115	8.7	0.8	66.7	19	7	31
Bristol	23,165	49	.....	25	18	9.3	1.0	104.1	5	1	4
Danbury	22,081	41	3	20	29	15.8	0.5	86.7	4	1	12
Derby	12,048	32	1	20	14	13.9	.....	162.1	6	1	2
East Hartford	12,913	8	.....	14	11	10.2	0.9	68.9	1	.....	3
Enfield	12,425	18	.....	22	9	8.7	.....	80.5	2	.....	3
Fairfield	13,400	17	.....	6	8	7.2	0.9	.....	.....	.....	1
Glastonbury	5,878	11	.....	3	6	12.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Greenwich	24,091	36	2	44	22	11.0	.....	24.3	1	.....	13
Groton	10,211	12	.....	11	4	4.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hamden	9,606	10	.....	9	2	2.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hartford	152,140	330	17	175	131	10.3	0.7	44.5	14	9	36
Killingly	8,739	6	.....	5	3	4.1	.....	68.9	1	.....	.....
Manchester	20,074	42	1	27	8	4.8	0.6	53.5	2	1	3
Meriden	35,736	68	1	28	27	9.1	0.3	77.8	5	2	9
Middletown	22,420	48	1	21	35	18.7	0.5	99.3	5	2	10
Milford	12,293	.....	.....	.....	11	10.7	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Naugatuck	15,890	14	.....	12	11	8.3	1.5	178.2	3	1	1
New Britain	64,784	143	5	60	44	8.2	0.6	120.1	16	3	10
New Haven	172,849	306	15	234	166	11.5	0.8	100.4	33	6	44
New London	27,800	77	5	31	30	12.9	1.3	123.7	7	1	9
Norwalk	28,929	52	2	26	17	7.1	0.4	61.6	3	2	6
Norwich	30,152	89	.....	27	32	12.7	0.8	96.0	6	.....	11
Plainfield	8,341	9	.....	12	5	7.1	.....	71.9	1	.....	3
Plymouth	6,220	8	.....	4	5	9.6	.....	305.1	3	.....	2
Putnam	8,779	7	.....	10	7	9.5	.....	122.4	2	.....	.....
Seymour	7,500	11	.....	2	2	3.2	.....	92.3	1	.....	.....
Shelton	10,531	9	.....	6	19	21.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Southington	9,133	16	1	5	4	5.3	1.3	.....	.....	.....	1
Stafford	5,428	14	.....	4	2	4.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Stamford	44,002	73	6	71	27	7.4	.....	22.4	2	1	8
Stonington	10,607	11	.....	11	9	10.2	2.3	67.7	1	.....	2
Stratford	14,738	12	1	11	9	7.3	2.4	44.7	1	1	1
Thompson	5,145	13	.....	6	10	23.3	.....	110.1	1	.....	9
Torrington	23,518	41	2	19	12	6.1	.....	50.1	2	1	5
Vernon	8,837	6	.....	9	9	12.2	.....	163.2	2	.....	4
Wallingford	12,317	10	1	7	8	7.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Waterbury	98,378	165	8	92	82	10.0	0.9	93.3	18	4	14
Watertown	6,789	9	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Hartford	10,312	18	.....	7	4	4.7	.....	68.1	1	2	1
Westport	5,421	5	.....	11	6	13.8	.....	166.6	1	.....	1
Winchester	9,060	18	.....	9	12	15.9	.....	118.8	2	2	7
Windham	14,142	31	1	13	12	10.2	.....	127.6	4	.....	2
Windsor	6,139	6	.....	3	5	9.7	.....	130.4	1	.....	2
West Haven	16,854	45	1	11	17	12.1	.....	66.8	2	.....	3
Towns under 5,000	211,703	213	6	168	165	9.2	0.3	54.0	14	4	81

DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES

Diseases of the Heart	Encephalitis Epidemic	Pneumonia Undefined	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	Tuberculosis—Other Forms	Cancer	Meningitis—Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia—Lobar	Pneumonia—Broncho	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2	Puerperal Diseases	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Institutional Deaths	Non-resident Deaths
149	2	1	6	.....	4	13	6	4	77	9	125	1	2	18	33	65	8	97	12	2	421	219
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	6	.....	14	.....	.....	3	4	3	.....	12	.....	.....	52	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	6	1
3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	4	.....	.....	13	8
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	8	5
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	3
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	2	16	.....	.....	1	7	7	.....	12	2	1	87	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	7	3
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	3	.....	2	.....	.....	19	12
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	8	1	6	.....	.....	11	3
.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	6	1	18	.....	.....	4	5	3	1	7	2	1	75	29
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	13	5
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4	1
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	1	.....	11	4
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	1	9	1
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	5	3	9	.....	.....	1	1	7	2	7	1	.....	36	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	2
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	5	2
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	7	3
23	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	2	1	15	.....	17	.....	1	2	3	5	1	11	1	.....	27	38

Mental Hygiene

THE PSYCHIATRIC NEEDS OF CONNECTICUT.

Mental disease is steadily and rapidly increasing throughout the country and at a rate probably in excess of the rate of population increase. The following statistics are interesting and at the same time alarming.

"In January 1919 there were 232,680 patients with mental diseases in institutions throughout the country or approximately two per thousand of population."

"One out of every twenty six individuals reaching adult age becomes insane."

"Every year there are 50,000 new admissions to hospitals for mental disease."

"A conservative estimate of the yearly loss to the country because of mental disease is $162,633,000.00. This amount represents the sum total of the expense of supporting the mentally ill in hospitals and the amount of their potential earnings lost because of their mental incapacity."

As yet no exact statistics as to the number of mentally ill in Connecticut are available. Should such statistics be compiled, they would not in any marked way differ from those quoted as indicative of conditions in the country in general. The State Psychopathic Hospital Commission estimated that on June 30,1921 there were present in Connecticut's two state hospitals and the several private institutions, approximately 4500 "insane." This number does not take into consideration the population of the Mansfield State Training School and Hospital or the large number of individuals with the milder mental disorders, who although not considered insane, were receiving care in institutions. There is no method of estimating the large number of mentally ill not cared for in institutions.

Present conditions in our two State Hospitals and the Mansfield State Training School and Hospital are highly significant.

	Normal Capacity	Present Population	Percentage of Overcrowding
Connecticut State Hospital	2,280	2,809	23%
Norwich State Hospital	1,600	1,800	12½%
Mansfield State Training School and Hospital	520	600	15%

Unfortunately the number of insane in all hospitals throughout the state is unknown. A rough estimate of the increase of ratio per thousand may be obtained by using the combined patient population of our two State Hospitals and the Hartford Retreat, statistics of which are available. In 1918 the ratio per thousand based upon the above and the population of the state was 3.01 per thousand, while in 1923 the ratio obtained in a similar way is 3.22 per thousand, showing an in- an increase of .21 in the ratio. It is probable that this increase in ratio per thousand would be larger if the population of the other private institutions were included in the calculation. It is noteworthy that the population of the Mansfield State Training School and Hospital does not enter into this estimation.

The problem of mental illness in Connecticut, therefore, is a serious one; not so grave, perhaps, as in some other states but nevertheless clamoring for attention and correction. It is entitled to fully as much consideration as many other public health problems and effort directed towards its eradication would be met with equal success.

The public has for too long a time remained unconscious of the devastation mental disease is causing; it is time that it concerned itself in the matter and met the issue squarely by formulating a definite, adequate plan of campaign against this menace. Such a plan should not provide simply for additional facilities for care, but should lay special stress on the means of prevention.

A discussion of such a plan in detail would be almost endless. However the program can be briefly outlined under the two main measures, prevention and treatment.

Prevention.

Eugenics—Education of the public in facts of heredity, and cultivation of ideals regarding marriage and parenthood which tend toward the welfare of the next generation. Connecticut has already shown its recognition of the importance of eugenics by the following legislative act:—

> Section 6428 of the General Statutes of Connecticut. Marriage of epileptics and imbeciles "Every man and woman, either of whom is epileptic, imbecile or feeble minded, who shall intermarry or live together as husband and wife, when the woman is under forty-five years of age, shall be imprisoned not more than three years; but nothing herein contain shall be construed as affecting the mutual relations of any man and woman lawfully married on or before July 31, 1895."

Education—Increased facilities in medical schools for giving instruction in mental hygiene and psychiatry; instruction of general hospital nurses in psychiatric nursing; and instruction of public health nurses and social workers, in psychiatric case work.

General educational measures in the form of a compaign of public health education relative to mental disorders.

Provisions for earlier diagnosis—Establishment of sufficient mental clinics; psychiatric social work; co-operation with social agencies; systematic psychiatric examinations of school children; psychiatric wards in general hospitals for incipient and emergency cases; and a State Psychopathic Hospital.

General Measures—Movements for social and industrial betterment; co-operation between all existing agencies which aim to control forms of illness and injury which may lead to mental disorder (venereal prophylaxis, movements against alcoholism and drug addiction, prevention against infections, safe-guarding workmen in dangerous trades.)

Treatment.

Additional state institutions for the care of mental disorders; psychiatric wards in general hospitals; institutions for the psychoneuroses; and a State Psychopathic Hospital.

Mental clinics providing medical treatment, educational recommendations, psychiatric recommendations, and social recommendations.

Routine psychiatric social work giving advice and aid in effecting readjustments for those who have suffered from mental disorders.

Public Health Instruction

Scenes on the Midway at the Fairs

"By our Staff Reporter."

"Aw" gwan! Thats a health tent, we don't want to go in there! No! Movies, you say? In the daytime? Where's the machine? Isn't it good! Let's stay and see the rest of it! And look at all the rest of the things they've got!" Thus the Connecticut State Department of Health made its debut on the Midway. With a full realization of the hawker's rivalry, a 20' by 30' tent was pitched in their midst, and health proclaimed a necessity for the family every day in the year. "Come in and rest" was a welcome invitation. There were plenty of chairs—they came, some 20,000 or more, some to rest and watch the movies, and read the attractive health posters that lined the walls, some to inspect the exhibits and store up valuable information for future use.

There was always action! Sometimes children dragged in reluctant parents because they had seen the "cute little dolls" only dolls to them but to the parents, now really interested, these dolls were playing a part—nurses and doctors in a well baby conference—mothers and babies cared for by the public health nurse—a forlorn little baby unkempt and uncared for in a dirty room when it might have flourished had that room been clean. These miniature exhibits preached volumes of health, volumes that had to be carefully guarded for the "next stop" for one little fellow asked "please, could I take a chance on those?" Occasionally, there was active resistance, when parents led in reluctant children, protesting all the way because being weighed was not on their schedule for the day which had been filled with visions of toy balloons, hot-dogs and merry-go-rounds! But they were weighed, 2094 of them, and each one wore home on the front of his coat a blue tag on which had been recorded his height and weight and his correct weight for his height. On the reverse side appeared printed rules of health which formed a good guide for the mother to keep her child well.

Mothers became interested in the welfare of their children and were not satisfied until they had received the answers to some of the questions that had been puzzling them—why it

was better for Johnnie not to be skinny "like his father"—what to do if Mary would not eat cereals and milk—why Susie slept with her mouth open—what were these new fangled vitamins—and what had fruits and vegetables to do with teeth and bone formation in young children. They were eager to learn—they listened—they looked—they carried away health leaflets, 30,000 them and asked for others to give to their friends—they registered the ages of their small children with their addresses so new leaflets could be sent to them. There were exhibits of interest to the men, a graphic representation of a farmyard with a safe and unsafe well water supply. A representative from the Department gave illustrated talks on this subject followed by conferences. Ten talks were given to a shifting audience of 700. A biologic exhibit showed samples of the serums used in the prevention of typhoid fever, diphtheria, tetanus and smallpox. This used as a talking point convinced more than one of the need of vaccination and toxin-antitoxin.

Another drawing card to the tent was the water-cooler with drinking water and sanitary paper cups which refreshed the visitor while furnishing an object lesson in sanitation.

The showing of moving pictures by daylight was an innovation in midway circles. A special asbestos cloth booth was installed outside and to the rear of the tent and the pictures, thrown on a transparent, daylight screen could be seen by the audience in front. As this space had been darkened to give evening conditions the pictures were clearly shown and formed an interesting entertainment for some 6000 people. Some of the popular films were "How Disease is Spread." "General and Personal Hygiene," "Our Children," "Through Life's Windows," "Diptheria," "Saving the Eyes of Youth," Flies and Mosquitoes as Disease Carriers." These were shown 116 times.

The health exhibit was sent to every county in the State with a showing at fourteen Fairs. At Woodstock, Glastonbury, North Stonington, Rockville, Danbury and Stafford Springs the large tent was used and moving-pictures were shown. At Durham a special tent was constructed and at East Haddam, Willimantic, Norwich, Middlebury, Plymouth, Harwinton and Riverton covered space was furnished by the Fair Committees. A most cordial welcome was received in each place and the assurance of full co-operation from the authorities. The value of such health educational work was universally recognized, as shown by the granting of commanding positions on the fair grounds, and the effort to make available all the facilities

needed for its success. Local contacts were made in each of the centers which will prove invaluable as avenues of greater and more useful service. Whenever a Public Health nurse was established in the field the exhibit was reciprocal. This led to a better understanding of her problems and the community needs, and a fuller recognition of the resources of the State Department of Health.

If your fair was not represented, ask for the exhibit in 1924. The Early Bird Gets the Worm!

Sanitary Engineering

HOW CONNECTICUT SAFEGUARDS WATER

The increased precaution required in protecting public water supplies where the prolonged drought compelled water companies to use emergency water supplies known to be contaminated, and beecause of the necessity of sterilizing all surface supplies irrespective of their previous quality, to guard against accidental or willful pollution made it necessary to use chlorine during the past few months more than ever before in Connecticut. A brief description of the agent most generally used for this purpose may help to allay the fears of users of such treated waters and serve as a general answer to many inquiries made to the Department.

Calcium hypochlorite or common bleaching powder is used very extensively in the paper and textile industries. It is a by-product of the soda-ash and caustic soda manufacturing processes. Its first use in water purification was at Maidstone, England, following a typhoid epidemic. Exposure to the air causes it to lose strength rapidly. It has high corrosive properties and its odor is offensive.

The chorine gas produced in the manufacture of caustic soda was so large in quantity that the market could not absorb it. In 1910 its use for disinfecting drinking water was demonstrated and the development of apparatus for its practical application has progressed until to-day, it is estimated that in U. S. over three billion gallons of water per day are being treated with it. In Connecticut approximately 100 million gallons are disinfected with liquid chlorine daily.

The gas which is greenish-yellow in color liquefies under pressure easily. It comes in steel cylinders holding from 100 to 140 pounds. The amount used in disinfecting a water supply varies from 2-10 to 1 part per million gallons. Expressed in another way, if a water company uses 1,000,000 gallons of water per day and it was treated with 1 part of chlorine, it would require 8 1-3 pounds, and in a glass of this water, when it reached the consumer there would be 7-1000 of a grain. This gives some idea of the infinitesimal amount of the chemical required to sterilize the water.

When the gas is mixed with water, a chemical reaction takes place and hypochlorous acid is produced. This acid, though weak, is a powerful oxidizing agent, and if oxidizable substances are present, its decomposition is rapid and the energy produced destroys the living cells in the water. Chlorine is, therefore, merely an agent for releasing oxygen in its most active form called "nascent oxygen", which is capable of oxidizing substances quite unaffected by the oxygen of the air or natural waters.

The chlorine, after mixing with the water, disperses so quickly that the most delicate chemical tests are required to detect its presence a short distance below the point of application. Most persons using a chlorine treated water do not notice any difference in the taste unless their attention is called particularly to it. Most of the tastes and odors in drinking waters are from other sources than chlorination, chiefly vegetable growths. Chlorine is the best method known to-day for making a water safe by sterilization. It does not remove color or cloudiness from the water. Its principal use is in destroying the bacteria present.

Next month this Bulletin will discuss "Odors and Tastes in Water".

Preventable Diseases

Incidence of Preventable Diseases
October, 1923

A comparison of the daily morbidity reports received during the month of October, 1923, with the corresponding month for the years 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, and 1922 is shown in the following table.

Diseases	Average 1918-1922 for Oct.	Mean 1918-1922 for Oct.	Cases reported by Local Health Officers. 1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Cerebrospinal Meningitis ..	5	4	9	1	11	4	2	8
Diphtheria	384	361	248	548	410	361	354	203
Encephalitis Epidemic (Not reportable until 1921)					1	5	....	2
Measles	228	215	204	327	285	110	215	241
Poliomyelitis	8	9	7	2	9	13	10	17
Scarlet Fever	223	212	118	320	279	186	212	201
Smallpox	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Typhoid Fever	50	51	30	68	62	51	41	60
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	133	131	106	150	164	112	131	129
Whooping Cough	154	122	72	77	282	122	219	100

A comparison of the morbidity on these diseases for the two preceding months, August and September with the October record is as follows:

	August	September	October
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	3	4	8
Diphtheria	124	115	203
Encephalitis Epidemic	5	3	2
Measles	114	28	241
Poliomyelitis	18	24	17
Scarlet Fever	88	91	201
Smallpox	12	2	....
Typhoid Fever	51	59	60
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	132	120	129
Whooping Cough	229	171	100

Cases of Other Reportable Diseases

Chickenpox	115	Mumps	50
Conjunctivitis Infectious	2	Para Typhoid Fever	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	1	Septic Sore Throat	2
Dysentery (Bacillary)	1	Tetanus	2
Encephalitis Epidemic	2	Trachoma	1
Favus	1	Trichinosis	2
German Measles	2	Gonorrhoea	61
Hookworm Infection	1	Syphilis	62
Influenza	11		
Malaria	5	Total	322

Cases of Occupational Diseases Reported

Lead poisoning	6	Pneumokoniosis	24
Mercury poisoning	1		
Dermatitis	6	Total	38
Acne from oil	1		

(*See back cover for detailed statistics.*)

Cases of Certain Reportable Diseases

October, 1923	Population	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Meningitis Cerebrospinal	Poliomyelitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Pneumonia Lobar	Other Com. Diseases
State Total	1,475,122	60	241	201	100	203	8	17	129	8	42	322
NEW HAVEN CO.	**443,309**	**18**	**122**	**89**	**16**	**64**	**4**	**8**	**56**	**2**	**17**	**131**
New Haven	172,849	11	2	32	7	6	2	2	31	1	7	77
Waterbury	98,378	1	4	39	2	40	2	4	10		4	9
Meriden (city and town)	35,736		114	2	2	1			3		1	16
Ansonia	18,541			2	1			1	2		1	5
West Haven	16,854	1		4	4	2			4			6
Naugatuck	15,890			1		1			2			
Wallingford (town and boro)	12,317		2	2		3				1		2
Milford	12,293										3	11
Derby	12,048	1				8		1				
Hamden	9,606	2		2		2			1		1	1
Branford (town and boro)	6,835					1			1			1
Seymour	7,500								2			
Towns under 5,000	24,462	2		5								3
FAIRFIELD CO.	**348,196**	**22**	**7**	**45**	**21**	**37**	**1**	**2**	**18**	**1**	**7**	**60**
Bridgeport	158,218	1	1	24	5	30		1	11	1	3	19
Stamford (city and town)	44,002	14		2	8				1			8
Norwalk	28,929	1		3								2
Danbury (city and town)	22,081	5										
Greenwich (town and boro)	24,091		6	1	2	2						13
Stratford	14,738			5		3			1			2
Fairfield	13,400	1		5	2			1	2		2	12
Shelton	10,531			2	2		1		1		1	
Westport	5,421			2								
Towns under 5,000	26,785			1	2	2			2		1	4
HARTFORD CO.	**366,974**	**8**	**14**	**28**	**27**	**76**	**3**	**4**	**33**	**3**	**11**	**90**
Hartford	152,140	3	1	8		23	1	2	20	3	8	61
New Britain	64,784		1	8	15	31	1		5		1	11
Bristol (city and town)	23,165		1	4		3	1	1	6			6
Manchester	20,074	1		1								
Enfield	12,425		8			6						1
East Hartford	12,913			1		1		1	1			1
Southington (town and boro)	9,133			1		1			1		1	5
West Hartford	10,312	1			10	2						3
Windsor	6,139	1										
Glastonbury	5,878											
Towns under 5,000	50,011	2	3	5	2	9					1	2
NEW LONDON CO.	**109,427**	**4**	**96**	**11**	**26**	**12**		**2**	**15**	**1**	**1**	**16**
Norwich (city and town)	30,152	1				6			7	1	1	
New London	27,800		1	1	1				4			11
Stonington (town and boro)	10,607		16	9		4			1			
Groton (town and boro)	10,211	3				1		1				2
Towns under 5,000	30,657		79	1	25	1		1	3			3
LITCHFIELD CO.	**78,428**	**2**		**16**	**3**	**3**			**1**	**1**	**2**	**6**
Torrington (town and boro)	23,518											
Winchester (inc. Winsted)	9,060					1						
Plymouth	6,220			1					1			1
Watertown	6,789	1										
Towns under 5,000	32,841	1		15	3	2				1	2	5
WINDHAM CO.	**54,422**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**4**			**5**		**1**	**12**
Windham (inc. Willimantic)	14,142											
Putnam (city and town)	8,779	1			2							
Plainfield	8,341					1			1			
Killingly (inc. Danielson)	8,739			1					4			1
Thompson	5,145		1			3						1
Towns under 5,000	9,276	1		1							1	10
MIDDLESEX CO.	**46,878**	**4**		**10**	**5**	**1**		**1**				
Middletown (city and town)	22,420	3		1	1	1						
Towns under 5,000	24,458	1		9	4			1				
TOLLAND CO.	***27,488**		**1**			**6**			**1**		**3**	**7**
Vernon (inc. Rockville)	8,837								1			2
Stafford (town and boro)	5,438		1			4					1	3
Towns under 5,000	13,213					2					2	2

(*For cases of other reportable diseases, see page* 19)

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State of Connecticut Health Bulletin

"For a Clean State and a Healthy People"

Vol. 37 December, 1923 No. 12

Statistical Bulletin

This Issue Contains

Typhoid Carried By Milk

Incidence of Preventable Diseases for November, 1923

Automobile Accidents

Births, Marriages and Deaths, for October, 1923

Work of the Bureau of Child Hygiene for Three Months

Daylight Moving Pictures

Laboratory Examinations
- Diagnosis for diseases
- Milk Examination
- Water Examination

Survey of Summer Camps in Connecticut

Odor and Tastes in Water

State Tuberculosis Clinics

STANLEY H. OSBORN, M. D., C. P. H., Commissioner.

ISSUED BY
State Department of Health
HARTFORD

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CONNECTICUT
HEALTH BULLETIN

Vol. 37 December, 1923 No. 12

Issued Monthly by the
STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Preventable Diseases

TYPHOID CARRIED BY MILK

Early in September it was noted that cases of illness were occurring on a certain milk route in New Haven. The cases first seen were thought to be malaria because of sudden onset with chills but further observation showed them to be typhoid fever.

All told, there were about 29 cases on a milk route which supplies 1 per cent of the milk for New Haven or about 10 per cent of the raw supply. The milk for this route had formerly been pasteurized but the cases developed during a time when it was being sold raw. Pasteurization was again ordered and cases ceased to develop at the expiration of the incubation period for typhoid fever.

An investigation to determine the source of infection included a study of all milk handlers at both the distributing plant in New Haven and the farms where the milk was produced. This was carried on by the New Haven City Health Department in cooperation with the State Department of Health. The milk came from two farms both owned by one man. At the larger farm milking was done by several hired men. At the smaller farm milking was done by a hired man, his wife and two older children.

Search for Carriers

Widal tests for typhoid were made on all the milk handlers at both the farms and the distributing plant. Specimens of feces and urine from all milk handlers were also examined. The widal tests showed a partial reaction for typhoid in four members of the family living on one of the farms. A partial reaction should be regarded as negative but may arouse suspicion.

All others were negative. One member of the family showing partial widal reaction was found to be a urinary carrier of paratyphoid A. The hospital where some of the New Haven cases were treated had facilities for making laboratory tests. In one case an organism was isolated which proved to be the bacillus of paratyphoid A. All others examined in the hospital had typhoid fever. As the germs of these two diseases are distinct, the finding of a paratyphoid A carrier did not account for cases of typhoid, so the tests for typhoid were repeated on all the milk handlers on the two farms and at the distributing plant, but with negative results. Specimens from all other persons living on the farms were also examined and found to be negative.

One Case of Typhoid a Year Ago

The only person connected with the milk in any way who gave a history of typhoid fever was a girl 9 years old residing on the farm. She had typhoid fever a year ago. Special efforts were made to ascertain if she might have remained a carrier. While the girl was not a milk handler there was an opportunity for the spread of infection by flies, should she prove to be a carrier. Inspection of the premises at the farm showed an open privy near the milk house, and sewage from flush toilets in the houses was being discharged on top of the ground about 150 feet from the milk house. Flies could easily carry typhoid bacilli from these places to the milk and so spread the disease, but this clue has not led to definite results since repeated examinations of the girl's stools and urine have been negative. While these examinations were in progress the girl's mother developed typhoid fever and was sent to the hospital. Before her illness this woman had assisted in handling the milk and had hauled the cans of milk from the farm to the distributing plant in New Haven. It is interesting to note that in the preliminary search for carriers the laboratory had isolated an organism from both the stools and urine of this woman that gave most of the reactions for paratyphoid A. But she developed typhoid fever and not paratyphoid.

Source of Infection Still Unsolved

Efforts are still being made to locate the source of infection. Several of the men who formerly handled the milk have left the farm and are not available for study. The girl who had typhoid fever a year ago has not yet been proven to be a carrier, and there is no way of determining whether or not her mother might have been a carrier for a period before herself succumbing to the disease. Even if she were proven to be a

paratyphoid A carrier, still the cases of typhoid on the milk route would not be accounted for.

While the investigation continues, the milk is being pasteurized and is considered safe. New equipment for the pasteurization plant facilitates a satisfactory handling of the milk. A new fly proof privy and a septic tank at the farm make possible the safe disposal of discharges that may contain dangerous bacteria. By keeping the woman who has just had typhoid from returning to the farm, this possible source of infection may be avoided.

This outbreak illustrates the difficulties often encountered in tracing the source of infection. The occurrence of such a considerable number of cases on one milk route at a time when but few cases were occurring elsewhere in New Haven, left no doubt as to the milk being the vehicle for carrying the infection. The finding of the carriers is another matter. In the case of an intermittent carrier there may be long periods during which no live bacilli are discharged, or the bacilli in the discharges may be so few in number as to elude discovery. Thus, after a number of negative examinations a carrier may again discharge living bacilli which may cause disease in others if carried by milk or other vehicle. Even when the source of milk-borne typhoid cannot be found, it is somtimes possible, as in this case, to adequately safeguard the public health without stopping the sale of milk.

DIPHTHERIA

CAN BE PREVENTED

By giving toxin-antitoxin in 3 doses a week apart. This develops lasting immunity which protects a person many years from diphtheria.

By giving a dose of antitoxin to those exposed to diphtheria. This gives immediate protection for a few weeks and should be followed by toxin-antitoxin for lasting immunity.

Many older children and adults are immune to diphtheria. By means of the Schick test a doctor can tell whether a person is immune or susceptible to the disease. Younger children are so susceptible to diphtheria that they should be given toxin-antitoxin without waiting for the Schick test.

Every child in the state should be immunized.

INCIDENCE OF PREVENTABLE DISEASES

November, 1923

A comparison of the daily morbidity reports received during the month of November, 1923 with the corresponding month for the years 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, and 1922 is shown in the following table:

Certain Diseases	Average 1918-1922 for Nov.	Mean 1918-1922 for Nov.	Cases reported by Local Health Officers. 1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Cerebrospinal Meningitis ..	6	5	5	5	6	5	7	9
Diphtheria	429	401	209	576	574	384	401	264
Encephalitis Epidemic (Not reportable until 1921)					1	0	1	3
Measles	400	395	89	473	390	395	653	572
Poliomyelitis	5	5	2	1	10	5	5	9
Scarlet Fever	321	358	97	358	476	301	375	342
Smallpox	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	2
Typhoid Fever	29	28	12	43	45	28	18	22
Tuberculosis (pul)	147	149	148	164	166	106	149	119
Whooping Cough	182	167	42	167	343	114	246	196

A comparsion of the morbidity on these diseases for the two preceding months, September and October with the November record is as follows:

Certain Diseases	September	October	November
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	4	8	9
Diphtheria	115	203	264
Encephalitis Epidemic	3	2	3
Measles	28	241	572
Poliomyelitis	24	17	9
Scarlet Fever	91	201	342
Smallpox	2	0	2
Typhoid Fever	59	60	22
Tuberculosis (pul)	170	129	119
Whooping Cough	170	100	196

Cases of Other Reportable Diseases

November, 1923

Chickenpox	466	Septic Sore Throat	13
Conjunctivitis Infectious	9	Smallpox	2
Dysentery (Amaebic)	1	Tetanus	1
Encephalitis Epidemic	3	Trachoma	1
German Measles	4	Gonorrhoea	65
Influenza	22	Syphilis	63
Malaria	1		
Mumps	108	Total	759

Cases of Certain Reportable Diseases

November, 1923	Population	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Meningitis Cerebrospinal	Poliomyelitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Forms Tuberculosis	Pneumonia Lobar	Other Com. Diseases
State Total	1,475,122	22	572	342	186	264	9	9	119	14	81	759
NEW HAVEN CO.	**445,309**	**6**	**368**	**128**	**33**	**90**	**3**	**2**	**42**	**8**	**24**	**288**
New Haven	172,849	3	2	54	13	8	2	1	25	7	16	148
Waterbury	98,378		3	53	2	53	1		8	1	4	28
Meriden (city and town)	35,736		356			3			4		1	13
Ansonia	18,541		1	5	2	2					2	7
West Haven	16,851	1	2	4	7	12			2			5
Naugatuck	15,890											
Wallingford (town and boro)	12,317		1			2			1			1
Milford	12,293	1				1		1				14
Derby	12,048					6						
Hamden	9,606	1		5								9
Branford (town and boro)	6,835			2		1						6
Seymour	7,500								2			
Towns under 5,000	21,462		3	5	9	2					1	57
FAIRFIELD CO.	**348,196**	**3**	**58**	**53**	**60**	**53**	**5**	**3**	**29**	**3**	**26**	**103**
Bridgeport	158,218	1	1	41	15	44	2	3	17	3	20	47
Stamford (city and town)	44,002		3	1	2				2			7
Norwalk	28,929	1	2	2	14	2	1		2		2	8
Danbury (city and town)	22,081			2			2		1			
Greenwich (town and boro)	21,091		51		7				4		2	10
Stratford	14,733			1		4			1			
Fairfield	13,409	1		3					1		1	12
Shelton	10,531			1								1
Westport	5,421			2					1		1	
Towns under 5,000	25,785		1		22	3						18
HARTFORD CO.	**366,974**	**3**	**18**	**89**	**41**	**94**	**1**	**1**	**29**	**3**	**24**	**127**
Hartford	152,140		4	28	6	43		1	11	2	6	58
New Britain	64,784			21	9	27	1		10	1	8	36
Bristol (city and town)	23,165			9	1	5			4		2	4
Manchester	20,074	1	1	9		2						1
Enfield	12,425		3	3	2	6			1		3	8
East Hartford	12,913			8								
Southington (town and boro)	9,133		3		1						1	10
West Hartford	10,312		1	4	22	6			1		1	2
Windsor	6,139			1								
Glastonbury	5,878											1
Towns under 5,000	50,011	2	6	6		5			2		3	7
NEW LONDON CO.	**109,427**	**5**	**98**	**2**	**7**	**3**			**11**		**1**	**36**
Norwich (city and town)	30,152		1			1			8			2
New London	27,800		1						2			11
Stonington (town and boro)	10,607	5	37	2		1					1	
Groton (town and boro)	10,211				5							1
Towns under 5,000	20,657		59		2	1			1			22
LITCHFIELD CO.	**78,428**	**3**		**30**	**34**	**8**			**2**		**2**	**12**
Torrington (town and boro)	23,518											
Winchester (inc. Winsted)	9,060											
Plymouth	6,220			6		2			2			
Watertown	6,789			5								2
Towns under 5,000	32,841	3		19	34	6					2	10
WINDHAM CO.	**54,422**		**20**	**17**	**2**	**2**			**2**			**31**
Windham (inc. Willimantic)	14,142		1	1								13
Putnam (city and town)	8,779			10	2	1						7
Plainfield	8,341		2	1								3
Killingly (inc. Danielson)	8,729								2			1
Thompson	5,145			2		1						
Towns under 5,000	9,276		17	3								7
MIDDLESEX CO.	**46,878**	**2**	**1**	**22**	**9**	**2**		**3**	**2**		**1**	**115**
Middletown (city and town)	22,420	1	1	6				3	1			51
Towns under 5,000	24,458	1		16	9	2			1		1	64
TOLLAND CO.	**27,488**		**9**	**1**		**12**			**2**		**3**	**47**
Vernon (inc. Rockville)	8,837			1		3			1			25
Stafford (town and boro)	5,438		9			1			1			21
Towns under 5,000	13,213					8					3	1

(For cases of other reportable diseases, see page 6)

Vital Statistics

AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS

The following table has been prepared to set forth the number of deaths caused by accidents in which motor vehicles were concerned. Also an enumeration of the drivers and cars licensed. The figures are for 1922 and for 1923 up to and including October.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	
1923	6	5	6	22	18	19	33	27	29	37			202	(10 months)
1922	8	8	9	15	11	17	24	21	33	23	36	21	226	

Licensed Drivers		Pleasure Cars		Commercial Cars	
1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922
201,165*	171,475	145,000*	141,284	32,000*	27,107

* Estimated.

We are indebted to the State Department of Motor Vehicles for the number of drivers and cars licensed.

For the first ten months of 1923 the total deaths number 202 while in 1922, for the same period, the figures are 189. The death rate per 100,000 population for 1922 is 15.6 and adjusting the rate to an annual basis for 1923 it appears that 16.4 persons in every 100,000 population died as the result of automobile accidents. When it is remembered that the rate for typhoid fever is about 3.0 per 100,000 the rate of 16.4 is excessively high, in fact, this is 3.9 points higher than the rate for the Registration Area according to figures recently published by the Bureau of the Census. These figures state that the rate for the Registration Area, which comprises 85 per cent of the population, is 12.5 per 100,000 population, for the year 1922. Furthermore, 11,066 persons lost their lives in automobile accidents. The entire world would have stood aghast if all these people had lost their lives in one great disaster. Distributing these deaths through the year does not in the least change the economic loss to the nation. Undoubtedly there are accidents which are avoidable, but if 90 per cent of the automobile accidents were eliminated the rate would be reduced from 16.4 to 1.6. There is no vaccine which can be administered to the reckless and careless driver to make him cautious.

Trouble and danger **may** develop leisurely, but the automobilist who is tearing along at a mile a minute plunges headlong into difficulties which apparently have come from nowhere, whereas if he had been driving slowly all danger might have been avoided.

None of us is in such a hurry that we cannot afford to be cautious. Yet how often are lives of people endangered to "save" a few seconds. An engineer of a very fast limited train once remarked that of all the people who crowded by the gates at crossings to rush across in front of the train at least 9 out of 10 would stop on the other side, "to see the train go by".

This is unmistakably the age of speed. The telephone and telegraph, the express trains and automobiles have made it possible for people to get from place to place in incredibly short time. We need caution—ever **more** caution, as the speed increases. For without caution death is swift and sure also. Don't step on the accelerator of death.

MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1923

Births

The month of October, 1923, witnessed a sharp decline in the number of births, only 2,320 being registered as compared with 2,546 in October, 1922. This is a decrease of 226. The average number of births for the years 1918-1922 is 2,895. It therefore appears that October, 1923, is 575 below this average. These negative deviations which have been accumulating through the year can only mean that 1923 is to fall below—and considerably below—the average, as far as births are concerned. From time to time in numbers of this Bulletin attention has been called to the fact that the tendency persisted for the births in any month to fall below the average, but that this tendency seemed to exhibit signs of abating. However, the experience of the past month would seem to indicate that the tendency is rather firmly rooted, for in no month has the negative deviation from the average exceeded 575. For the first time since 1918 the birth rate has fallen below 20. For October it is only 18.9 per 1,000 population.

Returns from 16 towns over 5,000 in population showed increases for the number of births over 1922, but in only three were the increases over 10, Middletown, which showed an increase of 22, New London an increase of 21 and Norwich, a gain of 17.

There were 98 still births. The combined total of living and still births, is, therefore, 2,418, and using this as a base it appears that 4.05 per cent of the total births were still births. One year ago these figures were 4.09.

Deaths

During the month 1,252 copies of death certificates were received. This is the lowest number reported in the last six years, and is 71 below the figures of 1922 when 1,323 deaths were reported. The death rate, on an annual basis, is 10.2 per 1,000 population.

The average number of deaths for the four years 1919-1922 is 1,303. From this it follows that 1923 is 51 below the average. It will be noted that the year 1918 is excluded in averaging, owing to the fact that the average including this year would be weighted with the excessive mortality which resulted from the Influenza epidemic.

The following table has been prepared to compare the record of 1923 with that of 1922 in so far as certain diseases are concerned.

CAUSES OF DEATH	1923	1922	INCREASE	DECREASE
Diseases of the Heart	166	87	79	.....
Encephalitis Epidemic	2	0	2	.....
Pneumonia Undefined	2	2	.....	.....
Typhoid Fever	9	8	1	.....
Measles	4	2	2	.....
Scarlet Fever	0	1	.....	1
Whooping Cough	6	4	2	.....
Diphtheria	8	24	.....	16
Influenza	9	8	1	.....
Tuberculosis, (Pulmonary)	83	93	.....	10
Tuberculosis, (Other Forms)	17	15	2	.....
Cancer	106	124	.....	18
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	3	1	2	.....
Poliomyelitis	1	2	.....	1
Pneumonia, (Lobar)	27	39	.....	12
Pneumonia, (Broncho)	37	67	.....	30
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, (Under 2)	38	41	.....	3
Puerperal Diseases	12	17	.....	5
Accident	93	91	2	.....
Suicide	19	21	.....	2
Homicide	5	3	2	.....
Other Causes	605	673	.....	68
Totals	1,252	1,323	95	166

The figures above show encouraging decreases for Diphtheria, Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Cancer, Lobar and Broncho Pneumonia. It will be noted that Accidental Deaths increased by two, but this broad category includes Automobile fatalities which increased 14, there being 37 deaths due to automobile accidents in 1923 and 23 such deaths in 1922. Whatever decrease there may have been in other forms of accidental death was more than offset by the increase in automobile accidents. Furthermore, in 1923, 39.78 per cent of all accidental deaths resulted from automobile accidents, while in 1922 of all accidental deaths 25.27 per cent were due to automobiles.

Infant Mortality

The deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 167, a decrease of 17 over the experience of 1922 when 184 were reported. The average number of infant deaths for the four years 1919-1922 is 212; therefore the record for October 1923

is 45 below the average. The infant mortality rate is 65.9 per 1,000 living births.

Marriages

The marriages numbered 1,462, an increase of 18 over the 1,444 reported in 1922. In considering averages it is advisable to disregard the year 1918. The average, therefore, for the years 1919-1922 is 1.505. From this it immediately follows that 1923 is 43 below the average.

Six Year Study— October 1918-1923

CONNECTICUT	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
BIRTHS *Birth Rate*	3378 28.8	3136 25.7	2757 23.7	2659 22.5	2546 21.1	2320 18.9
MARRIAGES *Marriage Rate*	812 6.9	1567 12.8	1569 13.5	1439 12.2	1444 12.0	1462 11.9
DEATHS *Death Rate*	7520 64.0	1281 10.5	1308 11.3	1300 11.0	1323 11.0	1252 10.2
COMMUNICABLE DIS.* DEATHS *Per Cent. to Total Deaths*	5507 73.2	170 13.3	159 12.2	144 11.1	143 10.8	123 9.8
DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR *Rate per 1000 births*	592 190.5	217 76.5	234 82.1	212 74.6	184 70.7	167 65.9

*Includes: Typhoid Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough. Diphtheria, Tuberculosis Pul., Cerebro-Spinal Men., Poliomyelitis, Influenza.

November, 1923

Towns from which no report has been received

BIRTHS	MARRIAGES	DEATHS
Bethany	East Lyme	Burlington
Colebrook	Franklin	Franklin
East Lyme	Lisbon	Lisbon
Franklin	Old Lyme	North Branford
Haddam	Plainville	Old Lyme
Lisbon	South Windsor	Plainville
Old Lyme	Warren	Simsbury
Orange		South Windsor
Plainville		Warren
South Windsor		
Warren		

Births, Marriages and Deaths

October Statistics 1923

	Population based on U S Census Est. as of July 1, 1923	TOTALS				DEATH RATES			AGE GROUPS		
		Births	Still Births	Marriages	Deaths	All Causes (per 1,000 population)	Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	Children under 1 year (per 1,000 births)	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	65 years and over
State of Connecticut	1,475,122	2320	98	1462	1252	10.2	0.7	65.9	167	38	418
Ansonia	18,541	37	2	14	23	14.8	.....	210.0	7	3	6
Branford	6,835	7	1	8	4	7.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Bridgeport	158,218	263	10	161	123	9.3	0.5	66.7	19	7	34
Bristol	23,165	56	3	26	18	9.3	1.0	20.8	1	.....	8
Danbury	22,081	29	.....	16	35	19.0	0.5	108.4	5	.....	10
Derby	12,048	45	.....	11	23	22.9	1.0	108.1	4	1	3
East Hartford	12,913	11	.....	7	3	2.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Enfield	12,425	22	2	19	9	8.7	1.0	40.2	1	.....	4
Fairfield	13,400	11	.....	4	5	4.5	.....	53.3	1	.....	2
Glastonbury	5,878	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenwich	24,091	34	4	56	10	5.0	1.0	48.7	2	.....	3
Groton	10,211	16	.....	6	5	5.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Hamden	9,606	16	1	12	5	6.2	1.2	.....	.....	.....	2
Hartford	152,140	285	14	180	109	8.6	0.5	44.5	14	3	35
Killingly	8,739	15	.....	9	6	8.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Manchester	20,074	20	2	21	11	6.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Meriden	35,736	61	2	42	39	13.1	1.3	62.1	4	1	19
Middletown	22,420	47	3	13	44	23.6	2.7	19.8	1	2	19
Milford	12,293	15	1	8	7	6.8	.....	151.8	2	.....	2
Naugatuck	15,890	19	2	16	7	5.3	0.8	118.8	2	.....	1
New Britain	64,784	130	5	67	34	6.3	0.9	97.6	13	.....	9
New Haven	172,849	304	16	185	175	12.1	0.6	69.9	23	7	48
New London	27,800	56	1	27	22	9.5	0.9	17.6	1	.....	8
Norwalk	28,929	40	3	36	28	11.6	.....	40.8	2	1	12
Norwich	30,152	74	3	41	45	17.9	0.8	80.0	5	2	14
Plainfield	8,341	3	1	7	2	2.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth	6,220	8	.....	4	2	3.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Putnam	8,779	17	.....	5	10	13.7	.....	122.4	2	.....	4
Seymour	7,500	6	.....	10	6	9.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Shelton	10,531	12	.....	5	14	15.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Southington	9,133	14	1	8	4	5.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Stafford	5,438	15	1	6	3	6.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Stamford	44,002	79	2	50	25	6.8	1.6	44.9	4	.....	4
Stonington	10,607	13	.....	12	6	6.8	1.1	.....	.....	.....	1
Stratford	14,738	15	.....	6	11	9.0	0.8	.....	.....	1	2
Thompson	5,145	9	.....	7	2	4.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Torrington	23,518	35	.....	16	17	8.7	1.0	74.5	3	.....	6
Vernon	8,837	7	.....	9	7	9.5	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Wallingford	12,317	13	1	4	9	8.8	2.9	68.6	1	.....	6
Waterbury	98,378	146	9	68	78	9.5	0.6	93.3	18	2	17
Watertown	6,789	7	.....	5	2	3.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
West Hartford	10,312	8	.....	8	6	7.0	.....	67.8	1	.....	2
Westport	5,421	7	.....	10	11	24.3	.....	500.0	3	.....	2
Winchester	9,060	23	.....	14	17	22.5	1.3	59.4	1	1	3
Windham	14,142	31	.....	14	16	13.6	.....	95.7	3	.....	9
Windsor	6,139	6	.....	5	6	11.7	2.0	130.4	1	.....	1
West Haven	16,854	24	.....	15	19	13.5	0.7	.....	.....	.....	8
Towns under 5,000	211,703	204	8	184	189	10.7	0.6	88.8	23	5	79

for the month of October, 1923

DEATHS FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES

Diseases of the Heart	Encephalitis Epidemic	Pneumonia Undefined	Typhoid Fever	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	Tuberculosis—Other Forms	Cancer	Meningitis—Cerebro-Spinal	Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia—Lobar	Pneumonia—Broncho	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2	Puerperal Diseases	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Institutional Deaths	Non-resident Deaths
166	2	2	9	4	.....	6	8	9	83	17	106	3	1	27	37	38	12	93	19	5	411	213
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	20	.....	.....	1	3	2	1	12	3	.....	44	16
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	6	.....	.....	11	5
2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	1	2	10	7
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	7	.....	.....	5	6	6	1	13	2	.....	64	35
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	2
7	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	8	2
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	27	20
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	8	2
22	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2	2	7	1	17	.....	.....	2	6	4	1	14	4	.....	81	21
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	6	5
5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	8	.....
5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	21	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	3
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	10	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	10	2	.....	5	2	5	1	3	1	2	31	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	4
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7	3
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	5	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	5
27	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	1	14	3	14	.....	.....	3	4	7	2	11	6	.....	28	40

Child Hygiene

WORK OF THE BUREAU OF CHILD HYGIENE FOR THREE MONTHS.

The work of the Bureau of Child Hygiene covering the months of August, September and October was threefold, namely:

1. The routine work of Well Baby Conferences.
2. Attendance at the County and Town Fairs.
3. Extension of the work of the Bureau.

At the Conferences during these three months there was a total attendance of 593 children of preschool age. 243 defects were found, 109 of which were marked enough to be referred to the respective family physicians. Of the latter number, 49 have been corrected. Another group is now under treatment by the local doctors preparatory to later operative procedure.

Some Interesting Cases Found

Several of the individual cases coming for inspection and examination are clinically interesting. Children who were found to be undernourished and underdeveloped have come up to normal in a comparatively short time. Others are improving. Three cases may be quoted; one was that of a child under two years who was so poorly nourished through malnutrition that his family and all the neighborhood thought him mentally defective. As the result of life in the open air and adequate food he is now a rollicking happy baby. Another child, four years of age, had very defective speech because of adenoids, enlarged tonsils and elongated uvula, so that only his immediate family could understand his chatter. Since these defects have been corrected his enunciation is improving each week. The third child, a cretin of four, is beginning to show intelligent interest in things going on about him since being put under the observation and treatment of his family physician. Many other cases could be reported that are improving daily because of having followed the advice to keep in touch with the family physician, and because of the mothers having learned the importance of taking their children for a monthly inspection.

Child Hygiene Exhibit at Fairs

With the other Bureaus of the State Department of Health, the Bureau of Child Hygiene gave an Exhibit at various Towns and County Fairs held throughout the state. 15 Fairs were attended, covering a period of 32 days. Over 20,000 Child Health Pamphlets were distributed containing information about the ordinary diseases of childhood, Infant Care, Care of the Baby's Eyes, Prenatal Care, Care of the Mother, etc. These were not scattered promiscuously through the crowd but were put directly into the hands of people who had children with them or who said they had them at home. In many instances sets of the literature were requested for friends unable to come to the Fair, or to be sent to a relative or friend in a distant state.

One important part of the Exhibit was the weighing and measuring of children. Whenever a local nurse was exhibiting at the Fair in co-operation with the State Department of Health, she had charge of this. In other places where no nurse was in charge this was done by the nurses of the Bureau. Each child weighed was given a card on which was recorded his name, age, weight and height, also the average weight for a child of that height. On the reverse side of these cards were health rules for children. More than 2,200 children were weighed and measured.

One feature of the Bureau's Exhibit attracted much interest—that of the preparation of fruit and vegetable juices and purees for children under two years of age. Lively interest was shown on the part of the mothers during these demonstrations which were always accompanied by a talk on the food values of the various fruits and leafy vegetables being demonstrated, and the reason for their use. The attention of the mother was called to the fact that no article of the equipment for this work had cost more than ten cents, making its possession possible to every household.

Organization of Well Baby Conferences

On August 1, the Bureau was conducting 12 monthly Well Baby Conferences in the following places:- Wauregan, Eagleville, Somersville, Berlin, Colchester, Westbrook, Clinton, Windsor, South Windsor, East Hampton, East Brooklyn and Moodus. Since then three other Conferences have been opened in co-operation with the Visiting Nurse of the town.

One of these Conferences was opened at North Grosvernordale, at the request of the Local Health Officer, and in co-operation with the Industrial Nurse of the place. The support of the doctors and the mill manager was first secured. The first

Conference was a great success, 56 children were examined; 40 defects were found, 15 of which were of enough importance to be reported to their family physicians.

A Well Baby Conference now under way in Thompsonville was requested by the various Women's Clubs of Enfield and Thompsonville. A Well Baby Conference Committee was formed by selecting one member from each Woman's Club and Organization, and each Church in the town. The Chamber of Commerce has pledged transportation. Every doctor in town has expressed his interest and his willingness to take his turn in rotation as the attending physician at the Conference.

Women's Hygiene Clubs

Another feature of the work of the Bureau is the Womens' Hygiene Clubs at which preparation for motherhood and prenatal problems are discussed. There are now five of these Clubs being held, one new one having been opened in Branford in October.

The work in these Conferences and Clubs is showing a steady increase. Groups from all over the state are asking for information about the work and for talks on Child Health. Many individuals are hoping that their community may have a Well Baby Conference soon. In consideration of the fact that thus far these Conferences have been held in small communities and rural districts, the numbers in attendance and the amount of work under way are decidedly gratifying.

Public Health Instruction

DAYLIGHT MOVING PICTURES

Can daylight moving pictures successfully carry the health message to a shifting audience? This was discussed at length before the season of fairs began in September. "Let us try it out and see" was the incentive back of the plan which led to the sending of the moving picture equipment to many of the fairs in Connecticut. As the fire laws prevented the use of the machine in the department tent, there was set up in the rear an asbestos cloth booth over an iron framework. This was about 6 feet square and 6½ feet high with an open doorway. By cutting a small window in the tent the operator could keep his eye on the picture and regulate the film as needed.

The screen on which the pictures were shown was a special daylight screen made of transparent rubber. By reversing the film it was shown through the screen to the audience in front. Such an arrangement was well adapted to its use at fairs since the machinery could be safely and securely concealed and the pictures could be seen without the diversion of a noisy projector. Some experimenting was necessary before the best conditions could be obtained with this screen. Although it claimed to be a daylight screen the pictures were not clear cut when this was used in the bright sunlight. But this difficulty was met by utilizing the space between the moving picture machine and the screen, some 12 to 14 feet to form a black box such as prevails in a camera. The ceiling and sides of this compartment were covered with heavy black cloth, thus successfully cutting out all the light. To further intensify the picture the screen was set back two feet from the opening thus forming a dark recess within which the picture was clearly shown.

The films were carefully selected to catch the shifting audience and make an immediate appeal. A film showing children in action was always popular and "Our Children" and "Saving the Eyes of Youth" were in constant use. "Diphtheria" and "Mouth Hygiene" were shown at each performance and met with good response. Six of the reels of the Science of Life series were also shown repeatedly. These included all the reels in Part II on Communicable diseases "How Plants and Animals Cause Disease", "How to Prevent Disease", "How the Mosquito Spreads Disease", "The Fly as a

Disease Carrier", "How Disease is Spread" and "General Personal Hygiene", the last two proving most popular.

Some 6,000 people saw the health movies—many groups sitting through a whole afternoon's performance so they could enjoy the full program.

The picture below shows the health tent at one of the fairs. This was a familiar scene when movies were the center of interest.

Standing room only when Daylight movies are being shown.

Laboratories

Report for November, 1923

DIAGNOSTIC DIVISION

	+	—	?	Total
Typhoid	6	35	3	44
Paratyphoid B	.....	44	.....	44
Diphtheria:				752
Diagnosis	75	403	.....	
Release	38	236	.....	
Diphtheria Carriers:				172
Diagnosis	20	136	.....	
Release	.....	16	.....	
Diphtheria Virulence	6	17	.....	23
Tuberculosis	16	102	.....	118
Syphilis	190	1,035	80	1,305
Gonorrhoea	7	34	.....	41
Glanders	.....	1	.....	1
Pneumonia		.....		1
Type I	.....			
Type II	.....			
Type III	.....			
Type IV	1			
Malaria	.....	2	.....	2
Rabies	.....	3	2	5
Feces for Typhoid	.....	16	.....	16
Urine for Typhoid	.....	12	.....	12
Feces for Ameba	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	359	2,092	85	2,536

CHEMICAL DIVISION

Milk Examination

Town	No. of Samples	Town	No. of Samples
Bristol	14	Rockville	6
Cheshire	6	Wallingford	1
Manchester	36	Winsted	11
Meriden	47		
New Haven	4		125

Number of towns sending samples	8
Number of samples tested	125
Number of samples below fat standard	4
Number of samples showing low refractive index, indicating watering	1

Water Examination

Number of towns sending samples	60
Samples of water examined	115
Samples of sewage examined	1
Total number of samples examined in the division of chemistry during the month of November, 1923	241

Sanitary Engineering

SURVEY OF SUMMER CAMPS IN CONNECTICUT

Connecticut provides an ideal pleasure ground for thousands of young people during the summer months. Here natural beauty spots are varied enough to suit all tastes, and from July to September there are tucked away on the side of her hills or stretching out to the sun on her lakes and shore camps of all descriptions. Year by year these camps are increasing.

They accommodate from 10 to 300 young people of all ages. In some instances an old farm has been made the nucleus of the camp and a colony of huts has grown up around it. In other places the camp has developed from a general plan, while again there is evidence of hasty growth as a result of some urgent need. No system of control exists and the number of camps is not definitely known. Inspection and supervision have been spasmodic and superficial.

To measure the summer camp as a real health asset, an attempt was made during the summer of 1923 to inspect some of these camps as regards living conditions, water supply and waste disposal. A complete list of camps was not available, but some 40 were located by the aid of Boy Scout executives, a handbook of summer camps and information received at the camps. The majority of these camps were in Litchfield County and along the Housatonic River.

The Survey

The plan was to make a thorough sanitary survey, including sleeping quarters, water supply, kitchen and mess room, washing facilities and methods of waste disposal, the questionnaire used for each camp covering some 80 points. As no warning was given the camps previous to the inspection, practically normal conditions prevailed. The response in each camp was most gratifying and information was readily obtained.

In making the survey the attention was focused on the water supply and the human waste disposal. The source of the water supply was traced and inspected and samples of the water obtained. These were sent to the State Laboratory to be examined after which a complete report was returned showing the total numbers of bacteria and the presence of B. coli.

When the report showed a high total count, over 100 bacteria per c.c., the proprietor was advised that there was contamination from some source.

The presence of B. coli in 10 c.c. samples or less is an indication of contamination from human wastes. A safe water supply is free from such an organism. Whenever the laboratory revealed its presence, the danger from such a water supply was emphasized and the director of the camps advised to improve conditions at once. Some of the sources of contamination were found to be wells and springs unprotected from surface drainage, springs open to human and animal pollution or too close promimity of the privy to the well— especially the shallow dug well.

Of the 41 samples examined

27 were free from B. coli

14 contained B. coli in 10 c.c. or .1 c.c. samples.

31 samples contained a count of over 100 bacteria per c.c. and 9 samples less than 100.

The survey of the waste disposal in the camps showed that care had been taken in some instances to make this efficient and safe. Some septic tanks were in use and flush toilets in 9 camps where vault privies were in use. The need for frequent cleaning was urged as well as the adequate screening of the vent shaft.

Sanitation of the Camps

For the most part the sanitation of the camps was satisfactory. When improvements were needed to protect the health of the campers, special measures were recommended by the inspectors and the Director of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering. The need for health protection was recognized in most camps for in 23 camps a doctor was either in attendance or on call, there was a nurse in 4 camps, isolation quarters were provided in all but 11 camps and a preliminary medical examination was required in 21 camps.

Although individual cups and individual towels were in use in all the camps, one camp had—"3 tin cups hanging by the well"—all of which showed use. In all the camps ice boxes were provided for the safe storage of food supplies and in general the kitchen and mess rooms were well screened. In one instance inspection of hands was required before each meal. This is a sanitary measure which could well be adopted in all the camps. In another instance it was found that the water for brushing the teeth was obtained from a lake fed by a river known to be polluted with sewage from upstream. The danger of this practice was called to the attention of the doctor in charge.

Necessity of Inspection and Supervision

The value of such a sanitary survey is to call to the attention of the directors some of the dangers which may prevail when

large groups are gathered together in close quarters, and the need for giving these young people the best health protection that can be provided.

Some method of registering camps and plans for proper inspection and supervision are absolutely necessary if the public health is to be protected.

Only the recognition by the Department of the importance of sanitary control in protecting public health has warranted it in using its funds and personnel for this work for which no specific appropriation was available.

Odors and Tastes in Water

The odors and tastes occurring in waters are generally closely related. Odors may be noticeable and the tastes not confirm them, or vice versa; tastes may be disagreeable and no odor noticeable but usually where one is detected the other is also.

These disagreeable symptoms are due to many causes. The principal ones are—

Dissolved gases
Decomposing vegetable or animal matter
Volatile oils from cells of microscopic organisms
Dissolved mineral or organic matter

Some fine day in early spring when the air is balmy and laden with promise of summer and you seek to quench your thirst, turning on the faucet you are assailed with a strong odor of decaying matter and when you place the glass to your lips the water tastes the same, or you imagine it does. You are very much disappointed and hasten to call up the Water Co. and enter a very strong complaint. Their answer will probably be that it is only "a temporary matter and that the pipes require flushing or the water is changing." What you want to know is whether the odor or taste means that the water is unsafe to use.

The odors and tastes most discernible to the ordinary person are those of a fishy, oily, sweetish, musty, tarry, moldy, salty and astringent nature. In the early spring or late fall, due to the change in temperature which affects the specific gravity, there occurs in reservoirs, lakes and ponds a gradual overturning of the water, the lower layers rising to the top and the upper ones sinking. This reversal is often accompanied by odors and tastes.

These are due to decomposition of organic matter in the ooze on the bottem or settling from above. When all the oxygen is used up, putrefaction sets in and odors become very offensive. At these seasons too, algae growths and other microscopic organisms are prevalent. Their name is legion. All may cause odors; many do not. The odors may be caused

by excretion of oily compounds during growth or by the disintegration of the organisms. They are distinctly different in each case. The most offensive odors are caused by the organisms that float on the surface and are of a fishy nature. During particularly hard winters when the reservoirs have been coated with ice for a long time, a decidedly flat taste in the water develops from lack of oxygen. In the autumn when the leaves are falling, if care is not taken to keep them out of the reservoir they will impart to the water a sweetish taste.

You have probably had the experience of a fairly clear water suddenly becoming red or rusty in color and smelling and tasting vile, particularly when heated. This may be due to the protective coating on a new pipe recently installed near your home. It might, however, come from deposits in the main and growth of the iron organism. In either case, a thorough flushing of the mains will usually clear it up. Water taken from underground sources close to the ocean often develops a brackish taste from infiltration of salt water.

With the increased use of chlorine for disinfecting water, a taste peculiar to this chemical is sometimes noticeable where proper precautions in regulating the dose have not been taken. A further complication from extensive use of this compound has occurred in water supplies which receive the wastes from industrial plants. Only one instance of this kind has been recorded in this State, though it is often a serious problem in other states.

Odors and tastes from these causes, while they are disagreeable and make the water unpalatable, do not seriously or directly affect the health. They are not particularly difficult to control. Some of the methods used for removing the tastes and odors are shutting off of reservoirs; shifting draft from one part of reservoir to another; taking water from a different depth and the use of copper sulphate or excess liquid chlorine.

There are however odors and tastes which are warnings of serious danger to health. These come from decaying animal matter or domestic sewage. The odor and taste of the first is probably familiar to most people. That from sewage is of a musty character not so pronounced and, therefore, harder to detect.

It requires considerable experience and much practice to differentiate the odors and tastes arising from these different causes. Some may be of a temporary nature and quite harmless, others persist over long periods and may be very dangerous. The policy of the department is to take no chances. Where odors and tastes occur, they should be reported promptly and steps will be taken to see that they are eliminated.

The State Tuberculosis Commission conducts several tuberculosis clinics in different sections of the state, to which cases, or suspected cases, of tuberculosis can be referred by physicians for examination and advice. The use of these as diagnostic clinics will assure an early recognition of tuberculosis in children and adults, point the way to proper treatment which will arrest its course and so reduce the spread of tuberculosis in the state.

STATE TUBERCULOSIS CLINICS

PLACE	BUILDING	DAY & HOUR	ARRANGED BY
Hartford State T. B. Sanatorium—Supt. Dr. Wm. M. Stockwell Diagnostic clinics only			
Hartford	Hartford Dispensary	Wkly.-Thurs. A.M.	
Manchester	Hospital	Mthly.-by arrangement	Visiting Nurses
Rockville	Visiting Nurses's Rooms	Mthly.-by arrangement	Visiting Nurses
Sanatorium		Wkly.-Wed. 9-11	
Smaller Towns send to larger cities			
Meriden State Tuberculosis Sanatorium—Supt. Dr. Cole B. Gibson			
Meriden	I.C. Lewis Community Bldg.	Wkly.-Wed. 2 P.M.	P.H. & Visiting Nurses
Naugatuck	Red Cross Community Bldg.	Mthly.-3rd Thurs. 2 P.M.	Red Cross & Visiting Nurses
Waterbury	35 Field Street	Wkly.-Fri. 2 P.M.	Anti T.B. League
Southington	Red Cross Bldg.	Mthly.-by arrangement	Red Cross & Visiting Nurses
Shelton State T. B. Sanatorium—Supt. Dr. E. J. Lynch			
Ansonia, Derby & Shelton	4 Oliva St., Derby	Wkly.-Mon. 10-12	Miss Marion Purbrick, Supt. Dis. Nurses Asso.
Bridgeport	Welfare Bldg.	Wkly.-Tues. & Sat. 9-11:30	City Health Dept.
Fairfield	Bridgeport clinic	Wkly.-Tues. & Sat. 9-11:30	Visiting Nurse Asso.
Stamford	Richmond House	Wkly.-Wed. 9-12	Mrs. Mabel Macdonell, Supt. Visiting Nurse Asso.
Stratford	Visiting Nurse Asso.	Every other Wed. 2-4	Miss Beatrice Olson, Supt. Visiting Nurse Asso.
Milford	11 Broad St.	On call	Visiting Nurse Asso.
Branford		Mthly. 1st & 3rd Thurs.	Visiting Nurse Asso.
Norwich State T. B. Sanatorium—Supt. Dr. Hugh B. Campbell			
Norwich	United Workers House	Wkly.-Tues. 3-5	P.H. Nurse Dept. United Workers
New London	State Clinic Rooms	Wkly. Wed. 2:30-4	Visiting Nurse Asso.
Willimantic	Red Cross Rooms	2nd & 4th Tues. 10 A.M.	Red Cross-Visiting Nurse Asso.
Plainfield	Lawton Mills	Mthly. 2nd Thurs. 10 A.M.	Lawton Mills Nurse
Danielson	Under Post Office	Mthly.-3rd Tues. 10 A.M.	Visiting Nurse Asso.
Putnam	Day Kimball Hosp.	Mthly.-3rd Tues. 1:30-3	Day Kimball Hosp.
Jewett City	Town Hall	Mthly.-last Fri. 10:30 A.M.	Visiting Nurse Asso.
Norwich San. Ex-patients		Wkly.-Thurs. 2-5 P.M.	

Niantic—The Seaside—Dr. John F. O'Brien, Supt. examines cases by appointment

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